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Corrections
Publication

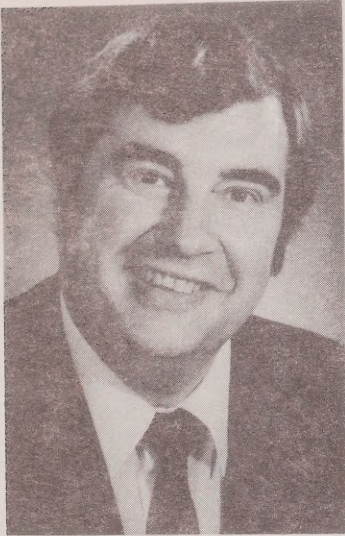


Ministry of Correctional Services

Report of the Minister 1983



Annual Report
Ministry of Correctional Services
Year ending March 31, 1983



The Honourable Nicholas G. Leluk
Minister

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The Honourable John B. Aird, OC, QC, LL.D
The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario



May it please your Honour:

I wish to present the Annual Report of the Ministry of Correctional Services for the year ending March 31, 1983.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "Nicholas G. Leluk".

Nicholas G. Leluk
Minister of Correctional Services

Legislation administered by the Ministry of Correctional Services

The Ministry of Correctional Services Act, 1978
(covers probation, institutions, and parole)

Goal Statement

MINISTRY GOALS

- A. To provide custody and community supervision as directed by the courts and as provided for in federal and provincial legislation governing correctional services in Ontario.
- B. To provide information that will assist the courts in determining disposition.
- C. To create within institutions and community programs a positive climate in order that offenders become motivated towards positive personal and social adjustment.
- D. To make available to clients those program opportunities necessary to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.
- E. To develop and provide programs for the prevention of crime.

PRINCIPLES

1. Wherever practical, correctional programs should be community-based.
2. The emphasis should be on helping offenders develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.
3. Correctional programs should apply that degree of control necessary to protect society, thus necessitating a continuum of programs with progressively increasing supervisory and structural controls.
4. Detainment in correctional facilities should be utilized for those persons whose criminal acts are substantially damaging to society and for whom the necessary controls are not available

through any other source, or where a necessary deterrent impact cannot otherwise be achieved.

5. Correctional facilities should serve a custodial and deterrent function for those persons either clearly dangerous to the public or not sufficiently motivated for immediate return to the community.
6. Notwithstanding the above, all correctional programs and facilities should provide an environment and opportunities for positive personal and social adjustment.
7. Correctional programs should emphasize the offender's responsibility for reparation to the victim or payment of the debt to society, wherever practical, in order to serve a deterrent function and encourage responsible behavior.
8. It should be recognized that staff are the ministry's most valuable resource and that the effective utilization of human resources is the key to achieving ministry goals.

GOALS - JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRE

1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, remand and sentenced inmates in an environment providing high security.
2. To provide a humane environment for inmates as well as the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist them in making positive personal and social adjustment.
3. To provide effective assessment and classification of inmates to ensure

inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.

4. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied, wherever possible, during incarceration.
5. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.

GOALS - LONGER STAY INSTITUTIONS

1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, inmates serving sentences under provincial jurisdiction.
2. To provide a humane living environment for inmates, with the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.
3. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied during incarceration.
4. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.
5. To provide regular re-assessment of the classification of an inmate to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.

GOALS - PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

1. To supervise persons on probation or parole to ensure that conditions of probation and parole are met.
2. To provide presentence and pre-parole reports as requested by the courts and the Ontario Board of Parole.
3. To promote programs for selected probationers and parolees that will assist them in adopting socially acceptable behavior and in learning basic life skills.

GOALS - COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

1. To operate a system of parole as provided for in federal and provincial legislation.
2. To promote development of privately and publicly operated community alternatives to incarceration for suitable offenders.

GOALS - CRIME PREVENTION

1. To work with other criminal justice agencies in promoting, developing and participating in crime prevention programs.
2. To facilitate the participation of both individual citizens and the community at large in the criminal justice system.
3. To develop programs designed to assist in the process of the offender's reparation to the victims of criminal acts, and to promote 'victim justice' throughout the criminal justice system.

Ministry Boards

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

Ms D. M. Clark
Chairman

J. A. Lefebvre
Executive Vice-Chairman

Dr. J. S. Morrison
Special Projects Coordinator
(Part-time)

Central Regional Board

G. G. McFarlane
Vice-Chairman

R. E. Fox
Part-time Member

D.M. Murphy
Full-time Member

Mrs. H. L. Margison
Part-time Member

R. G. Allan
Part-time Member

Mrs. N. J. Pownall
Part-time Member

S. E. Blackwood
Part-time Member

Col. Kenneth Rawlins
Part-time Member

R. E. Bunn
Part-time Member

M. D. Sinclair
Part-time Member

West-Central Regional Board

J. E. Roe
Vice-Chairman

Dr. J. S. Morrison
Part-time Member

Mrs. K. H. Freel
Full-time Member

J. R. Patterson
Part-time Member

Mrs. F. E. Baines
Part-time Member

Mrs. Marilyn Scott
Part-time Member

Mrs. J. Louise Hebb
Part-time Member

D. W. Simmons
Part-time Member

Faho Martin
Part-time Member

Mrs. P. E. Whiteford
Part-time Member

George Moore
Part-time Member

Sir R. S. Williams
Part-time Member

Eastern Regional Board

G. P. Whitehead
Vice-Chairman

J. E. Fraser
Full-time Member

C. W. Chitty
Part-time Member

Mrs. Alixe Lillico
Part-time Member

D. C. Mason
Part-time Member

J. H. Metcalfe
Part-time Member

Mrs. Alice Sheffield
Part-time Member

L. W. Welch
Part-time Member

Western Regional Board

J. G. Walter
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. M. E. Nicholson
Full-time Member

P. A. Brazolot
Part-time Member

G. M. Fellows
Part-time Member

Walter Hetherington
Part-time Member

Mrs. B. M. McLean
Part-time Member

Mrs. A. E. Murray
Part-time Member

Mrs. Ann Murray
Part-time Member

Bruce Thorpe
Part-time Member

Alton Van Every
Part-time Member

Northern Regional Board

F. E. Grandbois
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. L. B. Beauchamp
Part-time Member

Mrs. E. M. Bradley
Part-time Member

L. William Goss
Part-time Member

Mrs. Edith McLeod
Part-time Member

Mrs. E. J. Meakes
Part-time Member

Alan Moss
Part-time Member

Willard Myers
Part-time Member

William Phillips
Part-time Member

Mrs. Marlene Pierre-Aggamaway
Part-time Member

Mrs. Carmel Saumur
Part-time Member

Anthony Van Den Bosch
Part-time Member

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of ministry programs.

W.J. Eastaugh, BA, BSW, MEd
Chairman

M.H. Harris, QC, BPHE, BA

Rev. J. M. Kelly, CSB, PhD
LL.D

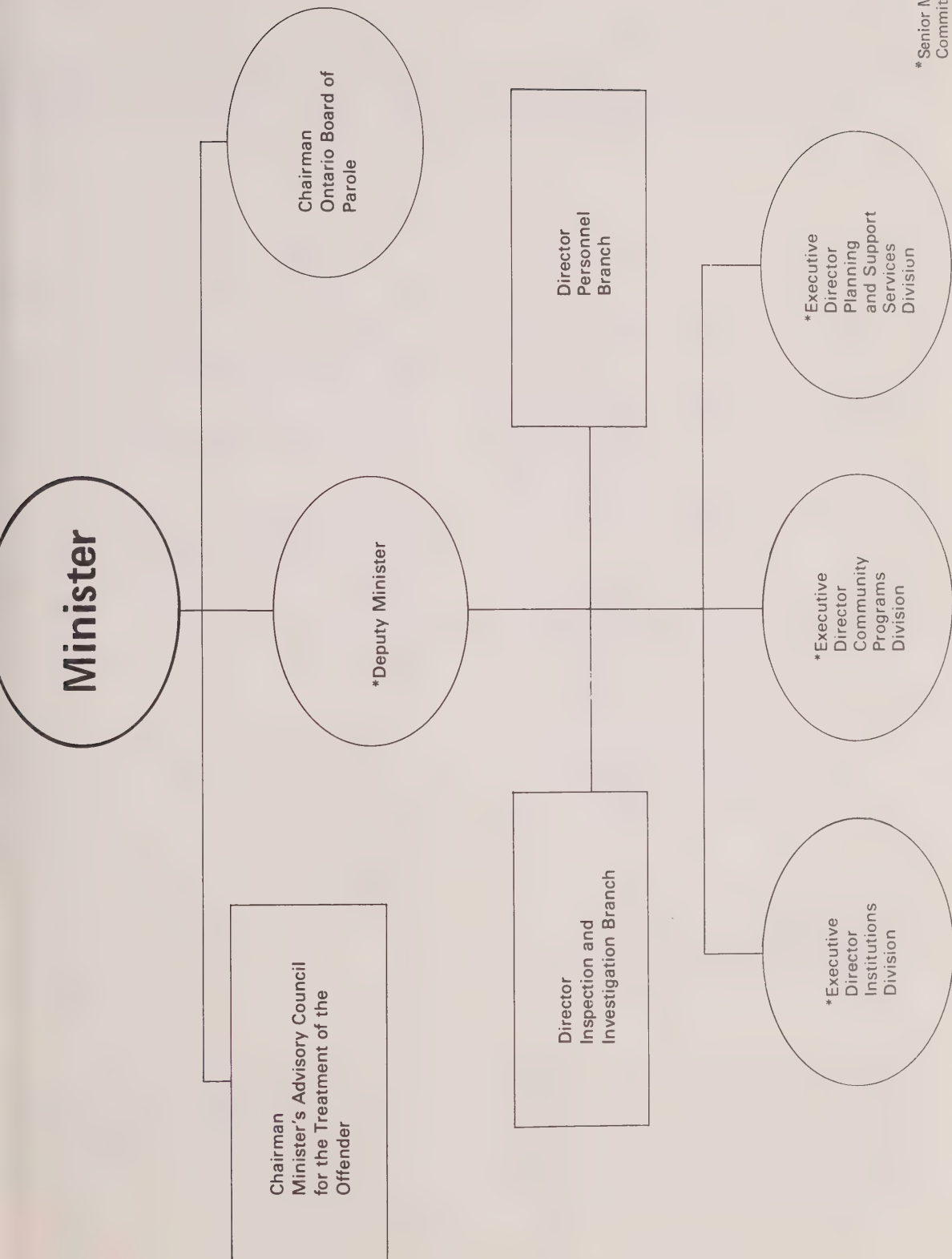
Lloyd Shier

Dr. L.P. Solursh,
MD, DPsych, FRCP (C)

Mrs. Katherine Stewart,
BA, BEd, LL.D

William McCormack

Norman Panzica



*Senior Management Committee

The Ministry

INTRODUCTION

The ministry of correctional services is responsible for all persons in Ontario 16 years of age and over who are placed on probation or remanded in custody for trial or sentence. Offenders receiving a prison term of less than two years remain the responsibility of the ministry; those offenders receiving sentences of two years or more are transferred to the federal institutions operated by The Correctional Service of Canada.

The over-all goal of this ministry is to protect the public while at the same time assist and encourage offenders to develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.

To this end, many different programs are employed including life skills, academic and trades training, work experience, and counseling programs in institutions; and within the community programs division, employment training, community service order projects, pretrial services, and community resource centres (halfway houses).

The goal statement of the ministry and details of activities within the various components illustrated in the organization charts can be found throughout the following pages.

In the fiscal year 1982-83 the ministry housed an average of over 6,500 inmates in its institutions and community resource centres and had an average of approximately 40,000 individuals under the supervision of its community based programs.

The Community and the Correctional System

As the numbers of people in conflict with the law increases, so must we intensify the quantity and quality of program options available to judges: many minimal offenders are not best served in a prison setting.

Ontario has led the way in North America in the development of community alternatives to imprisonment such as community service orders, community resource centres, and fine option programs. As well, Ontario has developed a number of offence-related programs and job skills/searching groups which operate in towns across the province.

For instance, in the former category, shoplifters take part in 12-week sessions as a condition of a probation order. Students over the age of 16 who have been placed on suspension by their school authorities because of involvement in drugs or alcohol are required to take part in the program as a condition of being accepted back into school. Males who physically abuse their legal or common-law wives or girlfriends form the client group in a program designed to stop domestic violence by raising the clients' awareness of the cause of their behavior, and providing them with an acceptable mode of expressing anger.

Life skills and job preparation programs help many clients to become self-sufficient and thereby develop a measure of self-worth. It is an accepted fact that offenders who become gainfully employed are much less likely to commit another offence.

In addition to programs run by ministry staff, agencies such as the Elizabeth Fry and John Howard Societies and the ex-offender group Fortune Society, work with ministry clients on a fee-for-service basis.

The community participates in corrections even more directly through the work carried out by the almost 4,500 volunteer citizens who contribute their time and talents to working with clients on probation and with those serving a sentence in a provincial institution.

Because volunteers are not part of the bureaucracy, some offenders find it more acceptable to take advice from them and begin to make positive lifestyle changes.

Overcrowding in Institutions

A number of factors have contributed to higher counts in prisons all across this continent. The main variables are basically the same: higher unemployment, particularly in the under-25 age group, leading to increased criminal activity; and harsher sentences being imposed by the judiciary, particularly on previous multiple offence persons.

In Ontario the average sentence has increased about 15 per cent, from 91.5 to 105.4 days. However, there has been an increase in average sentence for such offences as break and enter, traffic/import drugs, fraud, and theft, which has decreased the turnover of inmates in the longer stay institutions. This has resulted in an increase in the numbers being held in the initial intake institutions (jails and detention centres), referred to as the 'front-end' of the system. Slightly offsetting that is a decrease in sentence length for such offences as traffic and liquor.

Although in the 10-year period 1971-81, the adult population in Ontario has increased by 12 per cent, the ministry's institution population has increased by 30 per cent.

The average daily count in institutions was 6,524, which represents an 8 per cent increase over last year, but with a higher

than average increase of 14 per cent in the Toronto area.

Both long-term and short-term accommodation plans have been developed in response to the sentencing trends referred to earlier, which will begin to alleviate in the years ahead some of the problems of overcrowding.

In response to the need for space for beds and for support and program facilities, the ministry has developed a pre-fabricated steel unit which can be manufactured in-house and is readily adaptable to different sites and needs.

112th Annual Congress of Correction, August, 1982

The ministry co-hosted the 112th Annual Congress of Correction, held in Toronto, along with staff of the federal correctional service and the American Correctional Association. The conference drew 3,000 delegates and speakers from around the world, and was the single most important event in 1982 for individuals involved in corrections.

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

Chairman - Ms D. M. Clark
Ontario Board of Parole
2195 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4S 2B1

The Ontario Board of Parole exercises parole jurisdiction for all prisoners sentenced to provincial institutions and for any federal offenders serving a sentence in provincial institutions as a result of a transfer.

Inmates can be considered for parole upon completion of one-third of their sentences. Those serving sentences of less than six months must apply in writing for consideration. Those serving six months or more are scheduled automatically for a hearing with the Board unless they choose to waive their right to that hearing.

The Board may grant, defer or deny parole, and in so doing considers information from a wide variety of sources in the process of its decision-making. It sets regular and special conditions for release with community supervision, and is empowered to revoke parole should there be failure by the parolee to comply with the conditions of the parole program.

The focus of the parole effort is to provide minimum risk to society and maximum support to offenders during their gradual return to the community.

Those who are granted parole receive support and encouragement through parole supervision and may take part in special employment, treatment and education services as they seek to re-establish themselves in the community.

Several factors contributed to the workload increase of the Board this past year, namely: the over-all increase in the prison population; the establishment of two additional pilot projects for parole consideration of persons with sentences of less than six months at the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre and the Sault Ste. Marie Jail; the increased activity by the original project at the Niagara Detention Centre; and the increase in applications from other institutions in the province by inmates serving sentences of under six months who have simply become more aware of their rights in this area.

1982-83 was the first year the Board decentralized its operating financial structure into regional cost centres. This was the initial stage in the development of an Operational Plan for the total Board and for each of the cost centres. Within the next fiscal year the Board plans to complete the process.

Throughout the year there was a significant development in staff training. For the first time, in cooperation with the Community Support Services Branch, new members participated in a three and one half day Orientation Program before assuming their duties. In addition, training and professional development for all Board members was more readily available, and

some members were able to participate in professional seminars and conferences related to the work of the Board. Ongoing training and professional development for members has been difficult to maintain because of the increased workload and remains a priority.

The development of Board members has been aided by involvement in task committees related to specific areas of Board needs and concerns. This has allowed Board members to widen their knowledge of the Board's role and has been essential in developing consistency among the five regions.

The Board consists of 11 full-time members from within the justice field and 43 part-time members drawn from the community, meeting at 36 institutions on a regular basis. A total of 780 hearing meetings were held during the year. Members were also involved in 260 regional office meetings where cases were reviewed to consider case developments leading to further hearings and changes in condition of parole and supervision problems. The following comparative statistics reflect the increasing workload of the Board.

Currently, an average of 1,450 persons are on parole supervision at any one time.

The Ontario Board of Parole is a participating member of the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities, which is currently involved in the Correctional Standards Project, and the administration of inter-provincial parole transfers and the sharing of information in mutual areas of concern.

Since January, 1983, the Board has offered parolees who have allegedly violated a condition/conditions of parole an opportunity to appear in person before the Board as a result of a challenge to the Charter of Rights made by an offender. This has created a need for expanded resources.

	<u>1981/82</u>	<u>1982/83</u>
Total number of inmates scheduled to appear for parole consideration in institutional hearings	6,831	8,002
Number of inmates eligible for parole consideration	6,767	7,928
Number of inmates signed "Waivers of Parole" hearing	1,076	1,536
Number of inmates not available for institutional hearings	383	396
Number of inmates not eligible for hearings	64	74
Number of inmates refused to appear	n/a	13
Number of violation hearings at institutions	n/a	168
Number of review hearings at institutions	n/a	52
Number of inmates actually appeared before the Board at institutional hearings	5,308	5,982
Number of cases considered at Regional Office meetings	2,830	4,728
Number of paroles effected	2,259	2,741
Number of paroles successfully completed	1,534	2,111

PERSONNEL

Director - V. J. Crew
 Personnel Branch
 Ministry of Correctional Services
 2001 Eglinton Avenue East
 Scarborough, Ontario MIL 4P1

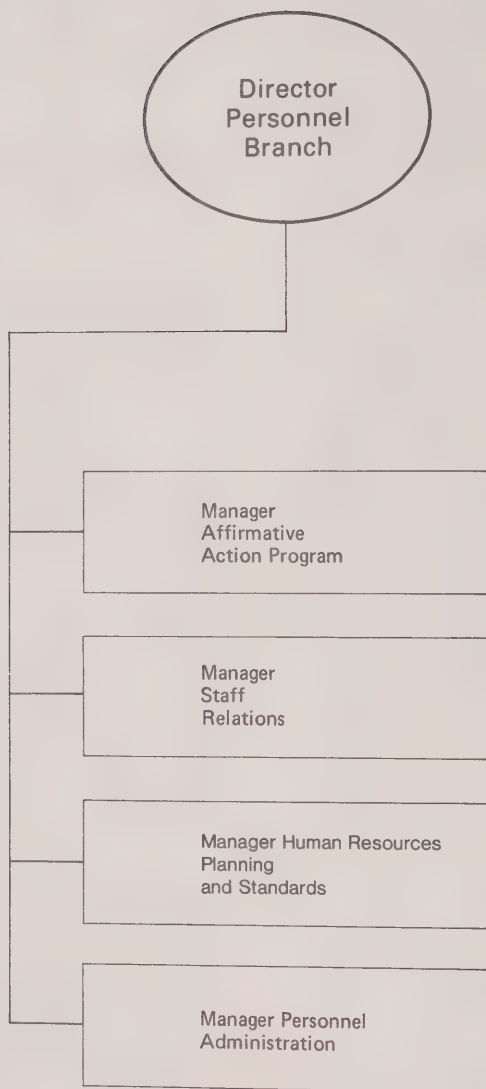
Staffing Activity

During the 1982-83 fiscal year 273 new classified employees were hired by the ministry. Although the majority of these were replacement staff for persons who left the ministry's employ, approximately 100 staff were required to fill additional new classified positions required to meet the ministry's increasing workload. There

were also 321 promotional competitions held within the ministry during the fiscal year.

Affirmative Action

Women improved their representation in the ministry from 1,233 in March, 1982, to 1,301 in March, 1983. The number of female staff in the two major occupational groups of the ministry, correctional officers and probation and parole officers, continued to increase. During the period 1975 to 1983 the number of female correctional officers has more than doubled, from 174 to 371; in the case of probation and parole officers, the number has more than tripled, from 39 to 147. Of the 52 affirmative action priority targets identified for the fiscal year, 49 were achieved, including promotions for women into supervisory and management positions



in institutions. In December, 1982, the first female superintendent of a maximum security jail was appointed.

Participants in the Women's Assessment Centre Career Development Program were involved in career development assignments in non-traditional areas and in special courses to assist them in becoming more competitive for management positions. The first workshop for senior women was held in March, 1983.

Special Employment Programs

During the summer of 1982 the ministry hired 185 young people under both Experience '82 and its regular summer employment program.

The ministry also participated in the Winter Experience Program, which provided short-term winter employment for 60 young people in various community agencies with which the ministry has contracts.

Human Resources Planning and Development

The branch organized an assessment centre in October, 1982, as part of an institutional division management development program. As a result of the assessment centre, eight participants were selected to undertake developmental assignments to prepare them for future competitions for management vacancies.

Performance Planning and Review

Implementation of the new performance management system began during the year with the training of some 351 managers. This process is continuing with full implementation scheduled to take place during the 1983-84 fiscal year.

Human Rights

Several initiatives were begun during the year to demonstrate the ministry's commitment to human rights and effective

human relations. In addition to the distribution of the Ontario Human Rights Code and relevant information to all institutions and offices throughout the ministry, framed copies of the Ontario Government Policy Statement on Race Relations were permanently posted in prominent locations in all of our facilities. In addition, a great deal of work was done throughout the year towards the development of a comprehensive ministry policy statement on human rights as well as relevant implementation plans.

French-language Services

In September of 1982 the ministry appointed a bilingual French-language services coordinator, who has begun a full review of the level of French-language services in all ministry locations.

Staff Relations

In December, 1982, the revised collective agreement on working conditions and employee benefits was finalized, and it became effective July 28, 1982. This revised agreement was implemented throughout the ministry. Improved procedures were developed to assist managers and personnel administrators with the administration of benefits for employees with long-term disabilities and to help them in their return to work after recovering from their disability.

Forty grievances lodged by ministry staff were arbitrated by the Public Service Grievance Settlement Board and the Public Service Grievance Board. Numerous staff relations seminars were conducted for ministry managers on a wide variety of staff relations subjects.

INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION

Director - Stan Teggart
Inspection and Investigation Branch
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario MIL 4P1

The inspection and investigation branch is primarily responsible for on-going inspections of all ministry facilities, including community resource centres (CRCs) operated by private agencies, and for conducting investigations into specific incidents involving staff, inmates, institution operation and/or administration, as well as complaints or incidents involving the ministry which are generated in the community.

The findings of an inspection are reported in writing to the deputy minister with recommendations for change in all areas which are found to be below standard or not in accordance with ministry policy.

The time required to conduct an inspection is dependent upon the size and complexity of the institution, the nature of the operation, and the various situations requiring examination. Smaller institutions generally require two to three days examination by an inspector, and larger institutions require five days or more.

Safety and security inspections are carried out as required on new or renovated ministry facilities.

During the year the branch developed a format for inspecting the offices of probation and parole services. Inspection of the 104 offices currently operating was begun and covers administration, security, and operational procedures, as well as certain physical aspects of the offices.

At the conclusion of each inspection, the person in charge of the institution, CRC, or office is apprised by the inspector of the findings and the suggestions and recommendations that will be made through the appropriate executive director to the deputy minister.

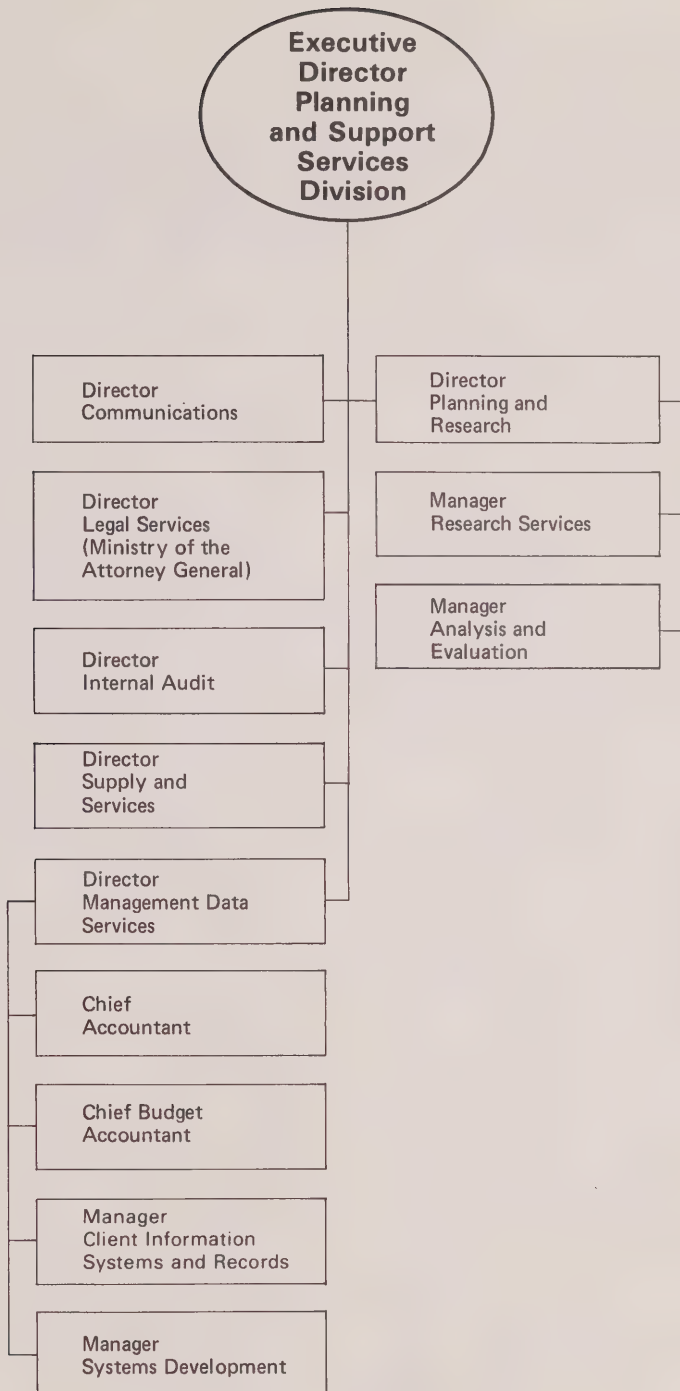
As a result of a 100 per cent increase (from 66 to 132) in requests for investigations during the year, the inspection of facilities decreased (from 72 to 62) by 14 per cent.

Investigations are normally conducted at the request of the minister, deputy minister or the executive directors of the institutions or community programs division into the more serious incidents within or involving the ministry. The time taken to complete an investigation ranges from a day or two to several months, depending on the nature and complexity of the problem or incident. Where it is considered appropriate, the local police or the Ontario Provincial Police are called in to conduct investigations.

The branch provides a consultative service in relation to operational security and safety to ministry personnel, and is consulted by other correctional and related jurisdictions in the criminal justice system regarding security procedures and equipment.

Involvement in institutional staff training increased over previous years, with branch staff taking part in seminars and making presentations. The branch also provides a consultative service to other justice related agencies.

Preventive security for the ministry is the responsibility of this branch, and to this end assists local managers in the development of institution crisis security measures, alerting senior ministry officials of actual or potential crisis situations and providing intelligence information, and liaising with the ministry's crisis intervention teams, the federal solicitor general's department, and various police jurisdictions.



Planning and Support Services Division

Executive Director - M. J. Algar
Planning and Support Services Division
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The executive director, planning and support services, is responsible for all comptrollership-related functions in the ministry and for corporate planning, program planning and evaluation, central supply and services, data processing, inmate and probationer records, internal audit, communications, research, and legal services.

Actual expenditures and recoveries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1983, were as follows - subject to final audit:

Salaries and Wages	\$ 136,668,687
Employee Benefits	21,146,204
Transportation and Communication	4,532,033
Services	23,954,052
Supplies and Equipment	21,795,899
Transfer Payments	1,162,942
Recoveries	(2,928,898)
Non-budgetary Expenditure	141
	<u>\$ 206,331,060</u>

Planning, Analysis and Evaluation

Traditionally, this section has been responsible for financial analysis, financial planning, and policy analysis. Toward the

end of the 1982-83 fiscal year, however, these responsibilities were expanded to include the over-all coordination and implementation of a revised planning process for the ministry.

The section also assumed a more direct role in liaising with the management standards project being carried out by Management Board of Cabinet.

These functions include the preparation of the ministry estimates and all submissions to Management Board of Cabinet. They also include the preparation of policy submissions in the form of cabinet submissions to the Cabinet Committee on Justice. The new responsibilities for planning include the development and coordination of an integrated planning process and the provision of secretariat services to the various ministry planning committees.

Phase one in the development of the ministry's new planning process which began in 1980 focused on strategic and operational planning. During this phase, financial planning, human resources planning accommodation planning, and performance planning and appraisal remained separate functions.

In phase two of the planning process it is intended to integrate all of these planning functions into one unified system. The section has prepared an outline for the implementation of this process, which is expected to be implemented during the 1983-84 fiscal year.

During the year the section continued its efforts to bring about improvements in the management by results (MBR) program. This process will be accelerated during the coming year with the interaction of the MBR system, as both a planning and a reporting tool, with the operational planning process.

Management Data Services

The management data services branch provides supporting financial, systems, and budgetary analysis services to ministry management through four major sections: accounts, budget, systems development and operations, and client information systems and records management.

Accounts Section

The accounts section is responsible for general accounting functions, including payroll, accounts payable, travel expenses and revenue.

The accounts payable section operates a centralized accounts payable system by computer, which produces a cheque tape used to pay suppliers through the central agencies, i.e., the ministries of treasury and economics and government services. It also produces expenditure information for the monthly expenditure reports, which are forwarded to all cost centres following month end. This information is used in the preparation of the public accounts.

The payroll section, in cooperation with the personnel branch, controls all input to the integrated personnel, payroll, employee benefits system (IPPEB) for generation of all pay cheques. Expenditure detail is extracted from IPPEB and is transferred into the monthly expenditure reports.

The revenue section controls the ministry advance account, records all revenue, raises invoices for immigration holds, lockups, penitentiary placements, and national parole violators, and liaises with the ministry of transportation and communications about ministry vehicle accidents.

Budget Section

The budget section is responsible for providing timely and relevant financial information to management to assist in decision making that will result in optimum use and control of legislated allocations. It advises senior management of additional

financial needs and offsets that have been identified in consultation with cost centre managers. The results of this comprehensive analysis are presented in a monthly financial report and year-end report.

This section also provides the ministry of treasury and economics and Management Board of Cabinet secretariat with accurate and up-to-date financial information for central government planning and cash flow requirements.

Systems Development

The addition of mini-computer systems at the Maplehurst Correctional Centre and the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre brings to seven the number of institutions using computerized support for institutional administration and the recording of inmate data. The Niagara and Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centres are scheduled to adopt the system in 1983-84.

Programs to extract the data required for the charge-back of services to the federal government were developed and a \$2.5 million charge-back to the federal government was identified for services such as holding immigration detainees, national parole violators, and for transferring inmates for direct penitentiary placement.

The rapid enquiry system (RES), an on-line system which permits the search for and identification of inmates from the main office location, is now in use. It will be extended next year into a number of probation and parole offices and into the headquarters of the Ontario Board of Parole.

Client Information Systems and Records Management

This office maintains centralized administrative, personnel, and client files to meet the information needs of the government and the ministry. The maintenance of inmate files involves the control of input and output to (i) the Adult Information System (i.e., the computerized central historical record file of all inmates

and probationers admitted to our correctional system), and (ii) the Day's Stay System (i.e., the compilation of data for the comparison of daily, weekly, monthly, and annual statistics related to inmate admissions and counts).

A second function is the auditing of sentence computations recorded on the source documents received from institutions; this audit of possible release dates ensures that persons are released from custody in accordance with prescribed legislation.

Implementation and application of the government's policy on records management is coordinated by this office. In addition to functions such as records scheduling, forms management, file classification systems, production and maintenance of ministry manuals, and word processing services, the office also provides general systems analysis services for management by conducting feasibility studies on, for example, telecommunications systems or new product acquisitions, and reviewing and recommending changes to organizational structures and office systems.

Legal Services

This branch, staffed by the ministry of the attorney general, provides the ministry and the Ontario Board of Parole with general legal services, including the preparation of litigation and the settlement of claims. It also acts as counsel before various judicial and administrative tribunals and gives advice on the preparation or interpretation of legislation, regulations and other legal documents. The branch plays a leading role in policy planning and development within the ministry.

Research Services

The research services section provides research and data analysis to all levels of ministry staff. The aim of these services is to foster an empirical, objective and quantitative approach to the formation of policy and to the development of programs.

Areas to be researched are established through consultation with ministry staff at all levels. Priorities are then set, and proposals approved by senior management on the basis of policy and management requirements.

The activities engaged in to meet the objectives of research services fall into several major types. The first, and probably most time consuming, involves descriptive studies focusing on various components of the ministry's client population. These studies build upon one another to continually upgrade the level of understanding about those being served. Current studies in this category are examining the male population being held in correctional centres and the flow of shorter stay inmates through the jails and detention centres.

Another major component of research effort is aimed at monitoring and evaluating new programs or initiatives. Currently, several projects in this category are underway, including examination of the revised inmate classification procedures, paroling of short-sentenced inmates, the Pickering victim-offender reconciliation project, and the piloting of fine option programs. Research services is also involved in some program development work such as the level of supervision inventory (LSI) being used for classification by the probation services. The design of a treatment approach based on a social cognitive model of crime is being funded through the research services section.

A growing portion of the section's workload is the provision of management data. Several new programs have been developed to provide statistical reports based on the ministry's computerized client information systems. These reports provide, for the first time, vast amounts of data on both the institutional and community-based client population. The work of analyzing and disseminating this information is in progress. The statistical section of this annual report represents one product of these endeavours.

Supply and Services

During the year the purchasing section has been active in making acquisitions for all divisions within the ministry, with particular emphasis being placed on equipment necessary in order to take full advantage of developing new technologies.

In a cooperative venture with the industrial programs branch of the institutions division, the facilities design and construction and maintenance sections have erected a prototype of a modular maximum security confinement unit at Peterborough Jail.

These two sections have also coordinated renovation projects at 51 field locations, which were funded in part by the government's employment stimulation program.

Internal Audit

The internal audit branch, as part of the ministry management control system, assists all members of ministry management in the effective discharge of their responsibilities by:

- providing assurance that control processes are in place and functioning effectively;
- identifying and timely reporting of information concerning potential control problems or issues;
- recommending constructive change to correct weaknesses identified.

During the past year, the branch completed a reorganization in support of its continued move towards comprehensive auditing. Under the new management structure, increased emphasis is being placed on reviewing all ministry activities to ensure that there is due regard to economy and efficiency and that appropriate procedures to evaluate and report program effectiveness where feasible, are in place and operating satisfactorily. In addition, the branch is now fully functional in the area of electronic data processing (EDP) systems auditing, and is examining the use of computer assisted audit techniques to further facilitate the audit process in this area.

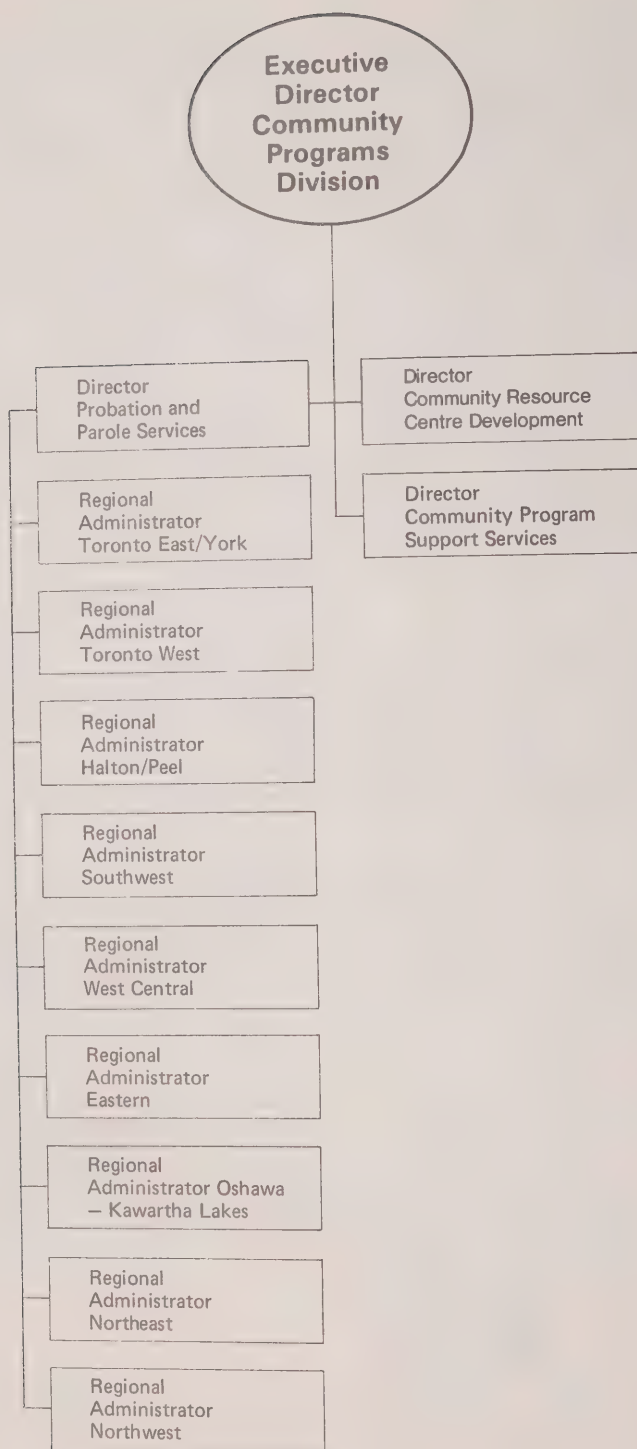
Communications Branch

The communications branch provides information to the news media and the general public regarding ministry programs and activities.

An annual report describing ministry programs is produced to meet public demand for such information. Correctional Update, a bi-monthly newsletter, is aimed at informing staff, judges, police forces, and other interested groups about ministry programs and activities. Special attention is given to publications and audio visuals for use by students; some of these are informational, others are aimed at crime prevention.

Pamphlets are updated as necessary and new publications are developed to keep the public informed of new programs and initiatives. The branch also provides information on ministry programs to the public as requested by telephone and correspondence.

Assistance and training is provided to ministry staff by the branch to help them in their endeavours to improve public awareness and understanding of correctional programs, procedures, and goals. This includes guidance and support for staff with upcoming public speeches and media appearances, as appropriate. Display material is also provided for use by field staff to assist them in taking a more active part in community seminars, and such activities as community justice week, county fairs, and career days at secondary schools and community colleges.



Community Programs

Executive Director - Donald G. Evans
Community Programs Division
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The community programs division was established in November, 1978, dividing the functions and tasks of the ministry's institutional and community-based programs. The new division was responsible for encouraging the use of existing community correctional programs, such as probation and parole, community resource centres, native programs, and volunteer programs, and for initiating the development of other community-based sentencing options. Programming efforts are directed toward ensuring that, where possible, offenders compensate the community during their term of sentence in the community.

The division operates on the premise that there are varying community sentencing options. These include models of community-based punishment and treatment/habilitation. To that end, a multiplicity of programs, including alcohol education, life skills, restitution, and bail verification and supervision have been developed at the local level. During the past year, the division had a workload of 110,000 clients.

Probation and Parole Services

Director - Dickson E. Taylor
Probation and Parole Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

Regional Administrators - Probation and Parole Services

Toronto West Region
D. M. Page
Provincial Bank Building
2 Dunbloor Road
Suite 312
Islington, Ontario M9A 2E4

Halton-Peel Region
J. E. Spriggs
440 Elizabeth Street
Suite 202
Burlington, Ontario L7R 2M1

West Central Region
L. D. J. Gaskell
1315 Bishop Street
2nd Floor
Cambridge, Ontario N1R 6Z2

Toronto East/York Region
H. R. Hawkins
150 Consumers Road
Suite 404
Willowdale, Ontario M2J 1P9

Oshawa-Kawartha Lakes Region
D. A. Parker
146 Simcoe Street North
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4S7

Southwest Region
D. R. Spencer
353 Richmond Street
2nd Floor
London, Ontario N6A 3C2

Eastern Region
E. B. Toffelmire
1055 Princess Street
Suite 404
Kingston, Ontario K7L 1H3

Northwest Region
K. H. Mitchell
106 North Cumberland Street
2nd Floor
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7A 4M2

Northeast Region
M. T. Healy
199 Larch Street
9th Floor
Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P9

The probation and parole branch of this division continues to have by far the largest client group within the ministry, with an average daily caseload across the province of approximately 36,700 probationers and 1,250 parolees.

There are 104 probation and parole offices throughout the province with a total of 410 officers providing service to the community.

An increasingly large area of workload is in the community service order program. Providing programs which facilitate offender reparation is a major objective within the probation and parole services.

This year there were over 11,000 probation cases with a community service order attached, an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year. Almost 450,000 hours of service were completed, an increase of 38 per cent.

Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI)

The level of supervision inventory (LSI), an assessment instrument which was developed in the Ottawa probation and parole office under the research direction of Dr. Don Andrews, is becoming a part of standard operating practice throughout the province.

The assessment instrument is designed to provide factor analysis of client risk and need. It is seen as facilitating case management, in both team and one-to-one supervision situations. In addition, the collection of data on trends in client profiles will enable management to respond more effectively and efficiently to service demands.

In August, 1982, the branch management team of probation and parole services recommended to the director that the LSI

be adopted as a standard assessment instrument throughout the province and that universal training be provided by community programs support services. The director approved these recommendations as policy, and appropriate staff training should be completed by the end of August, 1983.

Some Regional Initiatives

Drinking Driving Awareness Program (DDAP) - Windsor

This program has been in operation for two and one-half years. Approximately 100 probation clients who have been convicted of a drinking/driving offence have taken part in DDAP.

DDAP consists of seven 2-hour sessions in which information is offered concerning the law as it relates to the use of alcohol and the operation of a motor vehicle; how alcohol affects the skills of a driver; and how it generally affects bodily functioning.

The program focuses on the problem of alcohol abuse and those who have particular difficulty with alcohol consumption. It encourages participants to examine their own drinking behavior and offers counseling and encouragement to those who do have a problem. Referral is made to community agencies which treat alcoholism and help the alcoholic.

Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) - Rexdale

Victims of crime, which includes witnesses, who are in a sense victims, are only recently emerging as acknowledged parties in the legal/justice arena. Victim needs resulting from personal or property related crimes are wide ranging and include need for information, counseling, housing, food, transportation, support, and access to appropriate agencies.

The Rexdale VWAP functions with a full-time coordinator employed by the Salvation Army, Etobicoke Temple, and

supported by trained volunteers working in pairs on a 24-hour, 7-day week basis. Referrals come from divisions 22 and 23 of the Metropolitan Toronto Police. During the year the VWAP provided service to over 400 people who were victims of crime in that geographic location. The costs for services is the lowest per diem known for any victim-oriented program.

Fix-it-Make-it Club - Armstrong

This program, which is co-funded with the federal department of secretary of state and the provincial ministry of community and social services and sponsored by the Armstrong Lion's Club, is intended to provide for inactive youth in the isolated and resource-poor community of Armstrong. The program involves the building and repair of household furniture and construction of small craft items. Regular evening gatherings attract between 20 and 30 young people of all ages who are supervised by volunteer coaches from the community. Inactivity is seen as a major contributor to criminality among Armstrong area youth and it is expected that the club can redirect the energies of the participants into a positive personal and community experience.

Basic Welding Program - Burlington

Glen Beckett, a volunteer with 35 years experience as a master welder, provides a 10-week course (one evening per week) in basic welding. At the completion of the course, each candidate's work is graded by a government inspector and successful clients receive certificates which are recognized by the federal government's employment centres and Mohawk College for the purpose of registering for more advanced courses in welding. This program is unusual in that it brings together volunteers and private industry resources to provide an employment training program for probation clients.

Attendance Centre - Downsview

The Black Creek Venture Group operates an Attendance Centre for probationers in

the area. A new concept in corrections in Ontario, the Attendance Centre is geared towards the multi-problem probationer or parolee -- those experiencing problems in such areas as employment, finances, substance abuse, and education. Meeting frequently with ministry clients, the staff help them establish realistic goals and assist them in achieving those goals.

Napanee Impaired Offenders Program - Napanee

Lennox and Addington counties were recently found to have the fourth highest rate of impaired driving convictions, proportionate to the population, in the province. As a result, an educational series offered primarily to impaired drivers by a group of concerned citizens calling itself Drug and Alcohol Teen Awareness (DATA) was developed by the cooperative efforts of an Addiction Research Foundation consultant, DATA members, a provincial court judge, a crown attorney, police, and probation and parole representatives. The service includes assessment, eight 3-hour sessions and four follow-up interviews.

Restitution Program - Thornhill

The program involves the direct supervision of multi-problem clients with restitution conditions. The objectives are to train volunteer staff in restitution/financial counseling, to encourage the development of a court system for returning receipts to the probation office, and to develop related programs such as victim services.

Community Sentencing Board of Prince Edward County - Belleville

Servicing a rural community, this board of volunteers, under contract to the ministry, offers probation, parole, community service order, victim/offender reconciliation, and fine option supervision in cooperation with the Belleville probation/parole office.

Community Education Program - Halton

The Community Resource Services of Halton, under contract to the ministry and in cooperation with Burlington Cablenet, has produced three 30-minute video presentations dealing with the criminal justice system.

Two of the presentations are related to the probation and parole services and focus on the role of a probation officer and the involvement of community agencies in meeting the needs of clients.

The third presentation, *Caught*, portrays a person apprehended in the commission of an offence and his subsequent progression through the judicial system, including police, detention, criminal court and probation.

Shoplifting Re-education Program - Scarborough East

The program is a six-week course consisting of a series of sessions designed to prevent repetition of shoplifting offences. Through the group process, participants will be assisted in making meaningful decisions which will enable them to live fulfilling and contributing lifestyles devoid of conflict with the law.

Volunteer Programs

An integral component of successful community correctional programs is the involvement of citizens who voluntarily contribute their time and efforts. A wide variety of such citizens are involved in the expansion and enhancement of the services provided to ministry clients through our community based programs. During the past year, 1700 volunteers assisted with the supervision of approximately 4,000 probationers, with each volunteer bringing his or her own sense of responsibility and understanding to a most demanding job.

Among numerous volunteer activities, volunteers provided professional and life skills in employment and job-readiness counseling for probationers with special

needs; obtained information for abbreviated pre-sentence reports at the request of many provincial court judges; and were involved in crime prevention programs aimed at shoplifting offenders.

Volunteers also continued to develop their own association activities and to make thoughtful contributions to the continuing dialogue within the criminal justice field.

Native Programs

The ministry is continually striving to meet the special needs of the Native offender in both urban and remote locations. For example, in some remote areas, probation aides are employed on a part-time fee-for-service basis on reserves in the northwest and northeast, and are themselves residents of the reserves or settlements on which they provide supervision, counseling, and support for Native offenders.

Working under the supervision of full-time probation/parole officers, who provide training and support, these aides are able to provide appropriate care as they are working in their own cultural environment.

This program is consistent with the ministry policy of providing services to Native offenders by Native people wherever possible.

Ministry staff, both at the field and head office level, work closely with Native organizations to develop and provide these services. This is particularly evident in the ministry's excellent working relationship with the Ontario Native Council on Justice, which is representative of many Native organizations which are attempting to have an impact on Native contracts with the justice system.

Native Programs 1982-83

Programs and Services:
(fee-for-service contracts)

Community service order placement and supervision

Probation aide programs
 Inmate liaison
 Crisis intervention
 Court liaison
 Crime prevention and public education
 Life skills and counseling

New Programs established in 1982-83 include:

Red Lake community service order program

Schreiber Terrace Bay Community Corrections Committee: community service order and chemical education programs

Governing Council of Salvation Army: Brantford Jail Program for Six Nations and New Credit Reserves, bail verification and supervision program

Band Council Big Island Band #93: probation aide program

NeChee Friendship Centre: Female Native Inmate Liaison Demonstration Project, Kenora

Sioux Lookout Fellowship and Communication Centre: program support service

Seine River Band #23A: full-time native social workers jointly funded by ministry of community and social services and the band council.

Armstrong Lion's Club: leisure/life skills program with 90 per cent Native participants

Town of Beardmore: chemical education and counseling by a Native coordinator for 50 per cent Native participants.

Community Resource Centre (CRC) Development

Director - Arthur S. Nuttall
 Community Resource Centre Development
 Ministry of Correctional Services
 2001 Eglinton Avenue East
 Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

Community resource centres are operated for the ministry on a contract basis by private agencies and provide a community residential setting for offenders completing an institutional sentence, selected offenders on probation or parole and persons on remand.

At the year end, 32 centres provided a bed-space capacity of 432. Of the 32 CRCs, three are for women, one is bilingual (French), and two provide special programs for Native offenders. Thompson House in Toronto is the first such residence in Canada established for the disabled. Maison P.C. Bergeron, a CRC with 14 beds, opened in Cornwall in October, 1982.

In addition to community resource centres, contracts for ad hoc use with 27 community agencies' halfway houses (Community Residential Agreements - CRAs) have been established.

During the year, 14 CRCs implemented enrichment programs, which provide specialized and extended services to residents and former residents in the areas of aftercare, alcohol and drug education, and life skills.

The total available bed capacity at the end of March, 1983, was 447 among 32 CRCs and 27 CRAs. Average weekly occupancy during the year was 467.

Average weekly cost	\$ 230.60
Total cost of program	5,600,000.00
Residents employed	
- 55,000 days	
Residents' earnings	1,800,000.00
Residents' paid income tax	255,000.00
Residents' paid room/board	410,000.00
Restitution	32,000.00
Residents' paid to dependents	340,000.00

Community Resource Centres by Region

Central Region

Bunton Lodge
Calvert House
Cuthbert House
Ellen Osler Home
Gerrard House
MacMillan House
Madeira House
Sherbourne House
Stanford House
Thompson House
Galbraith Bail Residence

Eastern Region

Aberdeen House
Carleton Centre
Durhamcrest Centre
Durhamdale House
Fergusson House
Joe Versluis Centre
Kawartha House
Maison-Decision House
Maison P.C. Bergeron
Onesimus House
Riverside House

Western Region

Kitchener House
Luxton Centre
Robinson House
Victoria House
William Proudfoot House

Northern Region

Kairos Centre
Ke-She-Ia-Ing (Ontario
Native Women's Centre)
La Fraternite
Red Lake Community Resource Centre
Robichaud House

Community Programs Support Services

Acting Director - David Parker
Community Programs Support Services
Branch
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The community programs support services branch is responsible for providing training and program development and support for the community programs division.

In its training capacity, the branch offers a wide range of workshops and seminars to staff at varying levels of advancement. Training, management training, skills development, and volunteer training are particular areas where the branch has concentrated its focus.

This broad range of training efforts is designed to promote staff self-development within an over-all goal of increasing staff effectiveness. With this goal in mind, courses strive to build upon current trends in organizational development and the challenging perspective offered in the quality-of-working-life approach. Moreover, courses and seminars, particularly in the area of management development, attempt to reflect and incorporate the principles and processes as developed by the Management Standards Project of the Ontario Government.

In an effort to accommodate the sharing of correctional concerns with the community, staff from community resource centres and from correctional agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Salvation Army, are included in scheduled training programs where appropriate.

Another recipient of the training services of the branch is the Ontario Board of Parole. All branch courses are open to the staff of the Board, and in the course of the next year, the branch will be putting on a number of courses on topics specific to the Board's role and function.

Within its program development role, the branch offers a number of diverse support activities. For example there is ongoing liaison with Native interest groups to improve services to Native offenders. One such example is the Native Awareness Training Program, which the branch, in collaboration with the Ontario Native Council on Justice, has developed in order to sensitize community corrections staff to the unique problems of Native offenders. This program, which was developed and mounted in 1982-83, will be repeated during the coming year. The branch also provided a consulting function in the development of an attendance centre, a new concept in Ontario, where Native inmates on temporary absence, parole or probation are provided with training and life skills.

In addition to its liaison role with outside groups, branch staff also consult closely with field staff and volunteers, providing input and advice in a number of specific programs, such as community service orders, bail programs and victim/offender reconciliation programs. Fine options, one area which has been under study by the branch, has resulted in two pilot projects which will be closely monitored and reviewed by the branch during a test period. The branch is also continuing its thrust to help expand victim/offender reconciliation programs, and will be examining other issues related to victim services.

The valuable role provided by volunteers in the community programs division has been reflected in the high priority the branch places on volunteer development and training. Providing advice, consultation, training, and recognition to this group of concerned citizens is one way of reflecting the ministry's appreciation of the quality and effectiveness of their contribution.

In addition to the publication of resource materials and training guidebooks, the branch publishes correctional OPTIONS, a journal which promotes innovative concepts and ideas within the criminal justice field.

Courses Offered 1982-83

General Courses

Orientation/access program
Pre-retirement seminar

Probation Basic Training

Basic Training - Law review
Basic Training - Social work review
Basic Training - Administration review

Developmental Courses

Administrative clerks seminar
Assertiveness training for clerks and secretaries
Employment counseling strategies
Employment program development
Level of supervision inventory training
Managerial skills for clerks and secretaries
Marketing and negotiating skills for probation and parole officers
Maximum impact counseling - task-centred approach
Basic mediation skills
Meetings
Native awareness training
Nutrition, fitness and life skills
Presentence report writing
Presentation skills
Probation enforcement for community service order coordinators
Developing your professional potential
Introduction to volunteer coordination
Recruiting, screening and training volunteers
Supervising volunteer workers
Coping with stress
Team-building workshops to assist probation and parole officers
Team concept in probation and parole
Improving communications through transactional analysis

Management Courses

Principles of management
General supervision
Advanced management skills for area managers

Performance planning and review training
seminar
Teaching techniques for area managers
Time management
Advanced negotiating skills

Specialized Courses

Orientation and training for new Ontario
Board of Parole members

Executive Director Institutions Division

Director
Institutional
Staff Training

Regional Director
Institutions Division
Central

Superintendents:

Barrie Jail
Hamilton-Wentworth
Detention Centre
Maplehurst Complex
Metro Toronto East
Detention Centre
Metro Toronto West
Detention Centre
Mimico Correctional
Centre
Niagara Detention
Centre
Toronto Jail

Regional Director
Institutions Division
Western

Superintendents:

Brantford Jail
Burtch Correctional
Centre
Chatham Jail
Elgin-Middlesex
Detention Centre
Guelph Correctional
Centre and Guelph
Assessment and
Treatment Unit
Ontario Correctional
Institute — Brampton
Owen Sound Jail
Sarnia Jail
Stratford Jail
Vanier Centre for
Women
Walkerton Jail
Waterloo Detention
Centre
Wellington Detention
Centre
Windsor Jail

Regional Director
Institutions Division
Eastern

Superintendents:

Brockville Jail
Cobourg Jail
Cornwall Jail
Lindsay Jail
L'Original
Millbrook Correctional
Centre
Ottawa-Carleton
Detention Centre
Pembroke Jail
Perth Jail
Peterborough Jail
Quinte Detention
Centre
Rideau Correctional
Centre
Whitby Jail

Regional Director
Institutions Division
Northern

Superintendents:

Fort Frances Jail
Haileybury Jail
Kenora Jail
Monteith Complex
North Bay Jail
Parry Sound Jail
Sault Ste. Marie Jail
Sudbury Jail
Thunder Bay
Correctional Centre
Thunder Bay Jail

Director
Institutional Program
Support Services

Professional
Consultants:

Dentistry
Food Services
and Nutrition

Chief Education
Officer

Chief
Librarian

Manager, Industrial
Programs

Senior Medical
Consultant

Manager, Inmate
Classification
and Transfer

Co-ordinator
Institutional
Volunteer Programs

Institutions Division

Executive Director - M. J. Duggan
Institutions Division
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The institutions division is responsible for the operation and functioning of 48 institutions and three camps and the functions carried out within and for institutional programs. These encompass administration, staff training, medical, education, library, recreation, industrial programs, inmate classification, and the transfer of inmates.

Within this division, four geographically formed regions are each overseen by a regional director.

The division is composed of the following:

- 27 jails
- 9 detention centres
- 9 correctional centres
- 1 training centre
- 1 treatment institute
- 1 treatment unit
- 3 camps

All jails and detention centres are maximum security institutions, one correctional centre is maximum security, and all other facilities vary from the minimum security of the camps to a combination of all three according to the classification of the inmates and the type of programs being operated.

INSTITUTIONAL STAFF TRAINING

The institutional staff training branch conducts training programs for personnel located at the ministry's head office in Scarborough and for the 48 institutions and three camps of the institutions division.

At present new correctional officers receive three weeks of basic training during their probationary year.

A total of 1,625.5 man-days of training was conducted by branch staff or subsidized by branch funds. During the year 317 staff were also supported and benefited from the educational assistance program.

During 1982-83 a number of training initiatives were introduced or supported as follows:

- a) For the first time, basic, consolidation and refresher training courses were conducted at the Ontario Police College, Aylmer. These courses were conducted with a view to confirming the concept of a central training facility to meet the needs of the ministry within the justice policy field environment.
- b) A 5-day pilot negotiator training course was held as an adjunct to the crisis intervention team program for selected institutional staff and will be evaluated.
- c) During the year regional competitions were held for institution crisis intervention teams to test their readiness to carry out their roles and responsibilities.
- d) Five communications courses which provided for 80 trainees were conducted during the year. These courses were offered to meet the increasing needs of staff to improve their working relationship with other staff and inmates.
- e) Two labor relations workshops were held for institution managers as an extension of the ongoing institutional management development program.

- f) A first this year was a 3-day joint seminar for senior institutional staff sponsored in cooperation with The Correctional Service of Canada to review mutual problems. Future joint seminars are being planned.
- g) A newly appointed staff training advisory council consisting of institutional and regional headquarters staff members held its first meeting at the end of the fiscal year. Guidelines have now been established covering the responsibilities of the council to future staff training.
- h) The branch staff provided administrative assistance to the American Correctional Association Congress which was held in Toronto in August, 1982, and which was jointly hosted by the provincial and federal governments.
- i) The branch both supported and provided funds for training which was carried out in the following specialized areas:
 1. Performance planning and review seminars for institutional staff.
 2. Selection techniques workshop.
 3. Affirmative Action seminars.
 4. Native awareness seminars.
- j) Under the branch sound/slide program a 2-part pictorial history of corrections is being prepared; the first part has been completed.
- k) Branch instructors carried out regional baton training workshops for institutional training officers (ITOs). ITOs are now able to provide baton training to institutions in their respective regions.
- l) Two branch staff members were provided as resource persons to the Taylor Committee on Correctional Officer Training. The branch has also provided comments to the executive director on the Taylor Report.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM SUPPORT SERVICES

Director - Dr. J. J. Hug
 Institutional Program Support Services
 Ministry of Correctional Services
 2001 Eglinton Avenue East
 Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The institutional program support services branch coordinates and supervises program development and monitoring of activities in the following areas: energy management, health care, food, industries, self-sufficiency, library, education, institutional volunteers, inmate classification and transfer, psychology, social work, recreation, and chaplaincy.

Inmate Classification and Transfer

This section is responsible for the initial classification and reclassification of all inmates sentenced to correctional centres or ministry treatment facilities; the coordination of training of institution classification officers; policy and procedural recommendations pertaining to inmate classification system; arranging and coordinating the transfer of all provincially sentenced inmates between institutions in Ontario; the transfer of all federally sentenced inmates in Ontario from ministry jails and detention centres to federal institutions; the transfer of remanded inmates among the Metropolitan Toronto institutions; the administration of inter-provincial agreements on the exchange of inmates; and liaison with the federal government for the exchange of inmates between Canada, the United States, and Mexico. The section also effects transfers for various police departments and Employment and Immigration Canada as circumstances permit.

Approximately 16,000 inmates were processed through the classification system and approximately 26,000 inmates were transferred during the year.

The section has a staff of 16 provincial bailiffs and two classification officers. The bailiff fleet consists of seven security-

equipped vehicles, including three highway buses, all of which are equipped with mobile radios and mobile telephones.

The section continues to provide weekly transportation services to every jail and detention centre throughout the province. This service assists greatly in keeping those institutions affected by overcrowding at reasonably manageable levels and makes more effective use of correctional centre bed space.

The section, as the ministry liaison with Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) officials, has also formalized procedures between the various police departments and the ministry on the use of the CPIC and the processing of outstanding charges on inmates. The section has also made a significant contribution to the ministry's self-sufficiency program through the transportation of equipment and produce and, in 1982, began a mail distribution service between institutions and head office.

Industrial Programs

Production and profitability continued to increase in the majority of industries in spite of the depressed economy. In particular, production of canned foods and inmate clothing moved very close to the capacity of the shops. The cannery increased its production approximately 30 per cent over last year's substantial increase.

The fastest growing area, however, is in the manufacture of security hardware. A prototype of a prefabricated jail unit is nearing completion and once the final design has been proved, it will keep the jobbing shops at the Guelph and Millbrook Correctional Centres busy for two to three years. Some sizeable projects were also completed for The Correctional Service of Canada, and we expect to continue to receive their overflow workload in the years ahead.

A number of joint projects with the private sector are in various stages of discussion and negotiation. This area is showing some

signs of expanding, which will add to profitability of our industrial programs, and will also allow more inmates to experience a real-life work setting as an aid to their reintegration into society.

Energy Management

The ministry's excellent performance in energy conservation was demonstrated by the large number of awards received recently for energy savings in excess of the government's targets. The ministry's cumulative savings in the program's most recent five-year history now exceeds three million dollars.

New projects in planning include a domestic water pre-heating plant for the Millbrook Correctional Centre, using solar energy. This would be the third such plant in the ministry. In cooperation with the ministry of government services, this ministry is developing a simple and low-cost security-type storm window which is intended for use in institutions with single glazed windows in the inmate areas. It is planned to manufacture these windows at the Guelph Correctional Centre.

Most of the larger savings have already been made and efforts are now being directed to ensuring that the gains made to date are not lost by reversion to less efficient practices. In this and similar efforts, we continue to work closely with the ministries of energy and government services.

Farm Program

Despite the wet weather which resulted in late planting in many parts of the province, and the necessary expenditure for new buildings and equipment, a considerable cost avoidance was again maintained this year.

The hydroponic greenhouse at the Maplehurst Correctional Centre was a very successful venture, yielding 16,000 pounds of first quality tomatoes in its first year of operation.

Some of the vegetables grown at the Burtch Correctional Centre were processed in that institution's cannery and distributed to other institutions; for example, 84,000 pounds of beets were used in this fashion.

In the Northern Region, livestock production resulted in some institutions being self-sufficient in pork, pork products, beef and eggs.

Food Services

Inmates work in all but one of the institutional kitchens. During the year inmates worked a total of 1,143,180 man-hours. They helped prepare and serve over seven million meals. They scrubbed floors, cleaned equipment, washed millions of pots and pans and millions of dishes and pieces of cutlery.

Inmates are trained on the job, providing a valuable work experience which assists some inmates to obtain jobs in the food services industry when they return to the community.

Various methods were introduced during the year to ensure that food service costs did not escalate.

Health Care Services

Health care staff provide dental, medical, nursing, and psychiatric services to inmates. They also assist in setting standards for health care and in coordination of the special treatment facilities within the ministry.

They are also involved in recognizing when a medical need must be met outside the ministry, and arranging for such assistance.

Library Services

Library services for inmates are provided in all institutions. A book stock of over 130,000 volumes is maintained, and approximately 300,000 volumes are issued per year. The average number of books issued is approximately one book per inmate per week.

The staff library maintained at head office in Scarborough has recently been moved to refurbished quarters. It is expected that the attractiveness of the new quarters will lead to an increase in the use of the staff library.

Educational Programs

The goal of educational programming in the ministry is to provide individuals with the opportunity to develop attitudes and skills which will enable them to function more constructively in society.

Eleven educational programs are operated in nine correctional centres and two detention centres. This includes an innovative co-educational program that is ongoing at the Vanier Centre for Women and the Ontario Correctional Institute (males) in Brampton. The scope of programming includes academic, technical, vocational, and life skills courses. Basic reading and mathematics courses accommodate illiterates, and upgrading, refresher, and secondary school credit courses are also provided. Technical and vocational courses give an introduction to trades and develop work skills. Where possible, the vocational training programs allow for apprenticeship and secondary school credits through the Linkage Project of the ministries of colleges and universities and education. Life skills courses develop skills and attitudes for successful daily functioning, with an emphasis on employment.

The 48 professional teachers and 25 trade instructors delivering the programs receive valuable assistance from citizen volunteers.

The temporary absence program for educational purposes, which allows selected inmates to study in the community, is encouraged where appropriate.

The past year has been one of active review of educational programming with a view to maintaining the most relevant and up-to-date educational opportunities possible.

Institutional Volunteer Programs

While the number of regular institutional volunteers remains at about 2,500 individuals, there has been continued emphasis on the development of improved management techniques by those who coordinate volunteer programs.

Institution managers continue to seek services from the community and its agencies to help meet individual inmate needs and to enrich programs within the institutions. An increasing number of social work and correctional services students from community colleges and universities are providing invaluable counseling and planning services to inmates - even in the small maximum security jail setting.

Thirteen institutions now have volunteer coordinators, while four other large institutions have designated a professional services staff member to coordinate volunteer programs.

The ministry continues to encourage and support programs directed towards individual inmates which may assist them to develop significant support systems outside the institution and which, it is hoped, will encourage them to avoid further criminal activity.

The M2/W2 (Man to Man & Woman to Woman) Ontario organization coordinated the work of 98 volunteers in service to inmates who need friendship both during and after incarceration. About one-third of these relationships continue on the street after discharge.

One senior volunteer, who taught blueprint reading for several years in the Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre, obtained approval to set up and conduct a drafting class in the institution's arts and crafts room two days a week.

Seventy-seven community service awards were approved by the minister for presentation to individuals in recognition of their outstanding service to institutional programs during the last fiscal year.

Native Inmates

Native inmates have special problems and program needs. To assist them in the resolution of these problems the ministry employs Native liaison workers on a contractual basis. The Native liaison workers provide coordination of activities such as sweat lodges and self-help groups. They also provide assistance to Native inmates such as release planning and communication with various band councils and reserves.

Recreation

Throughout the institutions division, recreation is viewed as an essential component of inmate programs. Each institution provides leisure time activities for inmates which incorporate both physical activities such as sports or weightlifting and less strenuous activities such as board games and hobbycraft. Correctional centres provide daily recreation programs in both of these areas as well as "special event" days on long weekends or holidays. Inmates respond quite positively on the whole to the recreation programs and the institutions will continue to provide and to diversify these programs.

Temporary Absence Program

Selected inmates are permitted to return to the community prior to the termination of sentence for a variety of reasons ranging from family crises to paid employment. While every inmate has the right to apply for the program, this does not imply a right to approval of an application. Neither is a temporary absence the appropriate or immediate answer for every inmate's needs or problems.

The coordination of this program is now done on a regional basis and the temporary absence system continues to be a worthwhile aid in the re-entry of the inmate to the community.

<u>Type of Product</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Estimated Wholesale Value</u>
Beans	6,159 lbs.	\$ 2,455
Brussels sprouts	2,000 lbs.	440
Beets	109,061 lbs.	10,864
Cabbage	107,190 lbs.	17,868
Carrots	153,926 lbs.	23,425
Corn - cattle	567,670 lbs.	37,286
- sweet	2,462.5 doz.	3,956
Winter wheat	18,000 lbs.	975
Oats	39,000 lbs.	2,340
Hay	23,702 bales	27,915
Haylage	125 tons	7,500
Straw	2,796 bales	3,516
Barley	38,400 lbs.	2,256
Grain	22 tons +	9,317
Soybeans	125 tonnes	1,985
Sharecropping cattle-corn	21,760 lbs.	609
Cauliflower	4,542 lbs.	1,214
Onions	80,814 lbs.	23,165
Potatoes	1,394,009 lbs.	166,776
Tomatoes (hydroponic)	16,000 lbs.	9,216
Turnips	114,505 lbs.	15,471
Fresh produce	82,232 lbs.	27,121
Apples	880 lbs.	184
Eggs	41,160.5 doz.	48,042
Rhubarb	644 lbs.	64
Raspberries	55 lbs.	25
Strawberries	350 lbs.	263
Beef & pork products	74,846 lbs.	94,861
Poultry, turkeys, geese	6,049 lbs.	6,664
Maple syrup	145 litres	768
Smelts	500 lbs.	495
Total		\$ 547,036

<u>Cost of Production</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Salaries & wages (incl. employee benefits)	\$ 181,380
Seeds & fertilizers, insecticides, etc.	68,005
Transportation (incl. gasoline)	6,694
Fuel/Oil/Heat	4,441
Machinery & equipment	61,785
Repairs/rental machinery & equipment	10,312
Rental of services	352
New buildings	40,859
Building repair & maintenance	2,858
Livestock purchase, veterinary fees, animal slaughtering, vitamins	21,596
Livestock feed	60,550
Containers	710
Miscellaneous	11,794
	\$ 471,336

Cost Avoidance (Net)	\$ 75,700
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CENTRAL REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - J. L. Main
 Ministry of Correctional Services
 2 Dunbloor Road, Suite 312
 Islington, Ontario M9A 2E4

	Superintendent's Name	Operating Capacity March 31/83	Average Daily Count 1982-83	Per Diem 1982-83 \$
<u>Institutions</u>				
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	A. J. Roberts	400	406	71.83
Mimico Correctional Centre	G. G. Simmons	546	382	48.44
<u>Jails and Detention Centres</u>				
Barrie	Duncan McFarlane	86	83)	60.86
Camp Hillsdale	A. E. Williams Manager	60	31)	
Toronto	Carl De Grandis	409	468	50.35
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	R. D. Phillipson	340	329	58.02
Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre	A. J. Dunbar	340	401	50.51
Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre	R. P. G. Barrett	380	474	41.23
Niagara Detention Centre	J. G. Hildebrandt	120	121	66.08
House of Concord	Thomas Burns Liaison Officer	82	52	78.49

CENTRAL REGION

The past year has seen record high counts for all institutions and a significant part of that increase noted in the Metro Toronto area. Resources have been stretched to their limit in most situations. The general atmosphere has remained positive, which denotes a commitment by all staff to the task at hand.

Barrie Jail and Camp Hillsdale

As in the past, self-sufficiency has been the mainstay of this institution and its satellite camp. Cooperative enterprises with the Mimico Correctional Centre and the Toronto Jail in egg marketing, chickens, and turkeys have been successful. In addition, potatoes, carrots, and turnips were grown and distributed to other institutions in the region.

A new literacy training program was implemented by the local Literacy Training Council.

Expansion of capacity was undertaken through construction to provide more cell space and a dormitory and a laundry.

Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre

The fifth floor inmate accommodation has functioned at capacity since it opened in August, 1982.

The volunteer program, with over 200 active volunteers, continued to be successful. Inmates worked a total of 11,000 man-hours in community work programs, mainly in Bronte Provincial Park and for the ministry of transportation and communications. It is estimated that their labor saved taxpayers \$50,000.

Two community resource centres are being used at more than 80 per cent capacity. An extensive staff training program provides approximately 12,000 hours of training annually.

Maplehurst Correctional Centre

Education programs for inmates at the Maplehurst Correctional Centre are individualized and cover academic and trades subjects. Students earned 1,773 secondary school credits and 10 students earned secondary school graduation diplomas.

Community service projects included work with agencies such as the Red Cross, local churches, senior citizens, local fire halls, Chamber of Commerce, St. John Ambulance, and agencies dealing with the mentally handicapped.

Construction work has been done on some local park sites and on a baseball diamond for the Little League. A reforestation project has been established in cooperation with the ministry of natural resources in Cambridge.

Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre

A new program of counseling and referral developed by volunteers and aimed at successful reintegration of inmates into society has interviewed over 5,000 inmates for a total of 11,000 hours in the fiscal year. The services provided include personal, family, and addiction counseling as well as discharge planning.

Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre

The high immigration counts and the religious and dietary problems related to a variety of races and creeds has caused some concern, but the problems were met and resolved. An arts and crafts program earned \$600 which was reinvested in supplies.

More than 125 inmates are involved in the education program in individualized courses. Volunteer hours doubled. The 130 volunteers contributed approximately 10,000 hours. Alcoholics Anonymous, the Elizabeth Fry Society and the Salvation Army continue to provide a high level of service.

Mimico Correctional Centre

The significant programs at this institution are the temporary absence program and community resource centre area. A total of 601 inmates participated in the community resource centre program and another 550 took part in the immediate temporary absence program. These programs earned approximately half a million dollars in wages and returned almost \$50,000 in room and board. In addition, 50,000 hours of free labor were provided.

Niagara Detention Centre

Niagara's intermittent inmate work program places all intermittent inmates (those serving their sentences on weekends only) in community work projects. In addition, inmates maintain and build walkways and bicycle paths for the Welland Canal Authority.

The John Howard Society is contracted to provide pre-release planning for inmates.

Toronto Jail

A major construction project was undertaken to update the admitting and discharge area, the visitors' waiting area, the administration offices, and to provide a modern control module.

Emphasis was placed on a new staff training program for managers as part of a concentration in the labor relations area.

Despite some problems with interview facilities, the volunteer program continues to operate successfully with approximately 125 volunteers.

EASTERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - Sydney Shoom
Ministry of Correctional Services
1055 Princess Street, Suite 404
Kingston, Ontario K7L 1H3

	<u>Superintendent's Name</u>	<u>Operating Capacity March 31/83</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1982-83</u>	<u>Per Diem 1982-83 \$</u>
<u>Institutions</u>				
Millbrook Correctional Centre	J. A. Rundle	272	243	74.02
Rideau Correctional Centre	G. R. D. Fisher	160	140	84.88
<u>Jails and Detention Centres</u>				
Brockville	L. R. Hudson	24	20	120.26
Cobourg	H. J. Yorke	36	32	86.03
Cornwall	Roger Dagenais	25	26	92.53
Lindsay	Peter Campbell	36	29	112.36
L'Orignal	Louis Migneault	20	15	148.37
Pembroke	T. R. Chambers	28	24	103.63
Perth	C. R. Stewart	26	15	144.10
Peterborough	L. W. Wiles	38	33	102.00
Whitby	F. R. Gill	127	108	75.27
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	J. J. Duncan	194	193	63.94
Quinte Detention Centre	E. W. Martin	114	111	71.50

EASTERN REGION

Overcrowding continued to exist in a number of institutions, while others functioned at or near capacity. The overcrowding situation was of particular concern at the Whitby and Peterborough Jails and the Quinte Detention Centre.

Considerable activity occurred throughout the year in relation to construction and renovation projects in the various institutions within the region. In December, 1982, a newly constructed detention unit was opened at the Millbrook Correctional Centre, providing urgently required and more suitable accommodation for segregation and close confinement purposes. The opening of this unit permitted the operational capacity of this institution to be increased from 224 to 260. A new TV tower and antenna system was installed in order to provide better television and radio reception. Other projects undertaken at the centre during the year included the converting of an unused washroom in the warehouse to storage area for dead files, and the conversion of the butcher shop cold-storage area to vegetable storage in order to accommodate self-sufficiency produce.

At the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre, renovations were completed to the front foyer in order to improve the appearance of this location for the public. A new security unit was completed at the Quinte Detention Centre and construction commenced on a perimeter security wall. At the Rideau Correctional Centre the ceilings in the entire facility were insulated and the dormitories refurbished. Active planning is underway for the possible conversion of this institution from oil to a more economical and energy efficient means of heating such as propane, electricity, or natural gas.

The new administration building was completed at the Lindsay Jail using inmate labor. It is of note that the ministry received a letter of commendation from the local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee for the design of the addition, which maintained the historical integrity of the original jail building. At

year's end construction had begun on security renovations at the Lindsay Jail, which included improvements to the admissions and discharge area, as well as the construction of a secure control module. At the Peterborough Jail, construction began during the year for the installation of the first relocatable accommodation unit designed and fabricated by the ministry. When completed, it will provide accommodation for an additional 10 inmates.

In order to provide increased protection for correctional staff supervising inmates during exercise period, security cages were constructed in the exercise yards at the Perth and Cobourg Jails. At year's end renovations were in progress to construct a small segregation unit at the Perth Jail.

Other projects completed throughout the region included the paving of the exercise yard at the L'Orignal Jail, relocation of administration offices at the Whitby Jail in order to provide additional administrative and clerical space, the installation of security lights throughout the Brockville Jail as well as the replacement of ceilings in the dormitory area, the completion of an addition to the medical area at the Pembroke Jail, and renovations in the kitchen area at the Cornwall Jail. At year's end renovations were underway at the Whitby Jail in order to provide additional segregation cells.

The food self-sufficiency program for the eastern region resulted in the farming of more than 150 acres of land at four institutions. Produce harvested included tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, green onions, and beans. Root crops which were produced for storage and usage during the winter months were onions, beets, cabbage, carrots, potatoes, and turnip. As well, the region grew feed corn for the livestock operation at the Rideau Correctional Centre, which consisted of approximately 1,200 chickens and 60 pigs.

The total yield in produce was in excess of 930,000 lbs. As a result, the region was self-sufficient in root crops for eight months and egg production enabled the region to be 75 per cent self-sufficient for

the entire year. The piggery operation resulted in meeting 35 per cent of the region's needs during the year. In addition, a quantity of potatoes was provided to the central and western regions of the ministry.

Using inmate labor, the eastern region constructed a new hay barn at the Rideau Correctional Centre from wood cut by inmates as part of the institution's wood-cutting project. Inmates were also used to cut wood for fence posts, renovate a barn, and construct a corn storage tank and two feed tanks.

The institutions participating in the program included the Millbrook and Rideau Correctional Centres, the Quinte Detention Centre, and the Cobourg Jail. In addition, small garden programs were conducted at the Whitby Jail and the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre. A number of institutions implemented innovative means of obtaining the necessary land. The operation at Whitby Jail was conducted on land provided by the local community resource centre, and at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre, the program was carried out on an acre of land belonging to a nursing home in the Ottawa area. The farming operation at the Cobourg Jail used approximately four acres of ministry of natural resources' land and in return, the jail provided approximately one month's inmate labor to clear fire trails in a local forest. Through an agreement with a local farmer, the Millbrook Correctional Centre used approximately seven acres of his land in return for which the farmer was provided with inmate labor to assist him with clean-up chores on his property.

During the year, a second psychologist position was allotted to the Millbrook Correctional Centre in order to increase the provision of psychological services to inmates of that maximum security institution.

Institution crisis intervention teams (ICIT) continued to be operational during the year based at the Millbrook Correctional Centre and the Ottawa-Carleton and Quinte Detention Centres. In addition, two teams were trained and equipped for the Whitby

Jail. In the fall of 1982 the first eastern region ICIT competition was held at the Canadian Forces Base Kingston. The top teams from each of the institutions within the region competed with each other with the Quinte Detention Centre team winning.

During the year, under the coordination of the regional staff training advisor, training programs for correctional staff in the eastern region enabled personnel to be trained in security and operational management procedures related to their working environment. In addition, a number of staff were provided opportunities to participate in refresher courses and emergency procedures training. Institution management personnel were provided opportunities for training in management related programs and personnel procedures such as the grievance process.

Inmates from a number of eastern region institutions continued to provide volunteer community services, ranging from clearing the snow from the residences of elderly citizens, to assisting in the landscaping and beautifying of town parks.

NORTHERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - G. F. Tegman
 Ministry of Correctional Services
 199 Larch Street, 9th Floor
 Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P9

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Superintendent's Name</u>	<u>Operating Capacity March 31/83</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1982-83</u>	<u>Per Diem 1982-83 \$</u>
* Monteith Correctional Centre	W. E. Peters	120	114	77.60
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	J. R. Keddie	120	114	77.22
<u>Jails</u>				
Fort Frances	C. M. Gillespie	22	14	151.92
Haileybury	W. J. Martin	41	35	75.03
Kenora	Mrs. B. A. Johnston	99	84	74.97
Monteith	W. E. Peters	26	21	-
North Bay	R. S. Doan	71	56	71.21
Parry Sound	T. M. Wight	50	29	95.04
Sault Ste. Marie	E. D. Lock	61	64	85.00
Sudbury	A. G. Hooson	129	93	69.38
Thunder Bay	A. D. Abbott	97	74	83.97

*Includes Monteith Correctional Centre and Jail budgets

NORTHERN REGION

Considerable agricultural activity continues at the Thunder Bay and Monteith Correctional Centres. Both centres produce their own eggs and supply eggs to nearby jails. Both centres are producing pork and are programmed towards producing sufficient to their needs. The Monteith beef herd is now well established with 45 head. The Thunder Bay farm is slowly expanding and presently has 61 pigs, 420 chickens and 57 head of cattle. Inmates under the direction of trade instructors and vocational teachers constructed a barn at the Thunder Bay Correctional Centre. Lumber for the barn was provided by the Monteith Correctional Centre. Herds at Monteith and Thunder Bay were obtained with no initial outlay on a pay back system to New Liskeard Agricultural College. Root crops and other garden vegetable production increased over last year. Farm building upgrading continued at both centres and a new root cellar was constructed at Monteith using inmate labor. Smaller institutions participated in self-sufficiency by means of kitchen gardens, and have constructed root cellars which proved valuable in the reduction of food costs.

The Monteith Correctional Centre continues to produce lumber from its new portable sawmill for its own needs. Using poplar lumber, 2,000 vegetable crates were constructed for transporting farm produce. Four hundred cords of firewood were cut for wood heating in the greenhouse and the piggery and to assist needy senior citizens. In excess of 40,000 board feet of lumber were cut for institution use. The construction of wood pallets is also under consideration using this lumber. The lumber and fuel wood were made available through woodlot management in cooperation with the ministry of natural resources. Monteith is using its team of horses for a number of on-site activities as an energy alternative project.

Community resource centre (CRC) activity continues to be strong, with centres in Timmins, Sudbury, Thunder Bay and Red Lake. Inmates in CRCs, in addition to engaging in regular employment and

education, also supply volunteer assistance to a variety of community projects. Additional bed and program space has been made available on a fee-for-service basis at the Wikwemikong Native Rehabilitation /Youth Crisis Centre on Manitoulin Island and at the Sudbury YWCA. Planning is underway for a CRC for the Sault Ste. Marie Jail.

Inmates on temporary absence participated in volunteer community projects and are active in providing assistance to some twenty different groups including those for disabled people, senior citizens, and mentally retarded people.

Inmates at the Monteith Correctional Centre assisted with the Northwood crippled children's horseback riding program and inmates at the Thunder Bay Correctional Centre continue to participate in labor-intensive community programs such as clearing snow for senior citizens and clearing ski trails for the ministry of natural resources. The Thunder Bay inmates, in conjunction with the ministry of industry and trade, provided extensive assistance to the ski jump competitions.

At various institutions in the region, inmates provide assistance to the ministries of natural resources, government services, transportation and communications, and citizenship and culture.

Mental health services to selected inmates have been made available in special units at the Sudbury Algoma Hospital and the North Bay Mental Health Centre. Native liaison workers have also been appointed in several locations to assist with Native inmate programs.

Vocational and academic training for inmates has concentrated on providing the inmates with a maximum of marketable job skills by integrating academic and trade training programs with practical institution projects which provide on-the-job training. There has also been considerable activity in life skills and literacy classes to meet the apparent need in these areas. Some of the innovations in this area of program

delivery include night classes and involvement in community programs such as the community resource centre's bachelor cooking classes, leisure time classes, and career planning workshops. A new trade training course at Monteith Correctional Centre in natural gas fitting has been introduced to replace the previously operated oil burner course.

Alcohol abuse counseling programs continue to be provided in the correctional centres, while Alcoholics Anonymous is active in most other institutions.

The establishment of the classification officers' positions at the jails in the region has provided a uniform system of assessing inmate program needs and has also provided a much needed counseling service to jail inmates.

Volunteer groups from the community such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Native friendship centres, church groups, the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies, and volunteer visitors continue to assist with various program needs.

Chaplaincy services at the correctional centres provide considerable integrated service to the over-all inmate training program. Jails other than the Thunder Bay and Monteith Jails are provided with chaplaincy services through local arrangements. The Sault Ste. Marie and Kenora Jails, for example, have recently added part-time chaplains to their programs.

Renovations were carried out in a number of institutions resulting in the upgrading of ventilation, heating, and fire escape facilities. The Sault Ste. Marie Jail, however, continues to be overcrowded and will require considerable renovation and expansion. Security, bed space, and fire safety are all problems at this institution.

To help rectify this, planning is underway to build prefabricated units for inmate accommodation and administrative space. It is anticipated that the first units will be fabricated in the 83/84 fiscal year.

A review of the remaining institutions indicates that several may require

alterations and upgrading of entrance and control security facilities, administrative offices, fire exits, and storage space. Funds allocated for winter job creation programs have allowed a number of institutions to upgrade existing facilities in terms of repair and replacement. Institutions in the region have generally experienced increases in inmate populations within their operational bed-space capacities, which has put some strain on daily operations/support services and increased expenditures.

Staff training with the correctional staff in the region focused on updating first aid training and instruction in the use of the Flynn Mark III resuscitator. The basic training course continues to be offered to all new correctional officers, and additional courses have been undertaken by many staff at the community college level on subjects pertaining to the correctional field. Effective writing, effective communication, pre-retirement, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, baton training, performance planning and review, institutional crisis intervention team, and crisis mediator training courses have also been successfully presented in this region. The location of the regional training advisor at the regional office has greatly improved the staff training program delivery in the region.

A special wood heating project using hog fuel to heat the Monteith Correctional Centre in cooperation with the ministry of energy was abandoned due to hog fuel demand by private enterprises. A forest regeneration project (seedling production) in cooperation with the ministry of natural resources at Monteith, with possible expansion to Thunder Bay and Kenora, is currently on hold awaiting the building of a suitable greenhouse.

WESTERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - Thomas McCarron
 Ministry of Correctional Services
 1315 Bishop Street
 Cambridge (Galt), Ontario N1R 6Z2

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Superintendent's Name</u>	<u>Operating Capacity March 31/83</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1982-83</u>	<u>Per Diem 1982-83 \$</u>
Burtch Correctional Centre	J. C. Mocclair	252	234	62.60
Guelph Correctional Centre	W. J. Taylor	560	593)	68.28
)	
Camp Dufferin	George Malnachuk Manager	40	18)	
Ontario Correctional Institute	Lyndon Nelmes	198	180	96.50
Vanier Centre for Women	Miss Sylvia Nicholls	79	65	134.42

Jails and Detention Centres

Brantford	I. H. Wright	41	47	65.74
Chatham	John Pinder	50	37	65.52
Owen Sound	W. A. Hoey	46	33	71.85
Sarnia	J. F. Whiteley	59	49	64.50
Stratford	J. M. Sinclair	36	30	76.69
Walkerton	B. C. Parker	34	26	86.23
Windsor	M. V. Villeneuve	97	99	61.92
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	J. T. O'Brien	232	216	73.80
Waterloo Detention Centre	R. H. Nash	60	70	73.79
Wellington Detention Centre	James Cassidy	98	82	66.17

WESTERN REGION

A number of institutions in the western region, namely the Windsor and Brantford Jails, and the Elgin-Middlesex and Waterloo Detention Centres continued to operate over capacity during the year. The Vanier Centre for Women, the Ontario Correctional Institute, and the Guelph Correctional Centre and its assessment and treatment unit (GATU) operated at capacity with long waiting lists. It would appear that this increase is caused mostly by the increase in the length of sentences. To assist in overcoming this overcrowding problem, renovations were undertaken at Windsor Jail, where the complete administrative offices and stores were moved to the registry office and a 12-bed inmate dormitory was constructed in the former administrative area. At Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre, 60 cells were modified to accommodate two prisoners each to increase the capacity of this centre to 232 inmates. These projects were completed by using inmate labor in conjunction with local institution maintenance staff at significant savings over commercial construction companies. The ministry of government services' winter job creation program provided fundings, permitting all institutions in the region to have necessary minor construction projects carried out.

Community Involvement

As in previous years, most institutions continued to expand their involvement in carrying out work for the local communities. The Guelph Correctional Centre floor hockey tournament involving teams from the Association for the Mentally Retarded was held again this year. Superintendents and senior institution staff gave talks at local meetings, and displays were set up in local shopping malls to provide information to the public on the function and administration of the correctional system in the province.

Farm Program

Institutions in the Western Region were involved in the field of agri-business. At the Burtch Correctional Centre the beef cattle herd was increased, making the institution self-sufficient in pork and able to supply pork to most other institutions in the region.

Volunteers

Volunteers played key roles in this region's institutions and community involvement in institutions is increasing. More people are offering their services to the institutions, and inmates in the region are engaged in community volunteer work.

Educational Programs

At the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre an average of 65 inmates were involved in some form of correspondence course or tutoring by volunteers, and, with the cooperation of Fanshawe College, London, a wide variety of technical programs were offered.

Cottage Industry

The Vanier Centre for Women continues to provide cottage industry programs in cooperation with two local companies. The female residents work on cosmetic mirrors and various Rubbermaid products for the home. Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre continues to operate their cottage industry program and received revenue in excess of \$32,000 during the past year. This program involves assembling products for Northern Telecom.

Trout Processing Plant

The Guelph Correctional Centre entered into an agreement with the Ontario Trout Producers to operate a processing plant. The plant was renovated for this purpose and six inmates are employed in this area.

MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES PUBLICATIONS

Bail Verification and Supervision -
A community option to pre-trial detention

Careers in Corrections

* Caught!

Community Resource Centres

Community Service Orders -
A program that benefits the community
as well as the offender

Community Service Orders -
A helping program - for both
community agencies and for those
offenders who volunteer their services

Community Service and You

Correctional Institutions
and Programs in Ontario

Glossary of Correctional Terms

Annual Report of the Minister

Probation and Parole - A
Community Service for Adults

Recreation in Corrections

The Vanier Centre for Women

Wanted: People - join us and
be a correctional volunteer

* Corrections Ontario Series:

Community Resource
Centres
Community Service Orders

Government Levels of
Responsibility for
Corrections

Parole

Probation

Temporary Absence Program

Correctional Update (ministry
newsletter) published bi-
monthly

Publications are available from:

Personal Shopping
- Ontario Government Bookstore
880 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mail Order
- Publications Centre
880 Bay Street, 5th floor
Toronto, Ontario. M7A 1N8

OR

Communications Branch,
Ministry of Correctional Services,
2001 Eglinton Avenue East,
Scarborough, Ontario. M1L 4P1
Telephone: (416) 750-3421

Leaflets describing some of the inmate-made articles which may be
purchased by government and tax-supported non-profit agencies are:

Barbecues
Beds
Campsite Fireplace Grill
Campsite Permit Holder
Correctional Industries Price List
Flame Retardant Mattress

Flame Retardant Pillows
Fluorescent Flower Garden
Library Book Truck
Picnic Table
Security Garments
Signs

Publications are available from:

Industrial Programs Branch,
Ministry of Correctional Services,
2001 Eglinton Avenue East,
Scarborough, Ontario.
M1L 4P1
Telephone: (416) 750-3366

* Primarily for high school students studying corrections

Statistical Section

All data presented in this section are based on the activities during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1983. Where relevant, comparisons to previous years are included. This year a new set of offence categories are being used. These categories provide a finer distribution of offence types than was provided in the past. Beyond that, the present report does not differ from last year's Annual Report.

	ADMISSIONS		% CHANGE		SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT		% CHANGE
	1981/82	1982/83			1981/82	1982/83	
Persons	48,121	51,097	+ 6.2		35,990	40,875	+13.6
Occurrences	65,576	71,090	+ 8.4		44,867	52,491	+17.0
Count of Offences	160,956	183,614	+14.1		101,640	123,718	+21.7

Table 1 provides data on the total intake into provincial institutions during the 1981/82 and the 1982/83 fiscal years. Data are provided for both admissions and for sentences to incarceration. Some of those sentenced during the year may have been admitted prior to April 1, 1982. During 1982/83, admissions in all categories were up over 1981/82. This was especially true for sentenced admissions. Clearly sentences to imprisonment are increasing more rapidly than total admissions.

TABLE 2
SENTENCES TO INCARCERATION BY TYPE

		1981/82 N	1982/83 N	% CHANGE
Fine Default	M	13,363	18,000	34.7
	F	1,111	1,313	18.2
	T	14,474	19,313	33.4
Provincial Sentence	M	27,101	29,432	8.6
	F	1,868	2,034	8.9
	T	28,969	31,466	8.6
Federal Sentence	M	1,389	1,678	20.8
	F	35	34	(2.9)
	T	1,424	1,712	20.2
Total	M	41,853	49,110	17.3
	F	3,014	3,381	12.2
	T	44,867	52,491	17.0

Table 2 was prepared to facilitate the examination of sentences to incarceration. Sentenced admissions were broken down by type. It would appear that the fastest growing component of sentenced admission was of persons admitted in default of paying a fine. Another rapidly rising component was of persons who were to serve their sentence in a federal penitentiary. In fact, these two categories accounted for 67.2% of the increase in sentenced admissions.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO INCARCERATION

OFFENCE TYPE	COUNTS OF ALL OFFENCES			MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Homicide & Related	182	15	197	167	15	182
Serious Violent	1,351	62	1,413	992	46	1,038
Violent Sexual	475	2	477	326	1	327
B & E & Related	10,421	120	10,541	4,883	74	4,957
Sexual (Non Violent)	253	22	275	140	17	157
Traffic/Import Drugs	1,791	133	1,924	1,308	110	1,418
Weapons Offences	1,719	94	1,813	1,090	76	1,166
Fraud & Related	5,941	1,419	7,360	1,847	364	2,211
Misc. Against Person	152	5	157	105	4	109
Theft/Possession	13,296	1,207	14,503	6,183	658	6,841
Assault & Related	3,757	228	3,985	2,372	141	2,513
Property Damage & Arson	2,274	113	2,387	945	67	1,012
Misc. Against Morals	92	18	110	57	12	69
Obstruct Justice	1,470	105	1,575	730	63	793
Possession Drugs	2,555	94	2,649	1,414	52	1,466
Traffic Crim. Code	1,468	20	1,488	880	11	891
Breach Court Order/Esc.	10,364	795	11,159	3,343	241	3,584
Drinking Driving	10,201	299	10,500	7,263	208	7,471
Misc. Against Public Ord.	2,201	194	2,394	916	91	1,007
Other Federal Statutes	2,087	323	2,410	734	184	918
Parole Violator	998	28	1,026	702	20	722
Highway Traffic Act	7,408	299	7,707	2,657	150	2,807
Liquor	17,924	1,703	19,627	6,951	602	7,553
Other Prov. Statutes	3,423	136	3,559	1,211	42	1,253
Municipal Bylaws	11,918	966	12,884	952	68	1,020
Unknown	1,502	95	1,597	942	64	1,006
TOTAL	115,223	8,495	123,718	49,110	3,381	52,491

Table 3 is a distribution of offences leading to a sentence of incarceration. The offence categories represent a finer distribution than the eight categories used in previous years. Not all possible offences are coded for the computer, so a certain number of offences are not coded and are classified as unknown. Counts of offences are presented in two ways. Counts of all offences denotes the counts of each offence type which received a sentence of incarceration. Most Serious Offence represents an attempt to assign each admission set of offences to the most serious offence within that admission set. Here each admission is counted only once in the category which is deemed to be most serious. The categories are presented in descending severity.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCE LENGTHS

SENTENCE LENGTH	1982-83			1981-82	% CHANGE
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	TOTAL	
Under 5 days	4,643	508	5,151	4,629	11.28
5-7 days	5,461	503	5,964	5,002	19.23
8-15 "	10,713	731	11,444	9,641	18.70
16-29 "	4,443	280	4,723	3,667	28.80
30-59 "	7,425	548	7,973	6,732	18.43
60-89 "	3,195	174	3,369	2,913	15.65
3 months	3,122	183	3,305	3,124	5.79
4-5 "	1,640	102	1,742	1,662	4.81
6-8 "	2,227	109	2,336	2,017	15.82
9-11 "	1,208	70	1,278	1,086	17.68
12-14 "	1,043	41	1,084	1,018	6.48
15-17 "	435	19	454	332	36.75
18-20 "	465	16	481	460	4.57
21-24 "	168	4	172	171	0.58
Penitentiary	2,125	42	2,167	1,765	22.78
Unknown	797	51	848	648	30.86
TOTAL	49,110	3,381	52,491	44,867	16.99

In Table 4 the distribution of aggregate sentences for each admission set of offences is presented. It must be borne in mind that short sentences, while being numerous, do not represent a large proportion of days stay or the average daily count. Longer sentences represent a heavier loading on the system.

TABLE 5
AGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED

AGE CATEGORIES	ADMITTED			SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
16	1,542	157	1,699	932	66	998
17	2,682	269	2,951	2,118	160	2,278
18	3,029	261	3,290	2,459	174	2,633
19 - 20	6,304	528	6,832	5,249	328	5,577
21 - 22	5,609	463	6,072	4,725	296	5,021
23 - 25	6,519	578	7,097	5,379	380	5,759
26 - 30	7,254	700	7,954	5,901	445	6,346
31 - 35	4,758	422	5,180	3,789	284	4,073
36 - 40	3,048	312	3,360	2,476	213	2,689
41 - 50	3,728	337	4,065	3,080	243	3,323
51 - 64	2,135	152	2,287	1,822	113	1,935
65 +	279	15	294	225	11	236
UNKNOWN	14	2	16	6	1	7
TOTAL	46,901	4,196	51,097	38,161	2,714	40,875

Table 5 represents the age distribution of persons admitted during the fiscal year. Any person admitted more than once during the year is counted only once. The age is taken as of the first admission of the year. Here the data are under the category of persons admitted and persons sentenced to incarceration. Age specific sentencing data are presented in

Table 6. Here the average counts of offences per aggregate sentence, average aggregate sentence, and average number of admissions per person are tabulated. There are large numbers of people who are admitted more than once during the year.

Table 7 presents data by offence category on those individuals who have had prior adult incarcerations. Almost three-quarters of all males admitted with a sentence of incarceration had at least one prior incarceration as an adult. These individuals accounted for 74.7% of all the charges for which a sentence of incarceration was levied. A lower proportion of females (58.8%) had prior incarcerations. By comparison, in 1981/82, 68% of the males and 55.4% of the females had prior adult incarcerations. It is interesting to note that the high rate of prior experience is evident in just about every offence category.

TABLE 6

AGE SPECIFIC SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS

AGE AT DATE SENTENCE EXECUTED	MALES			FEMALES		
	AVERAGE COUNTS PER AGGREGATE SENTENCE	AVERAGE AGGREGATE PROVINCIAL SENTENCE	AVERAGE ADMISSIONS PER PERSON	AVERAGE COUNTS PER AGGREGATE SENTENCE	AVERAGE AGGREGATE PROVINCIAL SENTENCE	AVERAGE ADMISSIONS PER PERSON
16	2.91	87.7	1.41	1.90	41.5	1.44
17	2.67	86.8	1.38	1.99	40.6	1.27
18	2.47	86.4	1.33	1.86	42.5	1.17
19 - 20	2.27	78.0	1.25	2.32	52.6	1.21
21 - 22	2.17	72.2	1.24	2.36	52.0	1.24
23 - 25	2.23	68.7	1.23	2.30	58.7	1.21
26 - 30	2.29	64.5	1.23	2.66	52.9	1.18
31 - 35	2.49	58.4	1.23	2.97	51.1	1.25
36 - 40	2.55	53.2	1.30	2.93	43.1	1.26
41 - 50	2.36	42.6	1.37	3.11	36.4	1.26
51 - 64	2.15	30.7	1.53	2.34	32.8	1.59
65 +	2.05	27.3	1.72	3.50	25.1	1.82
TOTAL	2.35	65.7	1.29	2.51	48.2	1.25

TABLE 7

SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT OF PERSONS WITH PRIOR INCARCERATIONS

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE			COUNT OF OFFENCES		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	#	% OF TOTAL	#	% OF TOTAL	#	% OF TOTAL
Homicide & Related	120	71.86	12	80.00	133	73.08
Serious Violent	751	75.71	32	69.57	999	73.95
Violent Sexual	211	64.72	0	0.00	289	60.84
B. & E. & Related	3,801	77.84	53	71.62	7,744	74.31
Sexual (Non violent)	88	62.86	12	70.59	169	66.80
Traffic/Import Drugs	844	64.53	50	45.45	1,194	66.67
Weapons Offences	859	78.81	53	69.74	1,364	79.35
Fraud & Related	1,418	76.77	203	55.77	4,635	78.02
Misc. Against Person	72	68.57	2	50.00	112	73.68
Theft/Possession	4,867	78.72	387	58.81	10,713	80.57
Assault & Related	1,758	74.11	78	55.32	2,962	78.84
Property Dmg. & Arson	716	75.77	50	74.63	1,718	75.55
Misc. Against Morals	42	73.68	7	58.33	72	78.26
Obstruct Justice	541	74.11	33	52.38	1,182	80.41
Possession Drugs	1,017	71.92	25	48.08	1,967	76.99
Traffic Crim. Code	535	60.80	3	27.27	1,049	71.46
Breach Court Ord/Esc.	2,634	78.79	174	72.20	8,877	85.65
Drinking Driving	3,399	46.80	54	25.96	5,549	54.40
Misc. Against Public Ord.	707	77.18	60	65.93	1,833	83.28
Other Federal Stats.	465	63.35	96	52.17	1,355	64.93
Parole Violation	643	91.60	17	85.00	930	93.19
Highway Traffic Act	1,893	71.25	66	44.00	5,677	76.63
Liquor	5,562	80.02	444	73.75	15,364	85.72
Other Prov. Statutes	701	57.89	15	35.71	2,334	68.19
Municipal Bylaws	528	55.46	23	33.82	6,735	56.51
Unknown	700	74.31	39	60.94	1,152	76.70
TOTAL	34,872	71.01	1,988	58.80	86,108	74.73
					5,666	66.70

TABLE 8

ADMISSIONS DUE TO NON-PAYMENT OF FINES

SENTENCE LENGTH	H.T.A.	LIQUOR	OTHER PROV.	MUNICIPAL BYLAWS	CRIMINAL CODE	TOTAL % PAID PRO RATA
< 8 days	1,012	4,268	353	928	1,255	30.3
8-15 "	847	1,647	212	65	2,455	44.9
16-29 "	501	600	355	13	1,478	52.0
30-59 "	222	180	121	4	1,975	59.9
60-89 "	28	21	22	5	432	79.5
90+ "	14	13	15	0	272	66.9
TOTAL	2,624	6,729	1,078	1,015	7,867	42.9
% PAID PRO RATA	50.2	30.3	47.6	37.5	51.4	

The majority of sentences imposed in provincial court are fines. It is not surprising that there are some individuals who choose not to, or cannot pay their fines. As was pointed out in Table 2, 1982/83 saw a phenomenal increase in persons incarcerated for the non-payment of fines. The distribution of the lengths of time to be served by relevant acts is presented in Table 8. The fines under the criminal code account for the largest single category. Inmates with outstanding fines can be released upon paying part, or all, of their fine (paid pro rata). Overall 42.9% of the inmates serving time in default of fine payment ultimately paid at least part of their fine. Generally, the more the time to be served, the greater the probability that the inmate paid some of the fine. It should be noted that 71.6% of the persons admitted for non-payment of fines had a record of prior adult incarcerations. In addition, there was a total of 55,135 counts of fined offences, thus, each admission had an average of 2.85 counts of fined offences.

TABLE 9

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	TOTAL		TOTAL WITHOUT FINE DEFAULTS		PROVINCIAL TIME ONLY		AVERAGE PROVINCIAL SENTENCE TO BE SERVED	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Homicide & Related	167	15	167	15	51	8	330.0	262.6
Serious Violent	992	46	984	45	586	37	298.8	233.6
Violent Sexual	326	1	323	1	220	0	200.3	
B. & E. & Related	4,883	74	4,794	72	4,379	70	198.0	118.6
Sexual (Non Violent)	140	17	119	15	114	15	120.0	54.9
Traffic/Import Drugs	1,308	110	1,238	107	1,145	106	134.7	167.6
Weapons Offences	1,090	76	905	72	846	70	94.2	60.0
Fraud & Related	1,847	364	1,656	338	1,511	330	129.0	110.5
Misc. Against Person	105	4	86	3	84	3	88.3	136.8
Theft/Possession	6,183	658	5,133	546	5,009	546	80.4	44.4
Assault & Related	2,372	141	1,908	101	1,831	100	68.5	51.1
Property Damage & Arson	945	67	647	44	628	42	56.5	63.2
Misc. Against Morals	57	12	41	5	39	5	53.3	19.8
Obstruct Justice	730	63	510	48	494	48	51.0	29.0
Possession Drugs	1,414	52	692	22	665	22	45.8	26.7
Traffic Crim. Code	880	11	596	4	592	4	58.6	22.8
Breach Court Order/Esc.	3,343	241	2,639	194	2,627	194	32.1	21.9
Drinking Driving	7,263	208	5,454	141	5,445	141	29.4	21.4
Misc. Against Public Ord.	916	91	274	31	271	31	21.6	13.0
Other Federal Stats.	734	184	320	86	314	84	40.2	33.7
Parole Violation	702	20	700	20	693	20	146.5	181.9
Highway Traffic Act	2,657	150	178	5	171	5	31.6	22.8
Liquor	6,951	602	734	90	730	90	22.4	32.4
Other Prov. Statutes	1,211	42	167	8	167	8	29.2	10.2
Municipal Bylaws	952	68	5	0	3	0		
Unknown	942	64	840	57	813	57	38.3	
TOTAL	49,110	3,381	31,110	2,070	29,428	2,036		

TABLE 10
ADMISSIONS OF NATIVE OFFENDERS

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	COUNTS OF OFFENCES		MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE PER ADMISSION	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
Homicide & Related	41	11	35	11
Serious Violent	144	19	123	19
Violent Sexual	54	0	40	0
B & E & Related	1,040	36	577	29
Sexual (Non Violent)	17	6	8	3
Traffic/Import Drugs	37	4	28	3
Weapons Offences	254	25	155	20
Fraud & Related	211	119	87	32
Misc. Against Person	25	1	20	1
Theft/Possession	1,073	167	497	100
Assault & Related	514	66	278	44
Property Damage & Arson	329	61	124	30
Misc. Against Morals	3	10	2	2
Obstruct Justice	94	16	41	6
Possession Drugs	103	3	56	3
Traffic Crim. Code	62	1	27	1
Breach Court Order/Esc.	1,114	223	315	56
Drinking Driving	535	59	301	28
Misc. Against Public Ord.	205	40	66	12
Other Federal Statutes	664	193	297	107
Parole Violator	92	3	54	3
Highway Traffic Act	413	44	177	20
Liquor	5,187	1,356	1,681	390
Other Prov. Statutes	186	13	64	2
Municipal Bylaws	268	9	20	4
Unknown	193	23	53	7
TOTAL	12,858	2,508	5,126	933

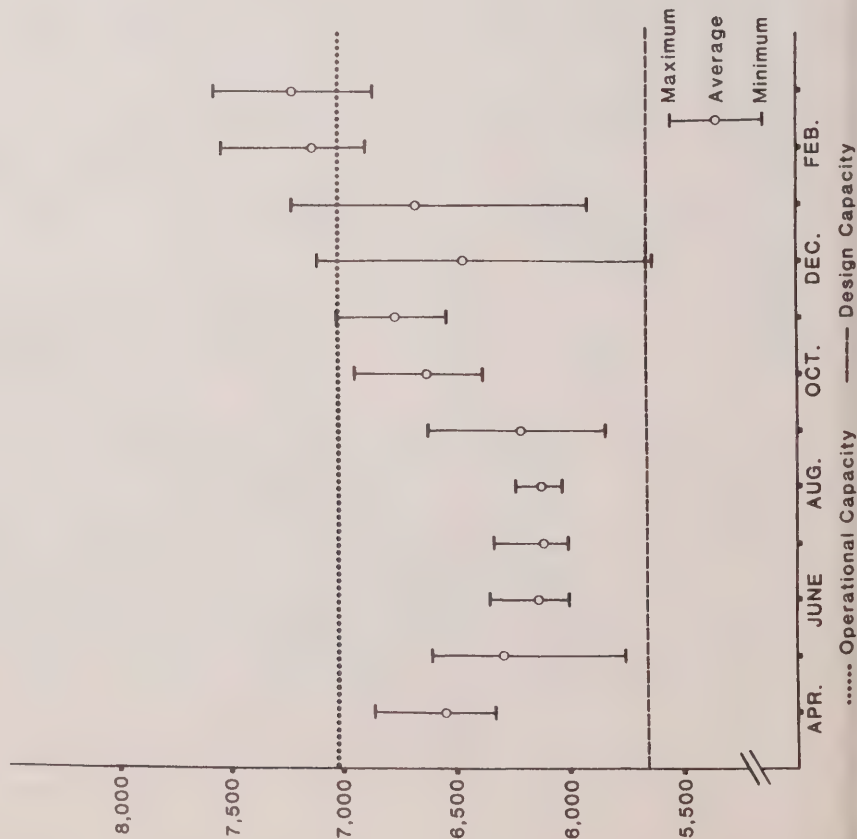
Because of the high level of fine defaulters, the offence distributions were recalculated to isolate only those admissions which entailed straight incarceration sentences (Table 9). These were further adjusted to include only those sentences which were to be served in provincial institutions. The average provincial sentence to be served is also given for each offence category.

Correctional jurisdictions are faced with the problem of the disproportionate representation of visible ethnic minorities. In Ontario, the only such minority on which data are kept is the native. (Table 10). Sentenced admissions of natives account for 7.8% of total male admissions, and 16.9% of total female admissions. Natives averaged about 1.6 admissions per person. Somewhat higher than the general average of 1.37. Native persons represent a smaller proportion of the persons who were admitted (males = 6.6%; females = 14.2%). However, this is still of scant consolation when one considers that only 2% of the population is estimated to be of native origin.

FIGURE 1

RANGE OF MONTHLY COUNTS

All Venues - 1982-83



INSTITUTIONAL COUNT DATA

This section deals with the data describing the number of individuals incarcerated on a daily basis. The data are based on the midnight counts taken in each institution. Persons released or transferred in the preceding 24 hours are not counted. These data are therefore a conservative indicator of true workload. One inmate is defined as one *days stay*. Count is defined as the aggregate of days stay for a given operational unit. Throughout this section, two capacity figures are used. The *design capacity* refers to the number of beds for which the institution was architecturally designed or redesigned. The *operational capacity* is the capacity rating of the institution in effect on March 31, 1983. In many cases the operational capacity includes bed spaces brought about by the addition of bunks in cells or dormitories.

The data presented in Figure 1 show the minimum, average, and maximum counts during each month in the last fiscal year. These counts are for all institutions in the province as well as sentenced inmates serving their sentence in a community resource centre.

During the holiday season of December and January, it is traditional to release deserving inmates on temporary passes. Moreover, the cyclical pattern of the data reflect the activities of the courts during the year.

Examining the province-wide counts masks the true extent of the crowding in some institutions. There are large variations based on the geographic region, the sex of the inmate and the security classification of the inmate. For example, in October of 1982, the maximum count for the entire province just reached

TABLE 11

REGION

	NORTH	CENTRAL	WEST	EAST	PROVINCIAL TOTAL
Correctional Centres	83,241	306,004	397,684	139,826	926,755
Jails & D.C.'s	171,244	684,766	251,123	221,683	1,328,816
Camps	0	11,313	6,586	0	17,899
C.R.C.'s ¹	13,935	43,604	16,589	33,677	107,805
REGIONAL TOTAL	268,420	1,045,687	671,982	395,186	2,381,275
Days stay over ² Capacity	5,461	110,179	38,073	16,207	169,920

1 Includes only actual days stay by TAP inmates

2 Defined for each institution on each day as (Midnight Count minus Operational Capacity) and totalled over the unit in question.

Institutional Count Data continued....

operational capacity, yet during October, there were almost 16,000 days stay over capacity. The term *Days Stay Over Capacity* refers to the number of inmate days stay in an institution which were over the operational capacity. These figures are then aggregated over the entire system.

TABLE 11

The days stay are presented by region and by type of facility. It must be noted that the C.R.C. counts include only actual days stay by inmates on temporary absence passes. The C.R.C. counts do not record the utilization by probationers or by parolees. The individual institutions that make up the four regions are listed in the text of this report. Over 70% of the days stay are accumulated in the central and western regions. However, 65% of the days stay over capacity are logged in the central region alone. In fact, 10.5 of the days stay in the central region were in over capacity situations.

TABLE 12

USE OF ACCOMMODATION - CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

INSTITUTION	CAPACITY		COUNTS			TOTAL DAYS STAY
	DESIGN	OPERATIONAL	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	
Burtch	252	252	234	260	200	85,241
Guelph C.C. ¹	598	560	593	623	543	216,544
House of Concord	82	82	52	80	0	18,904
Maplehurst	400	400	406	430	379	148,080
Millbrook	212	272	243	280	222	88,631
Mimico	330	546	381	597	241	139,020
Monteith	180	120	114	132	88	41,474
O.C.I.	198	198	180	198	164	65,853
Rideau	160	160	140	169	110	51,195
Thunder Bay	120	120	114	131	86	41,767
PROVINCIAL TOTAL (MALE)	2,532	2,710	2,957	2,900	2,033	896,709
Vanier Ctr. for Women	131	103	82	98	58	30,068
TOTAL	2,663	2,813	2,539	2,998	2,091	926,777

Tables 12 and 13 show the utilization of individual institutions during the year. In both tables the total maximum and total minimum were calculated independently to represent the province as a whole. These are the actual maximum and minimum counts of the entire system.

The final column in Table 13 shows the remand days stay. This is a sub-set of the total days stay. A remand is defined as any inmate who has outstanding charges before the courts. A large number of these cases have been convicted and are serving a sentence on one set of charges while awaiting a disposition on another set.

¹ Includes GATU and P.C. Unit.

INSTITUTION	CAPACITY				COUNTS				DAYS STAY			
	DESIGN		OPERATIONAL		MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		AVERAGE		TOTAL	REMAND
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Barrie	68	6	78	8	63	0	156	6	124	2	30,368	16,258
Brantford	38	3	38	3	27	0	65	1	47	0	17,265	9,879
Brockville	21	2	21	3	11	0	45	1	20	0	7,365	2,058
Chatham	50	0	47	0	24	0	58	0	37	0	13,635	4,444
Cobourg	36	3	36	0	17	0	46	0	32	0	11,659	3,536
Cornwall	20	1	24	1	15	0	39	1	26	0	9,439	3,217
Fort Frances	10	2	19	3	5	0	27	3	14	0	5,282	1,502
Haileybury	29	3	38	3	22	0	49	3	35	0	12,887	5,884
Kenora	64	29	70	29	37	6	103	30	68	16	30,710	7,268
Lindsay	18	6	30	6	16	0	47	2	29	0	10,506	3,528
L'Original	20	0	20	0	7	0	28	0	15	0	5,492	2,321
Monteith	26	0	26	0	8	0	32	0	21	0	7,734	2,390
North Bay	57	4	62	5	27	0	87	3	56	0	20,441	6,567
Owen Sound	31	6	40	6	18	0	48	2	33	0	11,926	2,716
Parry Sound	31	4	44	6	12	0	55	3	29	0	10,728	4,172
Pembroke	24	4	24	4	10	0	39	3	24	0	9,030	3,624
Perth	24	2	24	2	6	0	25	1	15	0	5,504	765
Peterborough	24	1	36	2	19	0	55	4	33	0	12,027	4,931
Sarnia	58	1	58	1	30	0	69	1	49	0	17,992	4,444
Sault Ste. Marie	32	4	57	4	41	0	83	9	60	3	23,037	9,741
Stratford	27	0	36	0	17	0	47	0	30	0	10,983	2,471
Sudbury	59	6	118	11	56	2	108	15	85	8	33,625	13,417
Thunder Bay	74	3	92	5	30	0	95	8	71	3	26,800	7,653
Toronto Jail	228	0	409	0	346	0	568	0	468	0	170,866	122,613
Walkerton	32	2	32	2	14	0	39	1	26	0	9,380	1,672
Whitby	58	4	120	7	74	0	193	18	102	6	39,455	12,352
Windsor	92	5	92	5	71	0	117	12	96	3	36,376	17,106
Elgin-Middlesex D.C.	156	16	172	24	11	1	300	25	213	15	78,062	23,541
Hamilton-Wentworth D.C.	180	20	240	30	238	17	380	46	301	28	120,082	49,415
Niagara D.C.	139	0	120	0	84	0	164	0	121	0	44,342	17,996
Toronto East D.C.	200	0	340	0	323	0	471	0	401	0	146,215	80,953
Toronto West D.C.	140	60	280	100	313	63	448	131	383	91	172,893	89,551
Ottawa-Carleton D.C.	176	10	176	18	130	2	219	18	183	10	70,438	35,677
Quinte D.C.	96	6	108	6	56	2	154	10	106	5	40,768	12,165
Waterloo D.C.	60	0	60	0	43	0	99	0	70	0	25,406	14,974
Wellington	94	4	94	4	60	0	109	18	81	1	30,098	8,867
TOTALS	2,492	217	3,281	298	2,281	93	4,667	375	3,504	191	1,328,816	609,668

TABLE 14

PROBATION ACTIVITY

	<u>1981/82</u>	<u>1982/83</u>
Total placed on probation	29,317	29,500
Average month end balance	34,783	35,666

PROBATION DATA

The computerization of probation data continues. The aggregation of monthly summaries filed by each office has now been computerized. There have been some minor changes in definition. Consequently, the 1982/83 data (Table 14) are in a somewhat different form than previous years. For comparative purposes, the data for the previous year are also included. The average number of persons supervised during the year has increased by 2.5%, whereas the number of new cases has increased by less than 1%.

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	ALL CHARGES			MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Homicide & Related	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Serious Violent	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.2
Violent Sexual	1.3	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.0
B. & E. & Related	18.8	3.9	16.5	18.0	3.2	15.5
Sexual (Non Violent)	1.3	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.2
Import/Traffic Drugs	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8
Weapons Offences	3.0	1.6	2.8	3.0	1.5	2.7
Fraud & Related	6.1	22.2	8.5	6.4	18.3	8.5
Misc. Against Person	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Theft/Possession	29.1	39.8	30.7	30.1	49.8	33.5
Assault & Related	6.8	5.0	6.5	7.9	5.1	7.5
Property Dmg. & Arson	7.3	3.4	6.7	7.5	3.7	6.8
Misc. Against Morals	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Breach Justice	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9
Possession Drugs	3.7	2.8	3.6	4.4	2.9	4.1
Traffic Crim. Code	1.7	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.9
Breach Court Order/Escape	5.3	6.6	5.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Drinking Driving	3.0	1.4	2.7	5.5	2.5	5.0
Misc. Against Public Order	3.4	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
Other Federal Statutes	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Parole Violator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highway Traffic Act	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liquor	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Prov. Statutes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Municipal Bylaws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5

In Table 15 the offences leading to a term of probation are presented. The average charges per admission was 1.23. The data subsumed under the heading All Charges detail the total distribution of offences leading to a term of probation. The data listed under the heading Most Serious Offence is an attempt to label each probation admission with the most serious offence in the set of offences associated with that admission. B. & E., Fraud, and Theft account for 55.7% of all charges and in 57.5% of the cases were the most serious offence.

TABLE 16

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS
PLACED ON PROBATION

AGE (YEARS)	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL %
16	12.3	10.4	12.3
17	14.2	10.3	13.5
18	11.0	8.4	10.5
19 - 20	15.6	12.7	15.1
21 - 22	10.3	9.8	10.2
23 - 25	9.4	10.5	9.6
26 - 30	9.5	12.9	10.1
31 - 35	5.9	7.8	6.3
36 - 40	3.8	6.4	4.2
41 - 50	4.6	6.4	4.9
51 - 64	2.9	4.0	3.1
65+	0.4	0.4	0.4

The age distribution of probationers is shown in Table 16. These data are based on the ages of persons placed on probation. Over half (51.4%) of persons placed on probation are under 21 years old.

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF PROBATION TERMS IMPOSED

PROBATION TERM IN MONTHS	FOR INDIVIDUAL CHARGES			AGGREGATE TERM		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
6 and under	13.4%	16.6%	13.9%	15.9%	18.7%	16.3%
7 - 12	43.6	47.1	44.2	42.9	47.2	43.7
13 - 18	12.8	11.3	12.6	12.1	11.1	12.0
19 - 24	24.8	19.8	24.0	22.1	16.8	21.2
24 +	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.9	6.2	6.8

Table 17 shows the distribution of probation terms both for individual offences and for aggregate term. Aggregate terms are defined as the total probation term to be served by any individual starting a new term during the year.

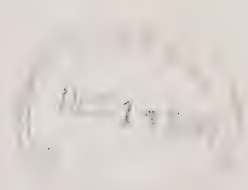
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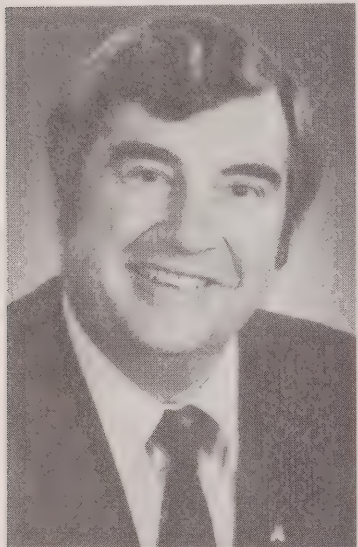
Ministry of
Correctional
Services

**Report
of the
Minister
1984**



**Annual
Report
1984**

**Annual Report
Ministry of Correctional Services
Year ending March 31, 1984**



**The Honourable Nicholas G. Leluk
Minister**

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Lieutenant Governor
Province of Ontario
Room 131
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
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MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR

For the information of Your Honour and the
Legislative Assembly, I have the privilege of
presenting the annual report of the Ministry of
Correctional Services for the fiscal year ending
March 31, 1984.

I respectfully submit the report as attached.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading 'Nicholas Leluk'.

Nicholas G. Leluk
Minister

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Goal Statement

MINISTRY GOALS

- A. To provide custody and community supervision as directed by the courts and as provided for in federal and provincial legislation governing correctional services in Ontario.
- B. To provide information that will assist the courts in determining disposition.
- C. To create within institutions and community programs a positive climate in order that offenders become motivated towards positive personal and social adjustment.
- D. To make available to clients those program opportunities necessary to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.
- E. To develop and provide programs for the prevention of crime.
- F. To add to the body of knowledge in the field of corrections.

PRINCIPLES

- 1. Wherever practical, correctional programs should be community-based.
- 2. The emphasis should be on helping offenders develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.
- 3. Correctional programs should apply that degree of control necessary to protect society, thus necessitating a continuum of programs with progressively increasing supervisory and structural controls.
- 4. Detainment in correctional facilities should be utilized for those persons whose criminal acts

are substantially damaging to society and for whom the necessary controls are not available through any other source or where a necessary deterrent impact cannot otherwise be achieved.

- 5. Correctional facilities should serve a custodial and deterrent function for those persons either clearly dangerous to the public or not sufficiently motivated for immediate return to the community.
- 6. Notwithstanding the above, all correctional programs and facilities should provide an environment and opportunities for positive personal and social adjustment.
- 7. Correctional programs should emphasize the offender's responsibility for reparation to the victim or payment of the debt to society, wherever practical, in order to serve a deterrent function and encourage responsible behavior.
- 8. It should be recognized that staff are the ministry's most valuable resource and that the effective utilization of human resources is the key to achieving ministry goals.

GOALS - JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES

- 1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, remand and sentenced inmates in an environment providing high security.
- 2. To provide a humane environment for inmates as well as the necessary health and social

services, and to provide program opportunities to assist them in making positive personal and social adjustment.

To provide effective assessment and classification of inmates to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.

To keep inmates productively employed or occupied, wherever possible, during incarceration.

To encourage and develop community-based work programs.

GOALS - LONGER STAY INSTITUTIONS

To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, inmates serving sentences under provincial jurisdiction.

To provide a humane living environment for inmates, with the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.

To keep inmates productively employed or occupied during incarceration.

To encourage and develop community-based work programs.

To provide regular reassessment of the classification of an inmate to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.

GOALS - PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

1. To supervise persons on probation or parole to ensure that conditions of probation or parole are met.
2. To provide presentence and pre-parole reports as requested by the courts and the Ontario Board of Parole.
3. To promote programs for selected probationers and parolees that will assist them in adopting socially acceptable behavior and in learning basic life skills.

GOALS - COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

1. To operate a system of parole as provided for in federal and provincial legislation.
2. To promote development of privately and publicly operated community alternatives to incarceration for suitable offenders.

GOALS - CRIME PREVENTION

1. To work with other criminal justice agencies in promoting, developing and participating in crime prevention programs.
2. To facilitate the participation of both individual citizens and the community at large in the criminal justice system.
3. To develop programs designed to assist in the process of the offender's reparation to the victims of criminal acts, and to promote 'victim justice' throughout the criminal justice system.

Introduction

The Ministry of Correctional Services is responsible for all persons in Ontario 16 years of age and over who are placed on probation or remanded in custody for trial or sentence. Offenders receiving a prison term of less than two years remain the responsibility of the ministry; those offenders receiving sentences of two years or more are transferred to the federal institutions operated by The Correctional Service of Canada.

The overall goal of this ministry is to protect the public while at the same time assist and encourage offenders to develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.

To this end, many different programs are employed including life skills, academic and trades training, work experience, and counselling in institutions; and within the community programs division, employment training, community service order projects, pre-trial services, and community resource centres (halfway houses).

During the fiscal year 1983-84, the ministry housed over 6,469 inmates in its institutions and community resource centres and had an average of 38,676 individuals under supervision on probation or parole.

The ministry administers the Ministry of Correctional Services Act, 1978.

The community and the correctional system

Ontario has led the way in North America in the development of community alternatives to incarceration such as community resource centres and community service orders.

This year marked the 10th anniversary of the ministry's community resource

centre (CRC) program. The program's effectiveness is illustrated by the increase in weekly usage, from 200 offenders in 1977 and 400 in 1982 to 600 offenders in community residences during the week of March 5 - 11, 1984.

CRCs allow minimum risk inmates, who have been accepted for a temporary absence pass, to serve their sentences in a residential setting. Here, they are allowed to maintain or seek work, attend school or participate in other productive activities. The centres provide the combination of control and support necessary to protect society and assist in the inmates' rehabilitation. Some individuals who have been released on bail are also housed in CRCs.

Community service orders

The number of offenders ordered by the courts to provide community service continues to grow. Last year 13,400 probationers had a community service order (CSO) condition to their probation orders, an increase of over 50 per cent during the past two years. Collectively, these offenders performed 499,000 hours of community service.

This is an extensively contracted program area and is a good example of community involvement in the correctional process. Over 60 contracts are in place with a variety of agencies throughout the province such as the Salvation Army, John Howard Society, Elizabeth Fry Society and service clubs such as the Lions and Rotary, Native bands and community corrections committees.

The CSO provides substantial benefits to the community at large by providing services to senior citizens homes, centres for the developmentally handicapped, social service agencies and local youth centres.

The ministry's research shows the orders have a positive impact on offenders, 20 per cent of whom have continued to serve the community after completion of their service orders.

Community participation

The community participates in corrections even more directly through the work carried out by 5,579 volunteer citizens who contribute their time and talents to working with clients on probation and with those serving a sentence in a provincial institution.

Because volunteers are not part of the bureaucracy, some offenders find it more acceptable to take advice from them and begin to make positive lifestyle changes.

The ministry responds to high counts

During recent years, Ontario has experienced an annual 3 to 8 per cent increase in its prison population. However, this growth seems to have declined somewhat during 1983-84. For example, by July 1983 the average count was below the count of July 1982. The counts for the rest of the year were below those of the previous year. Overall, there was approximately a 1 per cent decline in the inmate population.

Through detailed analysis of statistics collected during these years, it can be predicted that there will be some growth in the size of the institutional population, but it will be slower than what has been experienced in recent years.

The ministry has taken positive action to deal with increases in the inmate population by providing additional institutional bed spaces and by initiating a number of community-based options to incarceration.

During 1982-83, the ministry added 250 bed spaces to the system through the opening up of or re-allocation of space at the Mimico Correctional Centre in Etobicoke, the Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre, and the Guelph Correctional Centre.

Through similar efforts during 1983-84 the ministry has been able to create 218 bed spaces in a number of institutions across the province. These included: 22 beds at the Ontario Correctional Institute in Brampton; 32 beds at Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre; 60 beds at Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre; 40 beds at Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre and 36 beds at Quinte Detention Centre in Napanee.

As well, a number of beds were added to jails in Barrie, Lindsay, and Peterborough, and the Wellington Detention Centre in Guelph.

Plans are underway to begin construction of additional facilities at nine institutions later this year which will add a total of more than 500 beds to the system.

These projects include:

- **Maplehurst Correctional Centre:** (Milton) conversion of unused space to dormitories adding 73 beds.
- **Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre:** new female unit to be located on the grounds with a capacity of 192 beds.
- **Rideau Correctional Centre:** (Burrill's Rapids near Ottawa) 64 new dormitory beds, and 26 cells for protective custody and close confinement; overall security of the institution will be upgraded.
- **Sault Ste. Marie Jail:** upgrading with an additional 45 beds and improvements to a number of the support service areas.
- **Sudbury Jail:** an additional 64 bed spaces.
- **Brantford Jail:** an additional 32 bed spaces.
- **Brockville, Pembroke and Cornwall** jails each get 10 additional bed spaces.

Policy on assignment of male and female correctional officers

This ministry has led the way in providing for the full integration of both male and female correctional officers in the operation of its institutions. This year the ministry ensured equal employment opportunities for all employees with the adoption of a formal policy on the assignment of correctional officers where they are required to supervise offenders of the opposite sex.

A committee, comprising senior institutional managers, and representatives of the affirmative action program, legal services and the Ontario Public Service Employees Union, examined this issue in depth, and consulted with human rights specialists and other correctional jurisdictions. This study led to the development of the first comprehensive policy on this subject in any correctional jurisdiction in Canada.

The policy prohibits sex discrimination in hiring and in the determination of post and duty assignments for correctional officers, except where gender is a bona fide qualification based on respect for inmate privacy. Its purpose is to achieve an appropriate balance between the right of correctional officers to equal employment opportunities and provisions which ensure that the personal dignity and modesty of inmates are maintained.

This policy will be implemented during the next fiscal year.

The ministry adopts official insignia

In December 1983, the ministry adopted an official insignia for the first time since its creation in 1972.

The insignia, sanctioned by the Ontario Government's visual identity program, features the Ontario Coat of Arms.

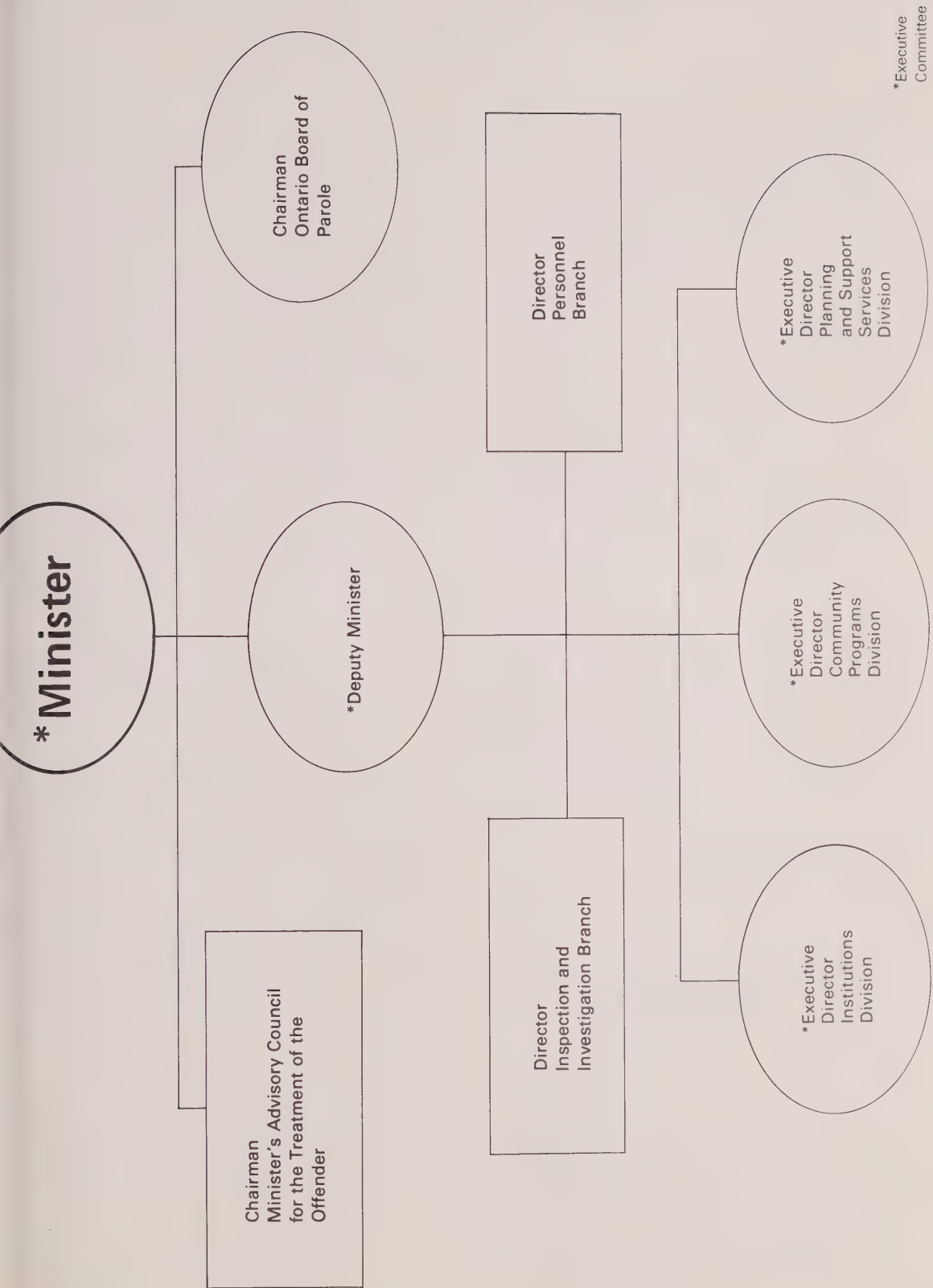
Two circles around the words "Ontario Ministry Correctional Services" represent the continuance of security and rehabilitative work performed by the ministry.

To come up with an appropriate design, the insignia committee sponsored a contest open to all staff and assembled a panel of judges.

The design, by Ronald Meloche, a shift supervisor at the Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre, placed first among 24 entries from across the province.

For Mr. Meloche's creativity, he was presented with a brass model of an 18th century 24-pound carronade designed by Gerry Disano, trades instructor at Ontario Correctional Institute.

The insignia will be used on correctional officers' uniforms, on awards and on certificates unique to this ministry.



**THE MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR
THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER**

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the minister of Correctional Services on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of ministry programs.

W. Jack Eastaugh, BA, BSW, MEd
Chairman

Ross Charles

Monte H. Harris, QC, BPHE, BA

Mrs. Penelope Hodge

Rev. Massey Lombardi, OFM

W. J. McCormack

Norman Panzica

Mrs. Katherine Stewart,
BA, BEd, LLD

Mrs. Bozena White, BA

Ontario Board of Parole

Chairman - Ms D. M. Clark
Ontario Board of Parole
2195 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4S 2B1

The Ontario Board of Parole exercises parole jurisdiction for all prisoners sentenced to provincial institutions and for any federal offenders serving a sentence in provincial institutions as a result of a transfer.

Inmates must serve one-third of the total sentence imposed by the courts before parole may be granted. Those serving less than six months must apply in writing, while those serving six months or more are scheduled automatically for a personal hearing, unless they choose to waive the right to that hearing.

The Board may grant or deny parole, based on information from various sources in the institution and the community.

The focus of parole is to provide a way in which to reintegrate offenders into the community under the supervision of parole officers and with conditions which will provide minimum risk to society and maximum support to the offenders.

During 1983-84, a comprehensive review of the operation of the Ontario Board of Parole was conducted by the Office of the Provincial Auditor. The audit report will be submitted for response and appropriate action during the next fiscal year.

For the first time the Ontario Board of Parole was reviewed by the Standing Committee on Procedural Affairs of the Legislature. The committee's report and recommendations are due during the next fiscal year.

Court decisions during the year had a significant impact on redefining the Board's decision-making process.

Offenders gained the right to appear before the Board after parole suspension. In the instance of parole denied, the offender gained the right to respond in person to the Board. These court decisions illustrated the need to be fair and just when making parole decisions and the need for credibility and accountability in the documentation of the hearing process and decisions.

Several factors contributed to the increased workload of the Board this year: the increase in the number of inmates in the institutions and in-person post-suspension hearings, along with an increased number of applications from short-sentenced inmates. As a result, additional institutional hearings were necessary.

During 1983-84, 39 additional community members were appointed to the Board to permit greater flexibility in meeting the increased workload and to begin to reach the operational standard of a quorum of two community members and one full-time member. Province-wide membership remains at 11 full-time and 80 community members.

Next year, three full-time members and five support staff will be added to the Board, with the approval of Management Board of Cabinet.

Full-time members as well as selected community members participated in provincial program study groups that researched and prepared recommendations for the ongoing development of Board policy. One committee developed guidelines for the performance planning and review of community members. Another was engaged in confidentiality issues and streamlining the wording of Board decisions. A third group was involved in producing a film and brochure on the Ontario Board of Parole process. Another committee is developing guidelines and criteria for decision-

making as the need for accountability in this area grows.

A management by results (MBR) format was introduced to facilitate meeting objectives and ongoing program review to monitor efficiency and effectiveness of the regional operations.

Regional vice-chairmen and administrative assistants participated in MBR training and undertook preparation of regional goals and objectives leading to budget estimates based on MBR indicators. This process enabled the vice-chairmen to respond to particular regional needs, to control and monitor the regional cost centre, and to evaluate Board operation through program review.

Short-sentence parole projects continued until February 1984. Approximately 700 applications were received from projects at Niagara Detention Centre, Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre and Sault Ste. Marie Jail. Approximately 1,300 were received from the remaining 43 institutions in the province. The average number of applications per year per project was approximately 235 while, for the rest of the province, the average was approximately 30.

Research conducted during the projects validated the effectiveness of informing inmates of the option of parole immediately after sentencing. This notification enabled inmates to constructively plan their discharge, if they chose to apply for parole consideration.

During the fiscal year, Board members had many professional development opportunities through regional Board meetings and attendance at conferences and seminars. With the assistance of the community program support services branch, new community Board members participated in a three and one-half day orientation program.

For the second time, the Board sponsored a four-month professional development secondment of a probation and parole officer to provide an officer with an opportunity to gain insight into the Board's operation.

As part of this experience a study was undertaken on the role and function of the institutional liaison officer, a key person in the Board's functioning.

The report and its recommendations will be invaluable in enhancing a closer and more cohesive working relationship between the Board and field services across the province.

CENTRAL REGION

Central Region has experienced the most significant increase in workload for a number of reasons. There continues to be a high number of inmates in the Metropolitan Toronto institutions. Although Metropolitan Toronto was not designated project area for parole consideration of short-sentenced inmates, there was a significant increase in the number of applications. Post-suspension, in-person hearings and assistance by legal counsel and others at regular hearings, also increased the workload.

The Central Regional Board holds regularly scheduled hearings for inmates in Toronto Jail, Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre, Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre, Mimico Correctional Centre, House of Concord, Barrie Jail, and Glenn Thompson House. Hearings are held at various health facilities when requested.

The regional Board members attended quarterly meetings which included discussions of such topics as stress management, team building, and the role of the institutional liaison officer, and visited community resource centres (CRCs) within the region. The members are actively involved in the provincial committees of the Ontario Board of Parole, community education, and liaison with the community concerning the Board's functions.

WEST-CENTRAL REGION

During the year the West-Central regional office relocated to Milton, Ontario, in order to be easily accessible to and maintain an ongoing relationship

with the institutions within its area, namely: Niagara Detention Centre, Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre, Ancaster Centre for Women, Ontario Correctional Institute, and Maplehurst Correctional Centre as well as the probation and parole offices.

A one-day workshop was held with regional administrators, area managers, parole supervisors, and institutional liaison officers regarding policy changes and policy pertaining to case supervision.

Throughout the year, there has been an ongoing dialogue with the Hamilton-Wentworth and Halton-Peel police forces. The main issue under consideration was the elimination of police reporting as a standard condition for parolees in Hamilton-Wentworth. There was also discussion with the Halton-Peel Regional Police of whether or not parolees' photographs should be on parole certificates.

After the last provincial conference for all Board members held in Eastern region, members of West-Central region volunteered to host the 1984 provincial professional development conference.

WESTERN REGION

The Western Region is responsible for providing hearings for inmates on a regular basis at Guelph Correctional Centre including the Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit, Burtch Correctional Centre, Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre and Windsor Jail. The Board schedules hearings as they are required at Chatham Jail, Sarnia Jail, Walkerton Jail, Owen Sound Jail, and Wellington and Waterloo detention centres.

During the year, Western Regional Board members participated in new initiatives such as an orientation program for probation and parole officers in southwestern Ontario. For two weeks each month an officer is assigned to the parole Board to read files and reports, observe hearings, monitor the functions of the institutional liaison officer, tour institutions and participate in the responsibilities of the full-time member

and vice-chairman in the regional office. This orientation enables Board members, regional office staff, institutional liaison officers and probation and parole officers to develop a better understanding of the responsibilities and needs of all areas of the Parole Board and the probation and parole services.

On a trial basis, this region held a three-day regional Board members' meeting at which time members participated in seminars with probation and parole staff. The program included a panel discussion with a judge, a crown attorney and a defense attorney. Discussions were held on topics such as: programs of the forensic unit in a psychiatric hospital, treatment programs for sexual offenders, wife and child abuse, and alcohol and drug addiction.

The Western Regional Board also participated in Corrections Week in Guelph. Members were involved with the planning committee and took part in television shows, wrote newspaper articles, developed mall displays and accepted numerous speaking engagements. These events were designed to provide the public with information on the success of the parole process, from the granting of parole to the final expiration of sentence while under supervision in the community.

Board members participated in seminars and conferences in institutions, community agencies, treatment facilities, universities and clinical psychiatric hospitals.

EASTERN REGION

Regular monthly hearings are scheduled at Millbrook Correctional Centre, Rideau Correctional Centre, Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre, Quinte Detention Centre and Whitby Jail. When the need arises and inmates cannot be transferred to these major centres, the Board may hold hearings at Pembroke Jail, Perth Jail, Lindsay Jail, Cobourg Jail, Peterborough Jail, Brockville Jail and Cornwall Jail.

The year began with the Eastern Regional Board hosting the first

annual conference held outside Toronto at the Donald Gordon Centre, Queen's University, Kingston.

Board members were busy not only in their own region, but also assisted in other regions, particularly the Northern Region.

Close contact was maintained with the probation and parole services branch and the institutions, culminating in a one-day conference in Kingston, involving superintendents, record clerks, area managers, institutional liaison officers and all regional Board members.

Board members maintained close contact with their communities by speaking to church groups, service clubs and other community groups. Similarly, contact was maintained with the National Parole Board in Kingston.

Due to the multiplicity of court decisions involving parole, the caseload has increased, as is the case with all regions.

NORTHERN REGION

Monthly hearings are scheduled at Monteith and Thunder Bay correctional centres and at Monteith, Thunder Bay, Kenora, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie jails. When there is a need, the regional Board members travel to North Bay, Haileybury and Parry Sound jails.

Full-time members from other regions and the chairman's office assisted the Northern Region in maintaining its operation after the sudden death of its vice-chairman.

The members participated in two regional meetings held in Sudbury and attended the annual conference and Board committee meetings.

Meetings were held with institution and probation and parole personnel in Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie and ongoing liaison was maintained to facilitate the Board's operation in the absence of a vice-chairman.

The increased workload and the impact of short-sentence applications for parole resulted in additional hearing days being scheduled in Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay jails. Plans are underway to schedule hearings twice monthly at Monteith and Thunder Bay correctional centres.

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Special Projects Co-ordinator
and Part-time member
Central Regional Board

Rhoda Weltman
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Central Regional Board

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Dennis M. Murphy
Full-time member

Hilda E. Ballentine
Part-time member

Sydney E. Blackwood
Part-time member

George R. Boyd
Part-time member

Robert E. Bunn
Part-time member

Robert E. Fox
Part-time member

John M. Gandy
Part-time member

Linda D. Geluch
Part-time member

Robert M. Lambert
Part-time member

Lois Lehmann
Part-time member

Central Regional Board (cont'd.)

Douglas H. Lissaman
Part-time member

Helen Margison
Part-time member

Cynthia Nathanson
Part-time member

Charis A. Newton
Part-time member

Clement W. Nusca
Part-time member

Nora J. Pownall
Part-time member

Kenneth Rawlins
Part-time member

M. Denman Sinclair
Part-time member

Raili M. Tovell
Part-time member

West-Central Regional Board

John E. Roe
Vice-Chairman

Karen H. Freel
Full-time member

Rodger G. Allan
Part-time member

Frances E. Baines
Part-time member

Joy T. Benner
Part-time member

G. Mary Bracey
Part-time member

Patricia Flannagan
Part-time member

J. Louise Hebb
Part-time member

George Moore
Part-time member

Patricia Nichols
Part-time member

James R. Patterson
Part-time member

Marilyn Scott
Part-time member

Donald W. Simmons
Part-time member

Patricia E. Whiteford
Part-time member

George E. Williams
Part-time member

Robert S. Williams
Part-time member

Eastern Regional Board

Gerald P. Whitehead
Vice-Chairman

Jack E. Fraser
Full-time member

C. William Chitty
Part-time member

Cortwright L. Christian
Part-time member

Alix Lillo
Part-time member

Donald C. Mason
Part-time member

Hames H. Metcalfe
Part-time member

Jean-Louis Racine
Part-time member

Alice Sheffield
Part-time member

Leonard Welch
Part-time member

Western Regional Board

John G. Walter
Vice-Chairman

Marjorie E. Nicholson
Full-time member

Peter A. Brazolot
Part-time member

Western Regional Board (cont'd.)

Geoffrey M. Fellows
Part-time member

Wallace Hetherington
Part-time member

V. Michael Marks
Part-time member

Barbara M. McLean
Part-time member

Edward A. McLeish
Part-time member

Ann Murray
Part-time member

Anne E. Murray
Part-time member

Marnie Neville-Caley
Part-time member

Dawn Reynolds
Part-time member

Gloria Simard
Part-time member

Bruce Thorpe
Part-time member

Norma Turner-Ingram
Part-time member

Alton Van-Every
Part-time member

Roberta Vlietstra
Part-time member

Judy Wood
Part-time member

Northern Regional Board

Fernand Grandbois
Vice-Chairman

Liliane B. Beauchamp
Part-time member

Elizabeth M. Bradley
Part-time member

Leo J. Gauthier
Part-time member

L. William Goss
Part-time member

Rev. Agnew H. Johnston
Part-time member

Charles Kakegamic
Part-time member

Gabriel Loone
Part-time member

Cornelius S. McGuire
Part-time member

Edith McLeod
Part-time member

Elizabeth J. Meakes
Part-time member

Alan Moss
Part-time member

Willard Myers
Part-time member

William Phillips
Part-time member

Marlene Pierre-Aggamaway
Part-time member

Marjolijn Reuvers
Part-time member

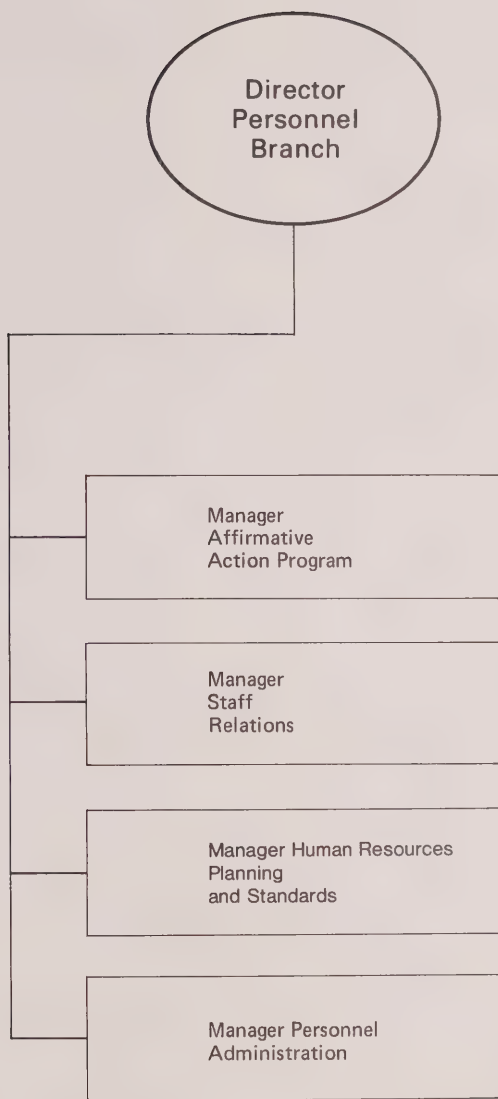
Mary V. Robson
Part-time member

Myrla M. Sanderson
Part-time member

Carmel Saumur
Part-time member

Claude Smith
Part-time member

Anthony Van Den Bosch
Part-time member



PERSONNEL

Director - V. J. Crew
Personnel Branch
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario MIL 4P1

Staffing Activity

During the 1983-84 fiscal year, 230 new classified employees were hired by the ministry. Although the majority of these were replacement staff for persons who left the ministry's employ, approximately 75 staff were hired to fill additional new classified positions to meet the ministry's increasing workload. There were also 347 competitions held within the ministry during the fiscal year.

Affirmative Action Program

The total number of female staff in the ministry continued to increase from 1,301 in March 1983 to 1,352 in March 1984. Since 1975, women's representation has changed from 23.5 per cent to 27.2 per cent, an increase of 3.7 per cent. The number of female staff in the two major occupational groups of the ministry, correctional officers and probation and parole officers, has risen steadily. During the period 1975 to 1984, the number of female correctional officers increased from 174 to 377, a 116.7 per cent increase in representation. The number of female probation and parole officers has more than tripled, from 39 to 153.

Selection Techniques Training

Fifty-eight managers were trained in selection techniques. The intention is to train all managers who are significantly involved in staffing decisions.

Assessment Centre

A major assessment centre was held in February 1984, to select five deputy superintendents.

Personnel Information Services

During 1983-84, the branch developed and implemented a manpower strength report which is distributed monthly to ministry senior managers. Plans have been made for further development of this report into a comprehensive personnel information report.

French-language Services

This ministry's policy on French-language services was developed; it will be distributed during the next fiscal year. A survey of the services available in French in the institutions and offices servicing the designated and appropriate areas of the province was conducted to establish the existing level of French services and the areas in need of improvement.

Human Rights

The ministry's commitment to human rights and effective human relations continued. Framed copies of the Ontario Human Rights Code were permanently posted in prominent locations in all facilities alongside the previously posted copies of the Ontario Government Policy Statement on Race Relations. Personnel branch representatives have been active in assisting staff training representatives in their work toward the development and implementation of a race relations training program.

Employee Rehabilitation Program

In November 1983, the ministry, in co-operation with the employee counselling branch, Ministry of Government Services, implemented the employee rehabilitation program in the eastern region of the province. This program is designed to assist employees, who have been absent from work due to illness for an extended period of time, to return to active and productive employment.

Staff Relations

Ministry managers continued to participate in employee relations committee meetings, both at the local and ministry levels.

Personnel administrators, with the input of line managers, represented the ministry at the government level in salary negotiations with the union and in negotiations respecting the collective agreement on working conditions and employee benefits.

Numerous initiatives were undertaken to improve the delivery and administration of staff relations policies and practices throughout the ministry.

Performance Planning and Review

The personnel branch, along with the community program support services and the institutional staff training branches trained 711 managers on the performance planning and review policy.

Personnel branch trained:	348 managers
Community program support services trained:	55 managers
Institutional staff training branch trained:	<u>308 managers</u>
	711 managers

Problem Performance Training

The personnel branch sponsored four courses in this area with assistance from the employee counselling branch of the Ministry of Government Services. The personnel branch is liaising with the staff training branches to see whether such training can be an integral part of future management training.

The institutional staff training branch has incorporated this topic in several of its recent management courses.

Special Employment Programs

During the summer of 1983, the ministry hired 191 young people under Experience

'83 and the ministry's regular summer employment program.

The ministry also participated in the 1983-84 Winter Experience program, offering employment for up to 20 weeks over the winter months to young people in institutions, probation and parole offices and in various community agencies with which the ministry has contracts.

Through the secondary school co-operative education program, the ministry provided 54 work stations to high school students earning credits toward their secondary school diplomas in business, technical and academic subject areas.

INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION

Director - Stan Teggart
Inspection and Investigation Branch
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario MIL 4P1

The inspection and investigation branch is primarily responsible for ongoing inspections of all ministry facilities, including community resource centres (CRCs) operated by private agencies, probation and parole offices, and for conducting investigations into specific incidents involving staff, inmates, institution operation and/or administration, as well as complaints from the community about incidents involving the ministry.

The findings of an inspection are reported in writing to the deputy minister, through the appropriate executive director, with recommendations for change in all areas which are found to be below standard or not in accordance with ministry policy.

The time required to conduct an inspection is dependent upon the size and complexity of the institution, the nature of the operation, and the type of situation requiring examination. Smaller institutions generally require two to three days of examination by an inspector, and larger institutions require five days or more.

Safety and security inspections are carried out as required on new or renovated ministry facilities.

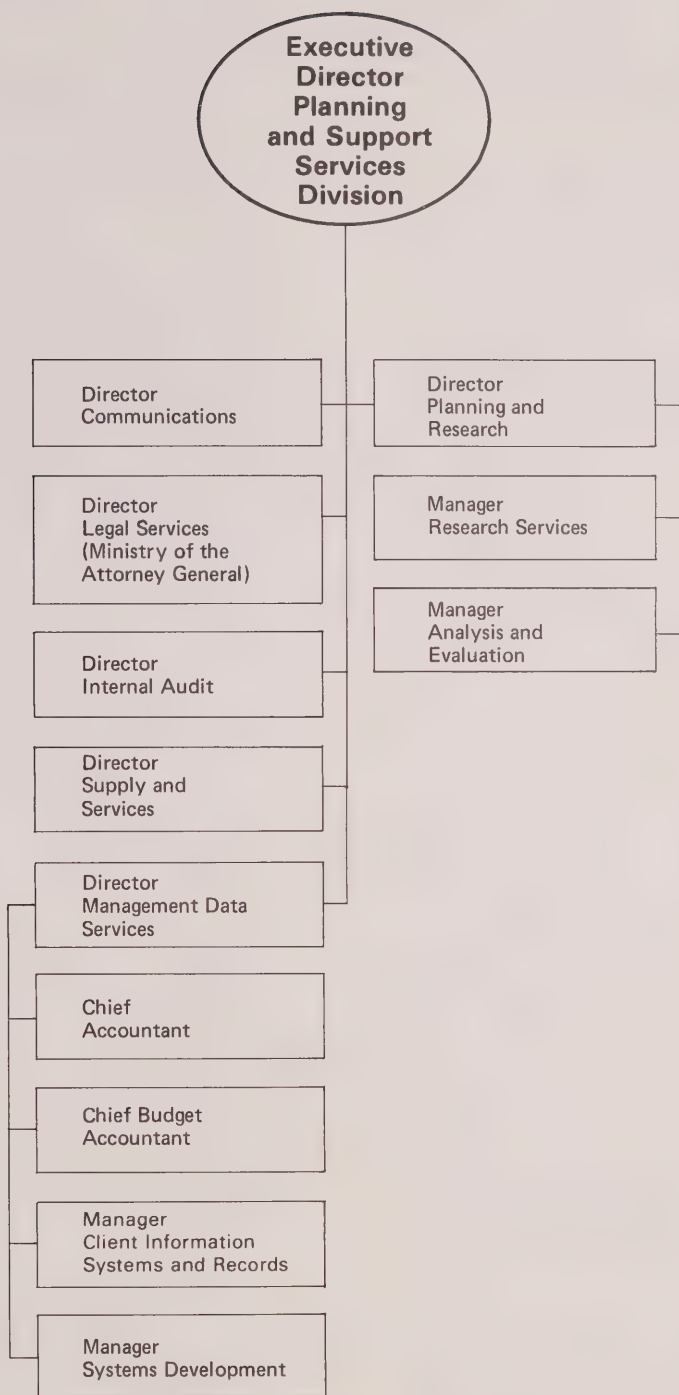
At the conclusion of each inspection, the person in charge of the institution, CRC, or probation and parole office is apprised by the inspector of the findings and the recommendations that will be made.

Investigations are normally conducted at the request of the minister, deputy minister or the executive directors of the institutions or community programs division into the more serious incidents within or involving the ministry. The time taken to complete an investigation ranges from a day or two to several months, depending on the nature and complexity of the problem or incident. Where it is considered appropriate, the local police or the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) are called in to conduct investigations which are outside the purview of the branch.

The branch provides a consultative service in relation to operational security and safety to ministry personnel, and is consulted by other correctional and related jurisdictions in the criminal justice system regarding security procedures and equipment.

Involvement in institutional staff training is an ever-increasing role for the branch with staff taking part in seminars and making presentations.

Preventive security for the ministry is the responsibility of this branch. To this end, it assists local managers in the development of institution crisis security measures by: alerting senior ministry officials to actual or potential crisis situations; providing intelligence information; and liaising with the ministry's crisis intervention teams, the federal solicitor general's department, and various police jurisdictions.



Planning and Support Services Division

Executive Director - T. McCarron
Planning and Support Services Division
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The executive director, planning and support services division, is responsible for providing support services to the ministry in the areas of planning, research, budgeting, accounting, supply and services, communications, auditing and legal counsel.

Actual expenditures and recoveries of the Ministry of Correctional Services for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1984, were as follows: (subject to final audit):

Salaries and wages	\$ 147,696,731
Employee benefits	23,817,472
Transportation and communication	5,262,934
Services	23,950,291
Supplies and equipment	26,931,919
Transfer payments	1,249,112
Recoveries	(2,898,918)
Non-budgetary expenditure	36
	<u>\$ 226,009,577</u>

Planning and Research Branch

The objective of the branch is to provide financial planning, policy analysis, resource planning, results review, workload monitoring and projecting, and general research services to the ministry. This branch also acts as the main liaison group with the Management Board Secretariat, Justice Secretariat and outside interest groups. It comprises

the analysis and evaluation section, and the research section.

Analysis and Evaluation Section

Members of this section continued to be involved in preparing the estimates and bringing about improvements to the management by results (MBR) program within the ministry. The MBR processes within the operational divisions are undergoing major changes. It is expected that during 1984-85, each cost centre manager will be involved in the MBR exercise and that a branch/division review will be carried out involving management employees at each level of the organization.

This section is involved in a number of changes pertaining to its own operations. The major changes are as follows:

- The estimates process is expected to be simplified in 1984-85. It is also likely to be more uniformly applied throughout the fiscal year.
- There is expected to be a greater involvement of a micro-processor in the preparation of the ministry's estimates.
- A new and improved section MBR has been set in place along with a work assignment system. All workload is now tabulated and recorded for purposes of monitoring MBRs.
- This section's involvement in preparing policy papers, position papers and Management Board submissions has increased tremendously in the last few months and this involvement is expected to continue to increase in the future.
- It is also foreseen that direct liaison with the ministry's operational personnel is likely to increase in 1984-85. This is necessary in order to include and better represent the

viewpoints of the operational managers in regard to policy matters.

Another development is in the area of branch and program reviews. This section is likely to play a significant role in assisting senior management in the program review process.

Research Services Section

The research services section provides research and data analyses to all levels of ministry staff. The aim of these services is to increase the level of information about the operations of this ministry. The ultimate goal of this enhanced level of information is to foster an empirical approach to policy formulation. To meet this objective, four major categories of research are carried out. The first, and perhaps the most time-consuming of these endeavors, involves descriptive studies focusing on various offender groups or sub-groups. Closely related areas of research involve the description of offender groups involved in various programs. In order to gain insight into the operations of the ministry, a variety of studies are carried out with groups of ministry staff. Finally, research services provides regular and ad hoc management data reports on many issues.

Research topics are selected on the basis of consultation with ministry staff at all levels. The potential research topics are presented to the senior management committee which then selects the topics to be researched. Each selected topic is placed in order of importance on the basis of policy and management requirements. Projects approved for the 1984-85 fiscal year include the following:

- developing a structured institutional classification instrument;
- validating, on a province-wide basis, the level of supervision inventory (LSI);
- studying the concerns and attitudes of probation officers;

- examining the impact of the changes in classification procedures;
- analysis of the use of community service orders.

Management Data Services Branch

The management data services branch provides supporting financial, systems, and budgetary analysis services to ministry management through five major sections: accounts, budget, systems development and operations, client information systems, and records management services.

Accounts Section

The accounts section is responsible for general accounting functions, including payroll, accounts payable, travel expenses, and revenue.

The section operates a centralized accounts payable system by computer which produces a cheque tape used to pay suppliers through the central agencies, i.e., the ministries of Treasury and Economics, and Government Services. It also produces expenditure information for the monthly expenditure reports which are forwarded to all cost centres following month end. This information is used in the preparation of the public accounts.

The payroll section, in co-operation with the personnel branch, controls all input to the integrated personnel, payroll, and employee benefits system (IPPEB) for generation of all pay cheques. Expenditure detail is extracted from IPPEB and is transferred into the monthly expenditure reports.

The revenue section controls the ministry advance account, records all revenue, raises invoices for immigration holds, lockups, penitentiary placements, and national parole violators, and liaises with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications about ministry vehicle accidents.

Budget Section

This section ensures that the ministry makes optimum use of legislated allocations by timely and relevant financial analysis and consultation. The results of this comprehensive review are published in a monthly financial report that is presented to senior management and outlines additional needs and offset savings that have been identified. A year-end financial report giving an overall summary is also prepared.

The budget section also provides the Ministry of Treasury and Economics and Management Board Secretariat, with accurate and up-to-date financial information for central government planning and cash flow control purposes.

Client Information Systems Section

This office maintains the ministry's central inmate files. The control of information to and from the adult information system is a major function of the section. A group of four staff within the office provides a sentence computation verification function in support of the ministry's inmate records staff in the institutions. All of the above functions are provided on a continuing basis and in 1984-85 the main objectives are to review and upgrade the systems and procedures to improve the collection and processing of client data.

Records Management Services Section

This office is responsible for the implementation and application of the government's policy on records management. Its functions include records retention and scheduling, forms management, file classification systems, production and maintenance of ministry manuals, operation of the ministry's central registry (administrative and personnel files) and word processing services. The office also provides general business systems analysis services for management by conducting feasibility studies on, for example, telecommunication systems or new product acquisitions, and reviewing and recommending changes to organizational structures and office systems.

Systems Development and Operations Section

This section develops and maintains the various computer systems which support the ministry's activities, specifically in connection with the collection and reporting of client, financial, and administrative data.

The addition of mini-computer installations at Niagara Detention Centre and Barrie Jail brings to ten the number of institutions using computerized support for institutional administration and the recording of client data. Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre is scheduled to adopt the system in 1984-85.

Ongoing programs to extract data required for the charge-back of services to the federal government have identified a \$4 million charge-back for services such as holding immigration detainees and national parole violators, and for transferring inmates for direct penitentiary placement.

Systems staff have continued to improve existing systems and develop new ways to meet increasing demands for information. Through this improved access to information, offenders' movements in the institutional system and the community program system can be tracked, noted and shared between the two functional areas.

Several probation and parole offices now have direct access to the ministry's on-line enquiry system to assist them in preparing presentence and pre-parole reports, as well as to avoid any confusion between offices in assigning cases from court.

A long-range systems plan has been developed for the ministry to extend the availability of computers as tools for both administrative support and better communication of information from various locations within the ministry. New information and record-keeping systems, to meet the requirements of the Young Offenders Act (YOA), will be developed during the next year.

Legal Services Branch

This branch, staffed by the Ministry of the Attorney General, provides the ministry and the Ontario Board of Parole with general legal services, including the preparation of litigation and the settlement of claims. It also acts as counsel before various judicial and administrative tribunals and gives advice on the preparation or interpretation of legislation, regulations and other legal documents. The branch plays a leading role in policy planning and development within the ministry.

Internal Audit Branch

The internal audit branch, as part of the ministry management control system, assists all members of ministry management in the effective discharge of their responsibilities by: providing assurance that control processes are in place and functioning effectively; identifying and timely reporting of information concerning potential control problems or issues; and recommending constructive change to correct identified weaknesses.

During the past year, the branch undertook several initiatives to ensure that it continued to provide good "value for money" as a support service. These initiatives included the computerization of audit scheduling, accelerated staff training and the implementation of an audit quality control system. The branch performed several broad scope audits in line with the new emphasis on comprehensive auditing. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1984, the branch completed a total of 47 assignments.

Supply and Services Branch

During the year, the purchasing section has been active in making acquisitions for all divisions within the ministry, with particular emphasis being placed on equipment necessary to take full advantage of developing new technologies.

In a co-operative venture with the industrial programs branch of the institutions division, the facilities design and construction and maintenance sections erected a prototype of a modular maximum security confinement unit at Peterborough Jail.

These two sections have also co-ordinated renovation projects at field locations which were funded in part by the government's employment stimulation program.

Communications Branch

The communications branch is a centralized support group that provides communications advice and services to the rest of the ministry.

Along with this annual report, the branch published six editions of Correctional Update, a bi-monthly newsletter which highlights ministry programs and events for staff and other interested groups such as judges and police forces.

The branch also published or reprinted 25 pamphlets and responded to enquiries from the media, public and staff on a daily basis. (See next page for a list of ministry publications.)

Special interest articles were written for related agency newsletters and news releases were issued announcing ministry projects.

Staff sought branch assistance for a variety of projects including displays for Community Justice Week, county fairs and career days. In total the branch designed and shipped 31 displays for such events.

Special attention was given to publications and audio visuals for use by students: some were informational; others were aimed at crime prevention. The branch also arranged tours of institutions for visiting dignitaries and course-related college/school groups.

Ministry of Correctional Services Publications

*Annual Report of the Minister

Bail Verification and Supervision

- a community option to pre-trial detention.

Careers in Corrections

Caught

Community Resource Centres

- a program that benefits the community as well as the offender.

Community Service Orders

- a helping program for both community agencies and for those offenders who volunteer their services.

Community Service and You

Correctional Institutions and Programs in Ontario

Glossary of Correctional Terms

Probation and Parole

- a community service for adults

Recreation in Corrections

The Vanier Centre for Women

*VORP

- victim/offender reconciliation program

*not available in French at this time.

Wanted: People

- join us and be a correctional volunteer

Corrections Ontario Series

- Community Resource Centres
- Community Service Orders
- Government Levels of Responsibility for Corrections
- Parole
- Probation
- Temporary Absence Program

*Correctional Update

- a bi-monthly newsletter for staff

*Correctional Options

- an annual journal

These publications are available from the communications branch, Ministry of Correctional Services, 2001 Eglinton Avenue E., Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1. Telephone: 750-3421, or the Ontario Government Bookstore.

The ministry also publishes leaflets describing some of the inmate-made articles which may be purchased by government and tax-supported non-profit agencies.

Barbecues

Beds

Campsite Fireplace Grill

Campsite Permit Holder

Correctional Industries Price List

Flame Retardant Mattress

Flame Retardant Pillows

Fluorescent Flower Garden

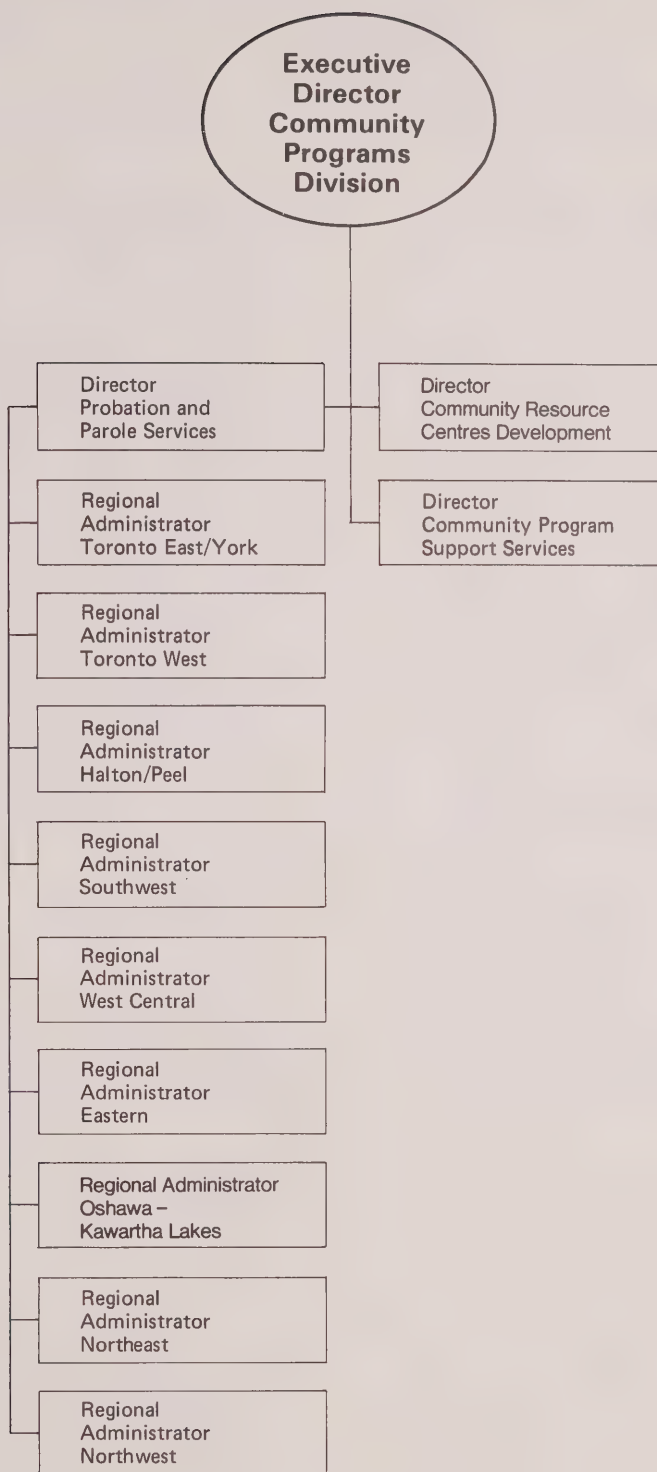
Library Book Truck

Picnic Tables

Security Garments

Signs

You may obtain these publications from the industrial programs branch, Ministry of Correctional Services, 2001 Eglinton Avenue E., Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1. Telephone: 750-3366.



Community Programs Division

Executive Director - Donald G. Evans
Community Programs Division
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The community programs division is responsible for encouraging the use of existing community correctional programs, such as probation and parole, community resource centres, Native programs, and volunteer programs, and for initiating the development of other community-based sentencing options.

The division operates on the premise that there are varying community sentencing options. To that end, a number of programs, including community service orders, alcohol education, life skills, restitution, bail verification and supervision have been developed at the local level. During the past year, the division had a workload of 112,000 clients.

Probation and Parole Services Branch

Acting Director - David A. Parker
Probation and Parole Services
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

Regional Administrators
Probation and Parole Services

Toronto West Region
C. M. Begg (Acting)
Provincial Bank Building
2 Dunbloor Road
Suite 312
Islington, Ontario M9A 2E4

Halton/Peel Region
G. D. Daye (Acting)
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Burlington, Ontario L7R 2M1

West Central Region
R. P. Brennan (Acting)
1315 Bishop Street
2nd Floor
Cambridge, Ontario N1R 6Z2

Toronto East/York Region
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Willowdale, Ontario M2J 1P9

Oshawa/Kawartha Lakes Region
M. J. Canning (Acting)
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Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4S7

Southwest Region
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Eastern Region
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Kingston, Ontario K7L 1H3

Northwest Region
K. H. Mitchell
106 North Cumberland Street
2nd Floor
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7A 4M2

Northeast Region
M. R. Healy
199 Larch Street
9th Floor
Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P9

The probation and parole services branch supervises adults on probation and ex-inmates of provincial correctional facilities who are serving part of their sentences on parole. This service is also responsible for the preparation of pre-sentence reports for the courts which assist judges in determining dispositions after guilt has been established.

The workload of the branch continues to increase as this branch has the largest client group within the ministry with an average daily caseload across the province of approximately 37,000 probationers and 1,500 parolees.

There are 112 probation and parole offices throughout the province with a total of 410 officers providing service to the community.

As a means of managing an increased workload as well as providing a way for communities to become more involved in the correctional process, the number of contracts signed with agencies has increased. During the year, approximately 200 contracts totalling nearly \$5.5 million were signed.

The most extensively contracted area, and a good example of community involvement, is community service orders. This year there were over 13,000 probation cases with a community service order attached, an increase of 18 per cent over the previous year. Almost 500,000 hours of service were completed, an increase of over 11 per cent.

REGIONAL INITIATIVES FOR 1983-84

EASTERN

Kairos Farm project (Community Residential Agency) - This is a community-based rehabilitation facility providing a program for youth with serious behavioral problems resulting from drug and alcohol abuse. Kairos is funded by this ministry and other government and community agencies.

A team of four professional counsellors provide individual, group and family counselling as well as residential treatment. Team members also visit local high schools to alert students to the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse.

Work Adjustment Training (John Howard Society)

Through a contractual agreement with the John Howard Society, probationers

and parolees can participate in an eight-week training program designed to address employment, financial and educational needs, as well as interpersonal difficulties such as poor motivation and low self-esteem.

Course participants are "hired" into the program after an interview and sign a contract outlining mutual expectations. During the eight-week duration of the course, Employment and Immigration Canada pays the participants a living allowance of \$80 per week.

HALTON/PEEL

Elizabeth Fry Shoplifters Self-help Program

The Elizabeth Fry Society, under contract to the ministry, continues to provide a program for women whose shoplifting offences appear related to emotional and social difficulties. Of the 100 or more clients referred to this program each year, only 3 per cent have become involved in further shoplifting offences.

GRIP Alcohol and Driving Awareness Program (Growth through Responsibility and Individual Participation)

This program is an educational and treatment program designed to assist clients convicted of impaired driving offences or other offences where alcohol abuse is a major part of the individual's problem.

NORTHEAST

In Muskoka, the group-work efforts initiated by a probation and parole officer in Bracebridge, MacTier, Bala, and Gravenhurst continue to show excellent results. Clients in these groups completed a questionnaire before leaving the group indicating the benefits of group membership. All participants found their needs were met by the group.

West Coast of James Bay (Attawapiskat)

On the west coast of James Bay, the probation and parole services has made many important inroads in communities

from Fort Albany to Fort Severn, securing the co-operation of band chiefs and councils as well as elders. Combined with the efforts of the local OPP, a program has been designed to address alcohol and drug-related family problems. This program should significantly reduce drug and alcohol abuse in Attawapiskat.

NORTHWEST

Fort Hope Reserve Band Council CSO and Community Education Program

On the Fort Hope reserve, a community of about 600, a full-time Native worker provides supervision and co-ordination of community service work.

This program is being managed by the chief and band council in consultation with the Superior North area staff. The worker, in addition to supervision of community service orders, provides counsel and advice for probationers in this community.

A unique feature of this program is the community education aspect. As expressed by the band council, many people in this isolated community are relatively unfamiliar with the operation and mechanics of the criminal justice system. Part of the worker's role is to familiarize Native residents with functions of criminal justice through the use of films, lectures and speakers.

OSHAWA/KAWARTHA LAKES

Peterborough & District Information Centre and Volunteer Bureau CSO Program

The Peterborough and District Information Centre and Volunteer Bureau, under contract to the ministry, operates a community service order program in Peterborough County. This service is provided for approximately 250 probationers and currently has 55 placements. Its success rate is estimated at 95 per cent and is considered to be a valuable program both by the probationers and the recipients of service.

SOUTHWEST

Floor Hockey Programs - London Probation Pros

The London Probation Pros is a floor hockey team of present and past parolees who compete in inner-city competition within the Ontario special olympics for the developmentally handicapped. The team serves not only as a vehicle for supervision, but also provides an opportunity for these young men to reap the benefits of a well-run athletic team. Considerable support for this program is received from the Forest City Kiwanis Club, the Salvation Army, St. Leonard's Society and volunteer coaches.

Fresh Start - Windsor

The Hiatus House Fresh Start program, under contract to this ministry, provides an assessment and counselling service for men who batter. Probation clients are interspersed with non-probation clients. Each participant enters into a contract with the agency and sets specific goals for six weekly sessions. At this point, close friends of group members assist in evaluation and a decision is made whether or not to continue treatment. The average length for group treatment is six and one-half months.

TORONTO EAST/YORK

Stop Impaired Probationers in Toronto (SIPIT)

SIPIT is an educational course offered to the Scarborough court by the Consumers Road probation and parole office. With the co-operation of the judiciary, first and second time impaired driving offenders are ordered by the court to complete an eight-session program. The program focuses on the personal, legal, family and societal benefits of not drinking and driving. The course involves a series of discussions with resource people from the community including a physician, lawyer, family counsellor, police officer, insurance agent, driving instructor and an impaired driving victim. The program runs approximately four times a year.

TORONTO WEST

Court Services

During 1983-84, 30 volunteers, recruited and trained by a private agency, assisted court liaison officers (probation officers) in the five courts located in the region. They interviewed and referred to the appropriate probation office, approximately 8,700 new probationers and prepared 1,300 presentence reports. Nearly 400 stand-down presentence reports were completed as well.

Court liaison officers processed and monitored over 1,000 fail-to-comply-with-probation charges. As well, they met with judges, crown attorneys and other court officials.

Regional Co-ordinating Psychologist

A regional co-ordinating psychologist provides consultation to area managers and probation and parole officers within the Toronto West region by:

- interviewing and assessing probationers and parolees to assist probation and parole staff in the proper assignment of clients to available resources and to aid program planning or management strategies for clients.
- directly or indirectly providing psychotherapeutic interventions to clients in difficult or emergency situations.
- conducting group psychotherapy and/or counselling sessions.

In 1983-84, 420 sessions were conducted with clients in the Toronto West region.

WEST CENTRAL

Family Violence Program

Probation and parole services had considerable input into the Waterloo committee on family violence. Following recommendations from that committee, a group for assaultive husbands was formed. A probation and parole officer functions as co-leader of

this group with a social worker from the Cambridge Family Service Bureau. Approximately six men attend each week and have responded positively to the open discussion of problems.

Volunteers in Probation and Parole

Volunteers work with probation and parole staff to extend the scope of service and to provide flexibility in programming. Volunteers do not replace staff, rather, they enrich the quality of service and come prepared to share a variety of professional and life skills.

Volunteers participate in victim-offender reconciliation, prepare stand-down reports for the judiciary, provide special employment and job-readiness counselling to probationers, and promote involvement and awareness of corrections through the activities of community corrections volunteer associations throughout the province.

A total of 2,846 citizens volunteered their services to probation and parole this year. They supervised more than 4,000 clients on probation and/or parole each month; or just under 14 per cent of the active probation caseload.

Native Programs

The ministry is continually striving to meet the special needs of the Native offender in both urban and remote locations. For example, in some remote areas, probation aides are employed on a part-time, fee-for-service basis on reserves in the northwest and northeast, and are, themselves, residents of the reserves or settlements. Here, under contract to the ministry, they provide supervision, counselling, and support for Native offenders.

Working under the supervision of full-time probation/parole officers, who provide training and support, these aides are able to provide relevant services within their own cultural environment.

Native inmate liaison workers are active in urban centres assisting Native inmates with their reintegration to the community. In some locations, these

projects are funded jointly with the ministry's institutions division.

These programs are consistent with the ministry policy of providing services to Native offenders by Native people wherever possible.

Ministry staff work closely with Native organizations to develop and provide these services. This is particularly evident in the ministry's excellent working relationship with the Ontario Native Council on Justice, which is representative of many Native organizations which are attempting to have an impact on Native contacts with the justice system.

Native Programs 1983-84

Programs and Services: (Fee-for-service contracts)

Community service order placement and supervision

Probation aide programs

Inmate liaison

Crisis intervention

Court liaison

Crime prevention and public education

Life skills and counselling

New programs established in 1983-84 include:

Rat Portage Community Corrections Worker/Attendance Centre

Ontario Native Council on Justice/Young Offenders Act Project:

to liaise with four Native communities to develop programs designed for youthful offenders

Chief Band Council Fort Hope Reserve:

Community Service Order Program

Community Resource Centres (CRC) Development Branch

Director - A.S. Nuttall
**Community Resource Centres
Development**
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario MIL 4P1

Community resource centres (CRCs) are operated for the ministry on a contractual basis by agencies to provide a community residential setting for selected offenders completing an institutional, probation or parole term. They are also used by persons on remand.

At year-end, 33 CRCs provided bed space for 467 residents. Of these CRCs, three were for women, five were bilingual (French) and two provided special programs for Native offenders. Other programs included the development of services for residents who are developmentally handicapped and mentally retarded in four CRCs, a driving-while-impaired program at Madeira House, and the ongoing capability of Glenn Thompson House to accommodate offenders who have physical and developmental handicaps.

Twenty-one CRCs operated enriched programs during the year providing specialized and extended services to residents and former residents in the area of aftercare, alcohol and drug education and life skills. In addition, 14 CRCs established extended community programs to help residents return to the community.

The ministry also contracts with 37 community agencies on an ad hoc basis for the use of residential services.

The total bed capacity at the end of March 1984, was 584 in 33 CRCs and 37 community residential agencies (CRAs). The average weekly occupancy during the year was 452.

Residents employed	4,488
Total days employed	50,944
Total cost of program	\$6,711,000.00
Average weekly cost	\$231.98
Residents' earnings	\$1,919,348.35
Residents' income tax	\$276,858.45
Residents' room and board	\$386,024.00
Restitution paid	\$36,754.48
Residents' payments to dependents	\$300,043.12

Community Resource Centres by Region

Central Region

Bunton Lodge
Calvert House
Cuthbert House
Ellen Osler Home
Gerrard House
MacMillan House
Madeira House
Sherbourne House
Stanford House
Glenn Thompson House
Galbraith Bail Residence

Eastern Region

Aberdeen House
Carleton Centre
Durhamcrest Centre
Durhamdale House
Fergusson House
Joe Versluis Centre
Kawartha House
Maison-Decision House
Maison P.C. Bergeron
Onesimus House
Riverside House

Western Region

Kitchener House
Luxton Centre
Robinson House
Victoria House
William Proudfoot House
Wayside House

Northern Region

Kairos Centre
Ke-Shi-Ia-Ing (Ontario Native Women's
Centre)
La Fraternite
Red Lake Community Resource Centre
Robichaud House

Community Program Support Services

Acting Director - Don Page
Community Program Support Services
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario MIL 4P1

The community program support services branch is responsible for providing training and program development and support for the community programs division.

Training Section

In its training capacity the branch offers a full program of courses, seminars and workshops to meet a wide range of training and development needs. Training efforts are designed to promote staff self-development within an overall goal of increasing the ministry's organizational effectiveness. With this in mind, courses strive to share with participants current trends in management and organizational development. More recently, training attempted to reflect and incorporate the principles and processes as developed through management standards of the Ontario Government.

To this end, the branch has structured its course offerings along several "streams." These are: basic training, professional development, management training, volunteer training, and support staff training. Each stream incorporates basic courses that form the building blocks for more advanced and specialized courses. The initial foundation for probation and parole officers is a basic training program that incorporates a syllabus, self-study guides, case study supervision and examinations in the areas of law, social work and administration. Additional courses are then selected from the training program, based on identified needs, and reflecting an increased skill and knowledge development. A similar model of training applies to the training for managers and support staff.

Moreover, in order to meet the identified needs, not only of individuals but also of particular work units, branch trainers offer a variety of developmental

opportunities on an office, area or regional basis. In these instances, trainers travel to the identified location to present courses and are able to tailor course content to the unique needs of the particular work group.

In an effort to accommodate the sharing of correctional concerns with the community, staff from community resource centres and from correctional agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society and the Salvation Army, are included, where appropriate, in scheduled training programs. Also, the branch works with these groups to develop specific training programs unique to the needs of the agencies. For example, in 1983-84, special seminars in report writing, interviewing skills, and zero-base budgeting were offered to a number of community groups, and for the first time, the branch conducted an intensive course for community service order co-ordinators.

Another recipient of the training services is the Ontario Board of Parole. Most branch courses are open to the staff of the Board, and in 1983-84 a number of specific training events were conducted for Board staff, including time management, managing performance, new member orientation and parole interviewing dynamics.

During the year, the branch conducted training in a number of new areas. Training in performance planning and review was completed, as was training in the level of supervision inventory assessment method. Client information system training was completed province-wide and new courses were offered in reality therapy, current management issues and improving meeting effectiveness. Some of the courses under development during the year include: staff safety and security techniques, child abuse, French pre-sentence report writing and probation enforcement.

During 1983-84, the branch offered a total of 90 courses and seminars totalling 3,200 person-days of training. While most of the branch activity has

centred around course preparation and delivery, the branch has engaged in various other activities and projects relating to its encompassing role as human resource developers. During the year branch staff not only assisted in planning a number of conferences, but also presented papers or led seminars on 30 occasions at a variety of conferences. The branch has also published training guides, resource materials and guidebooks on a variety of topics, including probation enforcement, task centred counselling, marketing skills and the Young Offenders Act.

Project Development Section

Within its project development role, the branch offers a number of diverse support activities. For example, there is ongoing liaison with Native interest groups and field offices to improve services to Native offenders. One such example is the Cross Cultural Awareness Program which the branch, in collaboration with the Ontario Native Council on Justice, has developed in order to sensitize community corrections staff to the unique problems of Native offenders. The branch also provided a consulting function in the implementation of a project aimed at designing potential programs for youthful Native offenders. Joint funding from ministries in the justice policy field allowed the Ontario Native Council on Justice to hire two project development workers to work with four Ontario communities. Their mandate was to work with local Native organizations to design potential programs for youthful offenders following implementation of the Young Offenders Act.

In addition to its liaison role with outside groups, branch staff also consult with field staff and volunteers, providing advice for a number of specific programs, such as community service orders, alcohol/drug abuse and restitution programs. Extensive evaluations of two pilot programs are underway; the fine option pilot projects and the innovative driving-while-impaired program at Madeira House, a community resource centre.

Branch staff also represent the division and the ministry on various internal and external committees and task forces. This allows staff to gain a broader perspective on government operations and affords an opportunity for input into issues and problems related to the correctional field.

The branch is also responsible for maintaining the adult information system for probation and parole clients. In addition to processing data and providing it to the field, branch staff maintain a role of liaison, training and development surrounding all aspects of the system.

As part of its project development role, the branch regularly assists in the development of new or innovative programs, such as the intensive supervision of clients. One such project being tested and monitored in the Pickering/Oshawa area is based on cognitive learning principles and is due to be implemented in the next fiscal year.

The valuable role provided by volunteers in the community programs division has been reflected in the high priority the branch places on volunteer development and training. Providing advice, consultation, training and recognition to this group of concerned citizens is one way of reflecting the ministry's appreciation of the quality and effectiveness of their contribution.

In February, the branch, on behalf of the ministry, hosted a national dialogue on volunteers in the correctional system with representation from the federal government and provincial jurisdictions across the country. This seminar generated support for an organized system of information-sharing regarding volunteer programs in corrections. The branch has undertaken to ensure that this network is maintained by facilitating the distribution of training materials, articles and relevant program information.

In addition to the publication of resource materials and training guidebooks, the branch also published *Correctional OPTIONS*, an annual journal which promotes innovative concepts and ideas within the criminal justice field.

COURSES PRESENTED 1983-84

Basic Training

Probation/Parole Basic Training:
Law
Social Work
Administration

Professional Development

Parole Decision-Making
Report Writing for Community
Correctional Agencies
Interviewing Skills
Dynamics of Parole Interviewing
Parole Board Orientation
Coping with Stress
Level of Supervision Inventory Training
Marketing and Negotiating Skills for
Probation
Maximum-Impact Counselling
Native Cross-Cultural Training
Nutrition, Fitness, Life Skills
Presentence Report Writing
Reality Therapy
Conflict Management
First Aid Training
Employment Counselling

Management

Time Management
Community Service Order Co-ordination
Performance Planning and Review
Meeting Effectiveness
Advanced Management Techniques
Media Relations

Support Services

Administrative Clerks Seminars
Orientation/Access
Assertiveness Training for Clerks and
Secretaries
Client Information Training
Managerial Skills for Clerks and
Secretaries
Developing Professional Skills

Volunteer Training

Volunteer Supervision
Recruiting, Screening and Training
Volunteers

Executive Director Institutions Division

Director
Institutional
Staff Training

Regional Director
Institutions Division
Central

Superintendents:

Barrie Jail
Hamilton-Wentworth
Detention Centre
Maplehurst Complex
Metro Toronto East
Detention Centre
Metro Toronto West
Detention Centre
Mimico Correctional
Centre
Niagara Detention
Centre
Toronto Jail

Regional Director
Institutions Division
Western

Superintendents:

Brantford Jail
Burtch Correctional
Centre
Chatham Jail
Elgin-Middlesex
Detention Centre
Guelph Correctional
Centre and Guelph
Assessment and
Treatment Unit
Ontario Correctional
Institute — Brampton
Owen Sound Jail
Sarnia Jail
Stratford Jail
Vanier Centre for
Women
Walkerton Jail
Waterloo Detention
Centre
Wellington Detention
Centre
Windsor Jail

Regional Director
Institutions Division
Eastern

Superintendents:

Brockville Jail
Cobourg Jail
Cornwall Jail
Lindsay Jail
L'Original Jail
Millbrook Correctional
Centre
Ottawa-Carleton
Detention Centre
Pembroke Jail
Perth Jail
Peterborough Jail
Quinte Detention
Centre
Rideau Correctional
Centre
Whitby Jail

Regional Director
Institutions Division
Northern

Superintendents:

Fort Frances Jail
Haileybury Jail
Kenora Jail
Monteith Complex
North Bay Jail
Parry Sound Jail
Sault Ste. Marie Jail
Sudbury Jail
Thunder Bay
Correctional Centre
Thunder Bay Jail

Director
Institutional Program
Support Services

Professional
Consultants:

Dentistry
Food Services
and Nutrition

Senior Medical
Consultant

Manager, Inmate
Classification
and Transfer

Co-ordinator
Institutional
Volunteer Program

Chief Education
Officer

Chief
Librarian

Manager, Industrial
Programs

Institutions Division

Executive Director - M.J. Duggan
Institutions Division
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario, M1L 4P1

The institutions division is responsible for the operation and functioning of 48 institutions, two camps and the functions carried out within as well as for institutional programs. These encompass administration, staff training, medical, education, library, recreation, industrial programs, inmate classification, and the transfer of inmates.

Within the division, four geographically formed regions have been designated. Regional directors are responsible for the operation and the implementation of policy in each of the institutions in their regions.

In addition to the four regional directors, two main office directors complete the division management team. One is the director of staff training and the other is the director of institutional program support services.

The division is composed of the following:

- 27 jails
- 9 detention centres
- 9 correctional centres
- 1 training centre
- 1 treatment institute
- 1 treatment unit
- 2 camps

All jails and detention centres are maximum security institutions; one correctional centre is maximum security, and all other facilities vary from the minimum security of the camps to a combination of all three according to the classification of the inmates and the type of programs being operated.

Adult offenders enter the correctional system via the jails and detention centres. These centres hold those who are remanded in custody while awaiting trial and those who are serving short sentences. The offenders receiving longer sentences are transferred to provincial correctional centres or to federal institutions.

It is important to point out that inmates incarcerated in our institutions are not cut off from the world as they were in years gone by. Not only do community volunteers come into the institutions, but selected inmates also go out into the community to perform many volunteer functions under the supervision of correctional staff. Examples include snow shovelling and grass cutting for senior citizens, repair and clean-up of local churches and cemeteries, assisting people who are physically disabled in sports programs and maintaining hiking trails. The monetary value of the community work done by inmates, during the year, costed at the minimum wage, was close to \$1 million.

Under the temporary absence program (TAP), selected inmates are permitted to return to the community prior to the termination of their sentences for a variety of reasons ranging from family crises to paid employment. During the year, 16,564 temporary absence passes were granted. Ninety-eight per cent were completed successfully.

Institutional Staff Training Branch

Acting Director - R. P. Barrett
434 University Avenue
Box 4, Queen's Park,
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1A2

The institutional staff training branch conducts training and development programs for main office and institutions division staff. Branch staff provide training advice to institution managers

and monitor on-the-job training programs to ensure a systematic linkage with core training programs.

The variety of courses/workshops conducted by branch staff, or subsidized by branch funds, involved 6,500 participants from main office and the institutions during the fiscal year 1983-84. Additionally, the branch administers the ministry's educational assistance program for main office and institution staff. Approximately 350 staff benefited from the educational assistance program during the fiscal year.

All correctional officer training and crisis negotiation training during the fiscal year was conducted at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer. The more structured environment of the college generated favorable comments from the participants involved in the courses.

The task force formed to study the basic training system for correctional officers submitted its final report. The primary recommendation is that a five-week residential basic training course be designed to meet specific minimum standards of skill and knowledge.

All main office and institutions division managers attended training courses conducted, or supported, by the branch in the performance planning and review process.

The institutional management development program offered specialized workshops in labor relations and effective negotiation skills, in addition to supervisory and administrative courses.

Regional workshops were conducted by branch staff for nurses, office managers, record clerks, secretaries, cooks, psychologists, storekeepers and recreation staff. Additionally, branch staff were involved in the facilitation of stress seminars for institution staff at various centres.

The institutional staff training branch funded courses for affirmative action (women in management) and the Personnel Association of Toronto Conference for personnel staff.

Thirty-one institutional crisis intervention teams (ICIT) are in place, covering nine of the larger institutions and available to all institutions on a request basis. Each ICIT member received 15 days of continuation/refresher training during the fiscal year. The team's objective is to resolve a disturbance through a disciplined show of force.

Crisis negotiator training courses were conducted during the fiscal year for 81 selected institution staff members.

The branch published an updated information and resource manual which is required reading for all new correctional staff. The manual consists of three areas of concern to new staff: corrections and the ministry; activities and programs of other justice policy field ministries; and other selected topics.

Institutional Program Support Services Branch

**Acting Director - Dr. P. W. Humphries
Institutional Program Support Services
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario, M1L 4P1**

The institutional program support services branch co-ordinates and supervises program development and monitoring of activities in the following areas: energy management, health care, food, industries, self-sufficiency, library, education, institutional volunteers, inmate classification and transfer, psychology, social work, recreation and chaplaincy.

Inmate Classification and Transfer

This section is responsible for the initial classification and reclassification of all inmates sentenced to more than 124 days; the co-ordination of training of institution classification officers; policy and procedural recommendations pertaining to the inmate classification system; arranging and co-ordinating the transfer of all provincially sentenced inmates between institutions in Ontario;

the transfer of all federally sentenced inmates in Ontario, from ministry jails and detention centres, to federal institutions; the transfer of remanded inmates between the Metropolitan Toronto institutions; the administration of interprovincial agreements on the exchange of inmates; and liaison with the federal government for the exchange of inmates between Canada, the United States and Mexico. The section also effects transfers for various police departments and Employment and Immigration Canada, as necessary.

Approximately 16,000 inmates were processed through the classification system and approximately 26,000 inmates were transferred during the year.

The section has a staff of 18 provincial bailiffs and one classification officer. The section has also seconded two female correctional officers to train as provincial bailiffs as part of the commitment to the ministry's affirmative action program. The bailiff fleet consists of seven security-equipped vehicles, including three highway buses, all of which are equipped with mobile radios and telephones.

The section continues to provide weekly transportation services to every jail and detention centre throughout the province. This service assists greatly in keeping those institutions affected by overcrowding at reasonably manageable levels and makes possible more effective use of correctional centre bed space.

The section, as the ministry liaison with Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) officials, has also formalized procedures between the various police departments and the ministry on the use of the CPIC and the processing of outstanding charges on inmates. The section has also made a significant contribution to the ministry's self-sufficiency program through the transportation of equipment and produce and, in 1982, began a mail distribution service between institutions and main office.

Health Care Services

Health care staff provide dental, medical, nursing, and psychiatric services to inmates. They also assist in setting standards for health care and in the co-ordination of the special treatment facilities within the ministry.

They are also involved in recognizing when a medical need must be met by persons or facilities outside the ministry, and in arranging for such assistance.

Industrial Programs

The fastest growing area is in the manufacture of security hardware. A prototype of a prefabricated jail unit was completed. Final designs have been prepared for the production of a number of such installations and construction of similar facilities is planned over the next few years. This will keep the jobbing shops at the Guelph and Millbrook correctional centres busy for two to three years.

The majority of shops improved their performance, partly due to the general economic recovery. A good example of this is the mattress shop which has been having a good year after two years of reduced demand. The general recovery in the mattress industry allowed the section to expand its marketing efforts.

Energy Management

The ministry's excellent performance in energy conservation was again demonstrated when eight of its institutions received awards for energy savings in excess of the government's targets. The cumulative savings to the ministry during the program's six-year history, is estimated to exceed \$4 million.

In order to build on the gains made in this area in the past and to ensure that the momentum will be maintained in the future, a number of new projects are being planned such as: an additional solar-heated, domestic hot water heating system for Millbrook Correctional Centre and in-house manufactured

storm windows for the inmate areas at Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre.

Food Services

Meals that are served in the institutions are not elaborate, but they are designed to supply all the nutrients essential for good health.

Inmates work in many of the institutional kitchens. This on-the-job training and work experience enables some of them to obtain jobs in the food services industry when they return to the community.

More than seven million meals were served during the past year in correctional institutions. Many of these were special diets for medical reasons. Inmates may also have special diets for religious reasons, providing an appropriate clergyman certifies that the religious dietary pattern is his/her normal custom.

Library Services

Library services are available to all inmates. Statistics for the first six months of the fiscal year 1983-84 showed an increased use of the books provided, and it is expected that this increase will be maintained. Experience in Ontario, as well as in other jurisdictions, has shown that libraries offer valuable recreational and educational resources which are generally appreciated by inmate users.

Increased use of the staff library has also been noted, and this is partly due to the new quarters provided at main office in Scarborough. The use of on-line searching has increased since the library added its own terminal, but the more traditional sources of information, i.e., books and periodicals still have an important part to play in the provision of library services to staff.

Institutional Volunteer Programs

The number of regular institutional volunteers has increased to 2,626

individuals and there has been continued emphasis on the development of improved management techniques by those who co-ordinate volunteer programs.

Institution managers continue to seek services from the community and its agencies to help meet individual inmate needs and to enrich programs within the institutions. An increasing number of social work and correctional services students, from community colleges and universities, are providing counselling and planning services to inmates, even in the small maximum security jail setting.

Fourteen institutions now have volunteer co-ordinators, while four other large institutions have designated a professional services staff member to co-ordinate volunteer programs.

The ministry continues to encourage and support programs that may assist inmates in developing significant support systems outside the institution which will encourage them to avoid further criminal activity.

The M2/W2 (Man to Man and Woman to Woman) Ontario organization co-ordinated the work of 135 volunteers in service to inmates who needed friendship both during and after incarceration. About one-third of these relationships continued after discharge.

One senior volunteer at the Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre continues to teach drafting, and some blueprint reading, in the institution's arts and crafts room.

Forty-four community service awards were approved by the minister for presentation to individuals in recognition of their outstanding service to institutional programs during the last fiscal year.

Native Inmate Programs

Native inmates have special problems and program needs. To assist them in the resolution of these problems, the

ministry employs Native liaison workers on a contractual basis. The Native liaison workers provide co-ordination of activities such as sweat lodges and self-help groups. They also provide assistance to Native inmates such as release planning and communication with various band councils and reserves.

Recreation Programs

Throughout the institutions division, recreation is viewed as an essential component of inmate programs. Each institution provides leisure time activities for inmates which incorporate both physical activities such as sports or weight-lifting and less strenuous activities such as board games and hobbycraft. Correctional centres provide daily recreation programs in both of these areas as well as "special event" days on long weekends or holidays. On the whole, inmates respond positively to the recreation programs and the institutions will continue to provide and to diversify these programs.

Farm Programs

The main purpose of the farm program is to produce as much of our own food as possible and to provide meaningful work for the inmates. (See next page for chart.)

Potatoes and root vegetables continue to be the largest production group of items as they can be easily stored for winter use. The growth of salad vegetables provides an important addition to the institutional diet in the summer.

Livestock production is an important part of the farming operations. Beef, pork and egg production showed an increase this past year.

Educational Programs

The goal of educational programming in the ministry is to provide individuals

with the opportunity to develop attitudes and skills which will enable them to function more constructively in society.

Eleven educational programs are operated in nine correctional centres and two detention centres. They include an innovative co-educational program that is ongoing at the Vanier Centre for Women and the Ontario Correctional Institute (males) in Brampton. The scope of programming includes academic, technical, vocational, and life skills courses. Basic reading and mathematics courses accommodate illiterates, and upgrading, refresher, and secondary school credit courses are also provided. Technical and vocational courses give an introduction to trades and develop work skills. Where possible, the vocational training programs allow for apprenticeship and secondary school credits through the Linkage Project of the ministries of Colleges and Universities and Education. Life skills courses develop skills and attitudes for successful daily functioning, with an emphasis on employment.

The 47 professional teachers and 25 trades instructors delivering the programs receive valuable assistance from citizen volunteers.

The temporary absence program for educational purposes, which allows selected inmates to study in the community, is encouraged where appropriate.

The past year has been one of active review of educational programming with a view to maintaining the most relevant and up-to-date educational opportunities possible.

A project, known as PLATO (Programmed Language Automated Teaching Operations), has enhanced established academic programs and traditional teaching approaches by the introduction of computer technology. Two institutions have computer-based courses in adult basic education, high school upgrading and life skills.

FARM PROGRAM COST AVOIDANCE

<u>Type of Product</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Estimated Wholesale Value</u>
Potatoes	1,067,606 lbs.	\$ 148,662
Carrots	31,521 lbs	4,770
Cabbage	91,976 lbs.	15,191
Turnips	15,696 lbs.	3,438
Onions	32,502 lbs.	10,402
Beets	37,009 lbs.	5,700
Beans	6,254 lbs.	3,341
Tomatoes (Hydroponic)	10,441 lbs.	4,409
Fresh Produce	37,599 lbs.	24,830
Corn - Sweet	8,619 lbs.	2,655
- Cattle-corn	205,265 lbs.	14,368
Winter Wheat	61,775 lbs.	2,471
Oats	-	-
Hay/Straw	33,248 bales	49,508
Haylage	60.2 MT	4,478
Barley/Grain	82.2 MT	28,831
Pork	89,210 lbs.	111,901
Beef	11,682 lbs.	18,190
Poultry, etc.	9,482 lbs.	10,075
Eggs	55,706 doz.	65,422
	TOTAL	\$ 528,642

<u>Cost of Production</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Salaries	\$ 184,602
Employee Benefits	30,469
Transportation & Communication	1,808
Services	43,238
Supplies & Equipment	213,105
	TOTAL
	\$ 473,222

Cost Avoidance (Net)	\$ 55,420
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WESTERN REGION

Acting Regional Director, Institutions
Division - Lyndon Nelmes
Ministry of Correctional Services
1315 Bishop Street
Cambridge (Galt), Ontario N1R 6Z2

	<u>Superintendent</u>	<u>Operating Capacity March 31/84</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1983-84</u>	<u>\$ Per Diem 1983-84</u>
<u>Institutions</u>				
Burtch Correctional Centre	J. C. Moclair	252	204	74.93
Guelph Correctional Centre	W. J. Taylor	600	591))	73.46
Camp Dufferin	W. J. Taylor	40	10)	
Ontario Correctional Institute	Robert Morris (acting)	220	199	95.22
Vanier Centre for Women	Miss Sylvia Nicholls	103	75	156.95
<u>Jails and Detention Centres</u>				
Brantford	W. Hazelton	38	48	69.38
Chatham	J. F. Pinder	50	34	76.61
Owen Sound	W. A. Hoey	46	29	89.17
Sarnia	J. F. Whiteley	59	42	78.89
Stratford	J. M. Sinclair	36	30	84.50
Walkerton	B. C. Parker	34	25	94.41
Windsor	M. V. Villeneuve	97	88	73.07
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	J. T. O'Brien	232	226	74.11
Waterloo Detention Centre	T. H. Watson	60	71	79.38
Wellington Detention Centre	James Cassidy	112	78	73.10

WESTERN REGION

Operating Capacities

To help offset high counts, three institutions increased their operational capacity: Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre by 28 per cent; Wellington Detention Centre by 14 per cent; and the Ontario Correctional Institute by 10 per cent. Plans are underway that will create more space at both the Brantford Jail and Waterloo Detention Centre.

Construction Projects

Various in-house projects were completed that enhanced security or the overall appearance of certain institutions. Among these were: Walkerton Jail administration and visiting area; Windsor Jail security doors; Wellington Detention Centre walkway between gymnasium and exercise yard; and Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit window grilles. At Windsor Jail, a new gymnasium and chapel also were completed. Most of the work was carried out using regional resources and inmate labor which, together with the utilization of recycled or reusable material, resulted in significant cost avoidance.

Staff Training

This important area received considerable attention, and the focus throughout the year was placed on the development of those staff occupying specialist roles, such as nursing coordinators, training officers, personnel clerks and security officers. All of these groups were brought together for training workshops, as were assistant and deputy superintendents. The major thrust towards performance planning and review resulted in one-day seminars being conducted for middle management staff. Superintendents in the region met on three occasions to discuss a variety of subjects of mutual concern such as the development of an on-line data system and stress management.

Farm Program

The Burtch Correctional Centre, through its pork and beef operations, provided meat products to jails and detention centres. Root crops, grown at Guelph Correctional Centre, were distributed to two other institutions, resulting in cost savings.

Community Work Projects

Links with the community through shared work experiences with inmates continue to thrive and some examples include tasks such as the Saugeen River dam clean-up, the Blue Springs Boy Scouts' Camp roof repair, the Girl Guides' Camp Corwin renovation project, masonry repairs at local churches, the Museum of Indian Archaeology assistance program and the Kiwanis Camp general pre-season opening clean-up.

Program Developments

The Ontario Correctional Institute began a pilot project called the PLATO program, using computers for educational purposes. With the success of this programmed learning experience, a wider application of this technology is now being explored. The creation of a family relations group to address the problems of stress is an important addition to the institute's already varied program component.

At Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre, 222 inmates took part in correspondence courses, and, with the assistance of volunteers and students, subject matter ranging from basic literacy to electrical theory was offered to the inmate population.

Burtch Correctional Centre developed an impaired drivers education program involving professionals such as police, lawyers, psychologists, doctors and insurance personnel.

The Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit continues to develop special recreation and leisure education programs for those inmates having limited mental capacity and social inadequacy traits.

Industries

The cannery at Burtch Correctional Centre has maintained its high level of production, and is increasing its stock of canned foods together with its on-site storage capability. At Guelph Correctional Centre, industrial productivity and profitability has increased in the tailor shop, woollen mill and jobbing shop. This latter shop is heavily involved in the production of prefabricated unit components for the ministry.

The cottage industry at Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre has generated revenue in excess of \$35,000 as inmates assemble products for Northern Telecom. At the Vanier Centre for Women, residents continue to assemble cosmetic mirrors and various Rubbermaid products for domestic households.

Energy Conservation

Two major retrofit projects were completed at Guelph and Burtch correctional centres. Savings in fuel costs are expected to be significant.

Community Awareness

Institutional staff continued their public education efforts through numerous public speaking engagements and audio-visual presentations at local malls throughout the region. Open houses and media coverage highlighting positive program aspects helped increase community awareness. A symposium held at the Ontario Correctional Institute in March 1984, reflected on the treatment developments with offenders who are mentally disordered. The symposium provided correctional staff and members of the community and justice agencies the opportunity to share information and ideas on this subject.

CENTRAL REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - John L. Main
 Ministry of Correctional Services
 2 Dunbloor Road, Suite 312
 Islington, Ontario M9A 2E4

	<u>Superintendent</u>	<u>Operating Capacity March 31/84</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1983-84</u>	<u>\$ Per Diem 1983-84</u>
<u>Institutions</u>				
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	A. J. Roberts	400	374	82.70
Mimico Correctional Centre	G. G. Simmons	538	360*	54.43
<u>Jails and Detention Centres</u>				
Barrie	D. M. McFarlane	98	97)	65.37
Camp Hillsdale	D. M. McFarlane	60	33)	
Toronto	C. C. DeGrandis	44	439	56.45
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	R. D. Phillipson	340	359	60.77
Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre	P. D. Jackson	400	382	58.65
Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre	F. A. DuCheneau	380	489	43.41
Niagara Detention Centre	J. G. Hildebrandt	120	123	71.72
House of Concord	J. R. Stone Liaison officer	82	48	89.98

* This figure is low due to intermittent sentences served on weekends.

CENTRAL REGION

During the past year, counts have levelled off at some of the region's institutions. Increases, however, were noted at Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre, Barrie Jail, and Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre. The general atmosphere has remained positive, which denotes a commitment by all staff to the task at hand.

Barrie Jail and Camp Hillsdale

As in previous years, the self-sufficiency program has been the mainstay of this institution and its satellite camp. The facility is now completely self-sufficient in eggs, pork and poultry production, and is working toward a similar goal in meat production. Expansion is underway to provide a computer room and additional offices in the administration area, as well as a new public visiting area.

Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre

In 1983, two classification counsellors were hired to assist with the growing number of social service programs and services including the ministry's new short-term classification program.

Ellen Osler Home and Calvert House community resource centres both continue to be utilized and an additional community residential agreement was entered into with Wayside House.

Volunteer programs have expanded to include a daily art program and an increasing emphasis is being placed on educational programming including literacy training. The community work programs also branched into new areas including giving assistance to the Association for the Mentally Retarded and a local minor hockey association.

Information sessions at the institution were initiated this year for students from various secondary schools and colleges interested in the correctional field.

Maplehurst Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre

Educational programs for inmates at the Maplehurst Complex are individualized and cover academic and trades subjects. Students earned 832 secondary school credits and eight students earned secondary school graduation diplomas. Students are presently earning co-operative education credits in the community by working at the local Adult Rehabilitation Centre for the Mentally Retarded, fire halls, a truck centre and churches.

Community service projects included: reforestation for the Ministry of Natural Resources in Cambridge; snow shovelling for senior citizens in Milton; and assisting local service clubs and the chamber of commerce.

The recreation department has developed a successful project in which recreational staff and inmate volunteers assist in a Thursday evening recreational program for up to 25 mentally retarded adults in the Milton community.

Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre

Over the last year additional beds were added to increase the operating capacity to 400. Work has begun on a new visitors' waiting room with a larger capacity. Emphasis has been given to increased community awareness, particularly with lectures at the high schools, community colleges and the university level. A variety of new recreation programs have been developed for inmates. A video-taped index of these programs and services available is shown to inmates on a regular basis.

Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre

A great deal of planning regarding expansion has taken place over the past year. A new 32-bed unit will be operational shortly, and planning continues for a 192-bed addition which

will house female inmates. Further expansion in support facilities will take place to complement the new wing.

Mimico Correctional Centre

The Mimico Correctional Centre continued to be a multi-programmed institution which is community service oriented. The temporary absence and community resource programs maintain a leading role in the objectives of the institution. A total of 512 inmates participated in the community resource centre program. In addition to their particular educational and employment pursuits, these inmates completed 1,547 hours of community service.

The temporary absence program was utilized, for the purpose of providing labor for community work programs, by inmates housed at Mimico Correctional Centre. These inmates supplied a total of 25,056 hours of labor to such agencies as the Credit Valley Children's Treatment Centre and Sheridan Villa Home for Seniors.

With the increase in the number of intermittent sentences, inmate involvement in community service has increased dramatically. Inmates have worked a total of 33,280 hours on reparative projects such as the Black Creek Pioneer Village and the Norwood Nursing Home.

Niagara Detention Centre

Inmates serving intermittent sentences continued to work in the community on several work projects. Additionally, general population inmates performed general maintenance and repairs to office furniture for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Niagara Detention Centre now has an agreement with Wayside House Community Resource Centre where inmates, who qualify for temporary absence passes, reside while they look for employment or attend educational programs.

Toronto Jail

Major renovations are underway to update and expand administration areas, the institution laundry facilities, and the admitting and discharge area.

Revised standing orders, along with the introduction of floor supervisors, has improved the operation of this maximum security institution.

Although limited by space and manpower resources, inmate programs, conducted by volunteers, are successful components of the jail's operation.

NORTHERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - George F. Tegman
 Ministry of Correctional Services
 99 Larch Street, 9th Floor
 Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P9

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Superintendent</u>	<u>Operating Capacity March 31/84</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1983-84</u>	<u>\$ Per Diem 1983-84</u>
Monteith Correctional Centre	D. S. Smith	120	104	88.20
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	J. R. Keddie	120	104	94.52
<u>Jails</u>				
Port Frances	A. D. Abbott	22	15	161.02
Haileybury	D. C. Rhiness	41	36	77.49
Kenora	Mrs. B. A. Johnston	99	73	92.16
Monteith	D. S. Smith	26	21	-
North Bay	R. S. Doan	71	56	77.04
Harry Sound	T. M. Wight	50	33	93.47
Sault Ste. Marie	W. J. Martin	61	64	95.59
Sudbury	A. G. Hooson	129	85	82.20
Thunder Bay	E. P. Dutka	97	67	98.20

Includes Monteith Correctional Centre and jail budgets
 Per diem reflect Monteith Correctional Centre and jail combined.

NORTHERN REGION

Many improvements to existing facilities were made last year in the northern region. Inmate labor was used extensively for local renovations and to provide service to local communities.

Monteith Correctional Centre

Considerable agricultural activity continues at the Monteith Correctional Centre. The centre presently has 68 cattle, 38 pigs, 3 horses and 478 chickens. They are expecting 34 calves and four litters of pigs.

The sawmill at Monteith produced 23,172 board feet of lumber during the year. Using their own lumber and inmate labor, two buildings were built and new siding was put on three existing buildings.

The wood-cutting operation also produced 465 logs for the Ministry of Natural Resources, 265 face cords of firewood for senior citizens and fuel wood for institutional use.

The inmates, under staff supervision, assisted in many community projects. For example, they helped in the horseback riding program at Northwood Crippled Children's Camp. They helped construct a new community centre in Porquis Junction and they went out daily to assist the elderly at South Centennial Manor in Iroquois Falls.

Academic instruction will be enhanced with the planned introduction of PLATO in the school.

Staff training received high priority. The highlight was the Ontario management development program provided through affiliation with Northern College in Timmins. Sixteen staff members received diplomas.

Thunder Bay Correctional Centre

The farm program at Thunder Bay continues to be active. They presently have 67 cattle, 75 pigs and 485 chickens.

A new outdoor sports complex was completed during the year. This includes a hockey rink with night lighting, a baseball field, a football field and a running track. The inmates, under the supervision of trades teachers, performed much of the work.

Thunder Bay inmates worked on a variety of volunteer community programs. The winter snow shovelling route for senior citizens increased to 90 homes. Inmates helped in a variety of sports activities such as the special olympics for the mentally retarded, bowling for people who are physically disabled and swimming for senior citizens. Many hours were devoted to helping the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation at Big Thunder Ski Jump and Old Fort William.

Fort Frances Jail

Opportunities for inmates for employment, vocational and academic training programs have increased. They are available to selected inmates via the temporary absence program.

Staff training increased during the year. One to three staff were involved in each of the following courses: basic supervision refresher; CO2 refresher; assertiveness training; institutional management training; crisis negotiation and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation training.

Under the Operation Aware program, students from grades four, five and six, accompanied by their teachers, toured the jail. Jail staff supervised the tour.

Renovations during the year included the installation of a new heating system, windows, eavestroughs, soffits, and the construction of an isolation cell.

Haileybury Jail

Community volunteers from Alcoholics Anonymous, the Salvation Army and New Liskeard clergy provided a valuable service to the inmates. They conducted weekly group sessions and individual counselling.

Inmates went out into the community to work at a variety of volunteer community services: maintenance of lawns and flower beds at the local court house; painting; building repairs and ice maintenance at the local arena; and carpentry work at a church.

Instructors from Monteith Correctional Centre provided training for staff in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation and first aid.

Kenora Jail

Inmates were involved in many activities, both within the institution and in the community. Inmates, under the supervision of correctional staff, painted the male wing of the jail. Inmates continued their volunteer work in the community by: helping senior citizens and people who are physically disabled; performing maintenance work at a church camp; and assisting at a multi-cultural festival.

Installation of new equipment allowed more outdoor recreation for inmates.

Staff participated in a variety of training events during the year.

North Bay Jail

Volunteers provided many important services within the jail. Included are group and individual counselling, literacy training, religious services, assistance to Native inmates, vocational counselling, career planning and assistance to inmates who are mentally retarded.

Inmate volunteers spent many hours working at cemetery maintenance and highway clean-up.

Harry Sound Jail

Staff training increased significantly during the year for the administrative and correctional staff.

The institution has received many favorable comments about the condition

of the building and the attractive grounds and garden display. This is due to the painting and maintenance program carried out by staff-supervised inmates.

The temporary absence and volunteer programs were active during the year.

Sault Ste. Marie Jail

The winter works program enabled the jail to make repairs to the building which included new flooring in the dormitories, new grilles in the visiting area and the refurbishing of the kitchen and the inmate shower and washroom areas.

A new portable office building was leased to provide extra office space. Eighteen new bed spaces were added.

A new telephone system was installed and new locks have been ordered.

Inmates provided 2,687 hours of volunteer labor, working on government, church and community projects.

Sudbury Jail

The extensive building and renovations program for the jail under the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD) program of the Ontario Government is in the planning stage.

Inmates on temporary absence passes attended a variety of community programs. These programs included alcohol and drug treatment, life skills, education and employment counselling.

Volunteers from many community agencies were regular visitors to the jail.

Thunder Bay Jail

During the year, the number of inmates eligible for temporary absence passes increased. The inmates were able to seek employment or education which would facilitate their reintegration into society.

Staff training is a continual process for all staff.

EASTERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - Sydney Shoom
 Ministry of Correctional Services
 1055 Princess Street, Suite 404
 Kingston, Ontario K7L 1H3

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Superintendent</u>	<u>Operating Capacity March 31/84</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1983-84</u>	<u>\$ Per Diem 1983-84</u>
Millbrook Correctional Centre	G. B. Preston	272	266	74.71
Rideau Correctional Centre	G. R. D. Fisher	160	140	95.34
<u>Jails and Detention Centres</u>				
Brockville	L. R. Hudson	24	22	113.14
Cobourg	H. J. Yorke	39	31	93.10
Cornwall	R. Dagenais	25	25	101.81
Lindsay	P. H. Campbell	36	29	121.71
L'Original	K. L. Clark	20	16	145.59
Pembroke	D. L. Turner	28	25	111.57
Perth	C. R. Stewart	26	16	154.86
Peterborough	L. W. Wiles	38	35	123.17
Whitby	F. R. Gill	127	113	81.79
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	J. J. Duncan	194	203	66.39
Quinte Detention Centre	G. K. Meyer	150	137	67.54

EASTERN REGION

During the past year, a number of institutions continued to experience high counts while others functioned at or near capacity.

The food self-sufficiency program for the eastern region resulted in the farming of more than 150 acres of land at four institutions. Produce harvested included tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, green onions and beans. Root crops which were produced for storage and usage during the winter months were onions, beets, cabbage, carrots, potatoes, and turnips. As well, the region grew feed corn for the livestock operation at Rideau Correctional Centre. Total produce yield was approximately 900,000 pounds.

The increase in the chicken flock to 2,000 enabled the production of sufficient eggs for the region. The number of pigs was increased to 120 and enough pork was produced to supply 70 per cent of the regional needs.

Inmates were used to clear a Ministry of Natural Resources wood lot and the wood obtained from this lot is being utilized for fence posts and also for wood which is required for a cattle barn which will be constructed in the very near future.

The eastern region's self-sufficiency program was highlighted on a CBC program entitled Country Canada. This program, which was aired across Canada on Christmas Day, 1983, was filmed at Rideau Correctional Centre and Quinte Detention Centre.

The eastern region has been divided into three catchment areas for the purpose of integrating service and improving communications between the institutions division and the community programs division. Institutional managers meet with their counterparts from the community programs division on a regular basis and have been instrumental in developing a number of joint projects, including the secondments of staff, training of volunteers, the sharing of psychological services and planning for the annual eastern region community

resource centres conference. The second annual regional ICIT competition was held during the fall of 1983 at the Canadian Forces Base, Kingston. For the second year in a row, the regional trophy was won by the Quinte Detention Centre. During the year, hostage negotiators were trained and are now based at several institutions located strategically across the region.

Brockville Jail

Last year, a number of renovation and repair projects were completed. For example, a holding cell and new sallyport were installed in the admitting and discharge unit in order to improve security and two additional closed-circuit television cameras were installed.

During the year, inmates continued to work on Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) land under the supervision of MNR staff.

Cobourg Jail

Several significant renovation projects were undertaken by staff, with inmate assistance. One such program involved converting the top floor of the former superintendent's residence into a new regional staff training facility. Several closed-circuit television cameras were installed at the Cobourg Jail during the year.

Cornwall Jail

Inmates, supervised by staff, worked on several renovation projects, including painting the entire jail. Other important improvements were made under the winter works program.

During the year, plans were developed for a prefabricated accommodation unit in order to alleviate overcrowding at this institution.

Lindsay Jail

A number of major renovations were undertaken during the fiscal year.

These included: the construction of a new security control module; a new admitting and discharge unit including two holding cells; a new visiting unit; provision of a new inmate clothing room, electrical room, shower and washroom; new female cell; and a new fire system. All inmate living units were repainted and a closed-circuit television system was installed.

L'Original Jail

All staff of the L'Original Jail are able to offer service to the public and inmates in both official languages.

Programming changes at the jail during the year included the introduction of a regular Alcoholics Anonymous program as well as a chaplaincy service which includes regular visits by the duty chaplain from the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre.

Several renovation projects have been completed including the painting of the entire jail.

Millbrook Correctional Centre

A number of innovative programming and renovation projects were initiated during the past year. For example, a pilot research project was developed which utilizes computer-based educational instruction for inmates and the preliminary results have been most encouraging. Also, inmate programming has been enhanced through the introduction of a video cassette recorder which now permits the showing of movies in the dayrooms.

Industrial staff at the correctional centre developed a new electric locking mechanism design which has now been put into production.

Significant gains have been made in energy conservation and the institution received a silver award for energy conservation from the Ministry of Energy.

Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre

The installation of a new two-way communication system began during 1983-84.

An innovative research project was implemented at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre which involves the development by the psychologist of a classification instrument that will assist staff in the determination of inmates for community program placements. The level of supervision inventory project has attracted interest in other regions and will be considered for implementation across the province after it has been further refined.

Closed-circuit television cameras and monitors have been installed in the female unit.

Pembroke Jail

Considerable planning occurred regarding the construction of a prefabricated confinement unit during the next fiscal year. Also, plans are being made for a new kitchen, laundry and a new segregation unit. The provision of these facilities will alleviate, to a significant degree, the present demands of high inmate counts. These renovations will free up space that will be used as a staff training facility.

Perth Jail

Completed renovations provided two new segregation cells as well as improvements in the kitchen and offices. At year's end, plans were being developed for the installation of a prefabricated unit to increase the capacity of the jail as well as to provide for suitable programming and storage space.

Peterborough Jail

During the past fiscal year, the ministry's first prefabricated confinement unit became operational at this institution. This has resulted in an increase in capacity of ten beds.

Other projects included the painting of the exercise area and the installation of closed-circuit television cameras in that location.

Quinte Detention Centre

A number of renovation projects were completed during the year utilizing inmate labor. For example, a perimeter security wall was built around the maximum security living unit and exercise yard. Inmates from the Quinte Detention Centre performed 4,000 hours of labor during this construction, erecting scaffolding, supplying blocks and mixing mortar. A staff member supervised this inmate work gang under the overall direction of the contract firm. In addition, after the completion of the security wall, all landscaping was completed by inmate labor.

The minimum/medium security dormitories were double-bunked in order to increase the capacity in these living units from 48 to 96.

Inmates participated in community work programs in such projects as clean-up of fair grounds and cemeteries, forestry, snow removal and harvesting.

Quinte Detention Centre sponsored its first open house in December which was well attended. Guests included many local dignitaries, law enforcement officers, crown attorneys and judges.

A number of programs continued to operate during the year utilizing both staff and community volunteers, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, alcohol and drug counselling, remedial reading, correspondence courses, hairdressing, macrame, typing, general recreation, spiritual counselling and bible study classes.

A successful staff seminar on the management of stress was held. The keynote speaker was the noted psychiatrist, Dr. George Scott.

Rideau Correctional Centre

Inmates of the Rideau Correctional Centre participated in a number of community volunteer work projects including the construction of a jungle-gym for the community of Burritt's Rapids, the construction of a tri-county rescue station in Montague Township, the preparation of wooden signs for the Perth court houses and the construction of blanket boxes to aid the Smith's Falls Settlers' Days celebration. In addition, they painted both the inside and outside of the local railway museum.

An individualized alcohol program for short-term offenders was implemented and the existing drug program expanded in scope. A course was offered to staff in managing stress and psychologists assisted in developing a hostage negotiation training package.

A new chicken house was constructed utilizing inmate labor under staff supervision. This has permitted the Rideau Correctional Centre to expand significantly its egg production as part of the region's self-sufficiency program. Work began on the construction of a cattle barn.

Whitby Jail

Program delivery services in the jail have been enhanced by the hiring of a part-time chaplain and a part-time librarian.

The jail participated in the events connected with the Durham Region Community Justice Week.

Whitby Jail was instrumental in the development of a four-bed female unit at the Durhamcrest Community Resource Centre (CRC). It is the first co-educational CRC in the province.

The winter works program permitted the jail to complete much needed renovations such as the construction of a holding cell in the admitting and discharge area and a six-cell segregation unit.

Statistical Section

This section of the report provides statistics on the clients served by the ministry's various programs during the 1983/84 fiscal year and where appropriate, comparisons to previous years. A glossary is provided at the end of the section to clarify terms used within the tables.

The data in Table 1 show that during the last fiscal year, 50,341 persons were admitted to jails and detention centres a total of 68,138 times for 176,698 separate offences. It is clear that some persons were admitted more than once, and many had been charged with multiple offences. A person may be admitted to a jail or detention centre on remand prior to trial, may be held for immigration, or may be admitted subsequent to receiving a sentence of imprisonment. Comparative admission data for 1982/83 indicate a slight decline in the number of admissions in 1983/84.

TABLE 1

ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS

	1982/83	1983/84	% CHANGE
PERSONS	51,097	50,341	-1.5
ADMISSIONS	71,090	68,138	-4.2
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	183,614	176,698	-3.8

Table 2 provides similar comparative data for sentences to imprisonment. A person sentenced to imprisonment may have been admitted on remand prior to the fiscal year in which he/she was sentenced. Again, the data show that some persons received more than one sentence, and that single sentences often reflected multiple offences.

TABLE 2

SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT

	1982/83	1983/84	% CHANGE
PERSONS	40,875	40,376	-1.2
SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT	52,491	50,248	-4.3
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	123,718	118,981	-3.8

TABLE 3

TYPE OF SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT BY SEX: 1983/84

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
FINE DEFAULT	16,739	1,252	17,991
PROVINCIAL (Not Fine Default)	28,186	2,123	30,309
FEDERAL	1,904	44	1,948
TOTAL	46,829	3,419	50,248

In Table 3, the total number of sentences to imprisonment are divided into three categories: fine default, provincial and federal. Fine default includes all sentences for which offenders were incarcerated for non-payment of fines. The federal category refers to all sentences of two years or more. It also includes federal inmates transferred to penitentiaries, who had been held in provincial institutions because they were federal parole violators, had escaped from a federal penitentiary, or had been transferred temporarily to enable them to attend court. As a result, the number indicated under federal is somewhat greater than the number of federal sentences issued. Sentences to imprisonment not included under fine default or federal are included in the provincial category.

TABLE 4

**DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO
SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT: 1983/84**

OFFENCE TYPE	COUNTS OF ALL OFFENCES			MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Homicide & Related	165	9	174	155	9	164
Serious Violent	1,344	108	1,452	979	56	1,035
Violent Sexual	513	0	513	365	0	365
B.&E & Related	9,392	123	9,515	4,453	68	4,521
Sexual (Non-Violent)	233	32	265	142	28	170
Traffic/Import Drugs	1,607	159	1,766	1,165	128	1,293
Weapons Offences	1,224	43	1,267	756	33	789
Fraud & Related	6,691	1,082	7,773	1,873	353	2,226
Misc. Against Person	170	12	182	118	7	125
Theft/Possession	12,271	1,184	13,455	5,961	700	6,661
Assault & Related	4,322	233	4,555	2,752	158	2,910
Property Damage/Arson	2,048	91	2,139	904	39	943
Misc. Against Morals	51	14	65	35	10	45
Obstruct Justice	1,439	116	1,555	690	54	744
Possession Drugs	2,084	97	2,181	1,108	49	1,157
Traffic - Criminal Code	1,470	23	1,493	904	16	920
Breach Court Ord./Escape	10,772	862	11,634	3,295	299	3,594
Drinking Driving	10,676	378	11,054	7,507	277	7,784
Misc. Against Public Ord.	2,302	207	2,509	983	93	1,076
Other Federal Statutes	2,204	395	2,599	692	170	862
Parole Violator	1,149	41	1,190	755	32	787
Highway Traffic Act	7,275	294	7,569	2,711	130	2,841
Liquor Control Act	17,137	1,469	18,606	6,100	566	6,666
Other Provincial Stats.	3,595	174	3,769	1,182	45	1,227
Municipal Bylaws	9,649	1,008	10,657	678	65	743
Unknown	998	46	1,044	566	34	600
Total	110,781	8,200	118,981	46,829	3,419	50,248

In 1983/84, offenders were sentenced to imprisonment for 118,981 counts of offences. In Table 4, a distribution of these offences is presented. Counts of all offences denotes the occurrence of each offence which received a sentence to imprisonment. Most serious offence represents the most serious offence within each admission set. Here, each admission is counted only once in the category which is deemed to be the most serious offence. The categories are presented in descending order of severity.

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT
1983/84

SENTENCE LENGTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
< 8 Days	8,945	968	9,913
8-15 Days	10,146	732	10,878
16-29 Days	4,418	291	4,709
30-89 Days	10,503	758	11,261
< 6 Months	4,834	288	5,122
< 12 Months	3,183	199	3,382
< 18 Months	1,401	55	1,456
< 24 Months	904	37	941
Penitentiary	1,904	44	1,948
Unknown	591	47	638
Total	46,829	3,419	50,248

Table 5 shows the distribution of aggregate sentences for each sentence to imprisonment. The penitentiary category is defined in the narrative with Table 3. Excluding the penitentiary group, the average aggregate sentences were: 70.8 days for males and 52.4 days for females.

TABLE 6

AGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED AND SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT

1983/84

AGE CATAGORIES	ADMISSIONS			SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
16 Years	1,270	158	1,428	752	72	824
17 Years	2,231	209	2,440	1,689	135	1,824
18 Years	2,783	208	2,991	2,296	146	2,442
19-20 Years	5,864	459	6,323	4,818	301	5,119
21-22 Years	5,466	420	5,886	4,628	293	4,921
23-25 Years	6,586	591	7,177	5,463	412	5,875
26-30 Years	7,608	716	8,324	6,119	480	6,599
31-35 Years	4,847	431	5,278	3,864	296	4,160
36-40 Years	3,264	338	3,602	2,613	237	2,850
41-50 Years	3,880	356	4,236	3,237	281	3,518
51-64 Years	2,223	153	2,376	1,917	112	2,029
65+	251	22	273	200	13	213
UNKNOWN	5	2	7	2	0	2
TOTAL	46,278	4,063	50,341	37,598	2,778	40,376

Table 6 represents the age distribution of persons admitted during the fiscal year. Any person admitted more than once during the year is counted only once, and the age is taken as of the first admission. The last three columns show the age distribution of persons sentenced to imprisonment. Again, persons receiving more than one sentence to imprisonment are counted only once, and age is taken as of the date of the initial sentence.

TABLE 7

OFFENCE TYPE AND SENTENCE LENGTH FOR FINE DEFAULTS: 1983/84

SENTENCE LENGTH	← PROVINCIAL OFFENCES →				CRIMINAL CODE	TOTAL	% PAID PRO RATA
	HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT	LIQUOR	OTHER PROV.	MUNICIPAL BYLAWS			
± 5 Days	121	1,890	99	392	226	2,728	25.8
5-7 "	678	1,928	216	269	889	3,980	40.2
8-15 "	911	1,755	165	61	2,046	4,938	47.6
16-29 "	530	605	403	13	1,437	2,988	57.1
30-59 "	290	202	131	4	1,883	2,510	64.5
60-89 "	42	17	29	0	429	517	67.5
90+ "	14	7	14	0	295	330	67.6
TOTAL	2,586	6,404	1,057	739	7,205	17,991	47.5
% PAID PRO RATA	56.2	35.0	52.3	42.1	55.4	47.5	

Table 7 indicates the types of offences and lengths of sentences associated with the non-payment of fines. In total, 17,991 sentences were served by fine defaulters. A majority (60%) of these sentences involved offences governed by the Provincial Offences Act. Most (65%) were 15 days or less. Often, individuals admitted in default of fines pay a portion of the fine after serving some of the sentence. This is shown in the table as "% Paid Pro Rata". The aggregate sentences of fine defaulters, excluding those who paid pro rata, represent only 4% of the aggregate sentences to be served in provincial institutions.

TABLE 8

ADMISSIONS AND SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT OF NATIVES: 1983/84

ADMISSIONS

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS
PERSONS	2,995	560	3,555	7.1
ADMISSIONS	4,785	832	5,617	8.2
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	12,546	2,024	14,570	8.2

SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL SENTENCES
PERSONS	2,682	487	3,169	7.8
SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT	4,044	696	4,740	9.4
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	10,087	1,667	11,754	9.9

Table 8 provides data on Natives admitted or sentenced to imprisonment during 1983/84. Natives accounted for 8.2% of all provincial admissions and 9.4% of sentences to imprisonment.

TABLE 9

ADMISSIONS AND SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT OF THOSE
WITH PRIOR INCARCERATIONS : 1983/84

ADMISSIONS

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS
PERSONS	26,178	1,554	27,732	55.1
ADMISSIONS	42,799	2,730	45,529	66.8
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	118,998	7,762	126,760	71.7

SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL SENTENCES
PERSONS	23,929	1,375	25,304	62.7
SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT	33,160	2,016	35,176	70.0
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	82,958	5,040	87,998	74.0

An important consideration within correctional populations is the prior record of those entering the system. Table 9 provides information on admissions and sentences to imprisonment of those with prior incarcerations within the province. Note that while they accounted for 55.1% of the persons admitted, over 70% of the counts of offences leading to admissions involved those with prior incarcerations.

TABLE 10

DAYS STAY BY REGION: 1983/84

INSTITUTION TYPE	REGION				TOTAL DAYS STAY
	NORTH	CENTRAL	WEST	EAST	
CORRECTIONAL CENTRES	76,050	286,071	390,725	148,436	901,282
JAILS & DCs	164,882	691,461	245,263	239,160	1,340,766
CAMPS	0	12,031	3,495	0	15,526
CRCs *	13,429	42,536	15,709	37,646	109,320
TOTAL	254,361	1,032,099	655,192	425,242	2,366,894

* Includes only actual days stay by T.A.P. inmates

The days stay are presented by region and by type of facility in Table 10. One days stay represents one inmate incarcerated for one day and reflects the midnight counts in each institution. The CRC counts include only the days stay of inmates on temporary absence passes (T.A.P.s), and do not reflect the utilization of the CRCs by probationers and parolees.

TABLE 11

USE OF ACCOMMODATION - CORRECTIONAL CENTRES: 1983/84

INSTITUTION	DAILY COUNTS		TOTAL DAYS STAY
	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	
<u>MALE</u>			
BURTC	283	204	74,511
GUELPH	638	591	216,251
HOUSE OF CONCORD	75	48	17,442
MAPLEHURST	429	374	136,950
MILLBROOK	273	266	97,228
MIMICO	584	360	131,679
MONTEITH	128	104	38,082
O.C.I.	218	199	72,664
RIDEAU	177	140	51,208
THUNDER BAY	130	104	37,968
<u>TOTAL (MALE)</u>	2,746 *	2,388	873,983
<u>FEMALE</u>			
VANIER	106	75	27,299
<u>TOTAL (PROV.)</u>	2,845 *	2,463	901,282

* These totals are the maximum counts for the system as a whole. The maximum counts for the individual institutions are not additive as they occurred on different days throughout the year.

INSTITUTION	COUNTS				DAYS STAY				INTAKE			
	AVERAGE		MAXIMUM		TOTAL		REMAND		ADMISSIONS		SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
BARRIE	93	4	115	10	34,181	1,294	18,888	564	2,169	120	1,646	85
BRANTFORD	48	0	69	0	17,688	0	8,660	0	1,348	41	1,117	31
BROCKVILLE	22	0	39	1	8,066	4	1,677	1	452	17	428	10
CHATHAM	34	0	52	0	12,397	0	3,400	0	786	0	714	0
COBOURG	31	0	45	1	11,402	2	3,009	0	339	13	318	10
CORNWALL	25	0	43	2	9,284	4	3,829	0	561	29	443	26
FORT FRANCES	15	0	24	2	5,373	61	1,253	0	301	25	244	18
HAILEYBURY	36	0	49	5	13,309	74	3,315	43	341	47	273	43
KENORA	60	13	86	27	21,816	4,751	5,449	810	1,413	382	1,191	334
LINDSAY	29	0	46	2	10,783	33	3,206	5	455	27	349	14
L'ORIGNAL	16	0	25	0	5,937	0	1,759	0	226	0	164	0
MONTREAL	21	0	37	0	7,663	0	1,790	0	682	0	629	0
NORTH BAY	55	1	91	4	20,137	310	6,202	125	803	60	574	39
OWEN SOUND	29	0	44	1	10,655	6	1,951	0	484	21	402	22
PARRY SOUND	33	0	46	3	11,998	31	4,189	1	603	21	305	10
PEMBROKE	25	0	36	4	9,036	88	3,196	3	545	37	462	29
PERTH	16	0	29	1	5,895	1	1,052	0	262	3	220	3
PETERBOROUGH	35	0	52	2	12,653	82	5,212	31	937	45	688	31
SARNIA	42	0	62	1	15,356	7	4,361	0	863	49	747	41
SAULT STE. MARIE	62	2	87	6	22,814	862	9,208	183	1,194	58	920	41
STRATFORD	30	0	45	0	10,814	0	2,808	0	456	0	394	0
SUDBURY	77	8	107	14	28,287	2,937	10,940	979	1,550	129	1,102	71
THUNDER BAY	64	3	92	11	23,359	1,072	4,739	390	1,699	161	1,397	125
TORONTO JAIL	439	0	567	0	160,654	0	91,147	0	10,145	0	6,895	0
WALKERTON	25	0	39	2	8,987	54	1,880	6	361	18	308	11
WHITBY	107	6	161	16	39,119	2,130	17,565	3	1,910	101	1,449	70
WINDSOR	85	3	120	7	31,061	953	15,344	374	2,062	117	1,363	73
ELGIN-MIDDLESEX DC	212	14	274	22	77,602	4,967	17,335	677	3,775	275	3,118	209
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH DC	328	31	382	49	120,134	11,165	43,050	2,933	4,997	585	3,962	362
NIAGARA DC	123	0	156	0	45,197	0	19,320	0	2,231	0	1,558	0
TORONTO EAST DC	382	0	455	0	139,920	0	82,635	0	5,341	0	3,598	0
TORONTO WEST DC	393	96	453	120	143,956	34,960	80,470	19,295	6,721	2,330	4,416	1,329
OTTAWA-CARLETON DC	191	12	233	18	69,786	4,552	28,612	1,069	2,418	198	1,741	126
QUINTE DC	132	5	167	11	48,465	1,838	13,916	439	2,111	131	1,766	92
WATERLOO DC	71	0	91	0	26,041	0	13,916	0	1,683	0	1,341	0
WELLINGTON DC	77	1	109	4	28,209	466	7,413	202	665	47	580	38
UNKNOWN									10	136	7	126
TOTAL	3,463	199	3,926	256	1,268,062	72,704	544,145	28,133	62,899	5,239	46,829	3,419

Table 12 shows the utilization of jails and detention centres during the year. The remand days stay is shown as a sub-set of total days stay. In this report, inmates who have any outstanding charges are classified as remand prisoners. Research consistently shows that about 25% of the persons on remand have been convicted on one set of charges, but are awaiting disposition on another set.

TABLE 13

INTAKE TO PROBATION AND PAROLE

	1982/83	1983/84	% CHANGE
PROBATION	29,500	28,997	-1.7
PAROLE	2,741	3,609	+31.7

The total cases commencing terms on probation or parole during 1982/83 and 1983/84 are shown in Table 13. Probation terms imposed which extend existing orders are not considered additional intake. Of interest, 28.9% of new probation orders included community service orders and 14.3% included restitution orders.

TABLE 14

AVERAGE TOTAL COUNT: PROBATION AND PAROLE

	1982/83	1983/84	% CHANGE
PROBATION	35,666	36,902	+3.5
PAROLE	1,248	1,485	+19.0

Table 14 provides the average total count data based on the twelve month-end balances. CSOs represent 21.7% of daily probation cases and restitution cases represent 18.6%.

TABLE 15

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE COMMENCING PROBATION OR
PAROLE DURING 1983/84**

AGE CATEGORIES	PROBATION			PAROLE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16 Years	2,278	452	2,730	159	9	168
17 Years	2,625	470	3,095	184	5	189
18 Years	2,229	369	2,598	196	5	201
19-20 Years	3,449	616	4,065	411	21	432
21-22 Years	2,378	471	2,849	391	30	421
23-25 Years	2,305	545	2,850	449	29	478
26-30 Years	2,427	675	3,102	541	48	589
31-35 Years	1,605	473	2,078	289	32	321
36-40 Years	1,090	311	1,401	177	14	191
41-50 Years	1,250	363	1,613	175	13	188
51-64 Years	657	214	871	81	4	85
65+ Years	81	20	101	5	0	5
Unknown	5	3	8	0	0	0
Total	22,379	4,982	27,361	3,058	210	3,268

Probation and parole data in Tables 15 through 18 are based on the computerized client information system and do not include all cases referenced in Table 13, which is based on aggregated workload summary data.

TABLE 16

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES LEADING TO TERMS OF
PROBATION COMMENCING DURING 1983/84

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Homicide & Related	24	9	33
Serious Violent	260	29	289
Violent Sexual	301	1	302
B.& E. & Related	3,518	139	3,657
Sexual (Non Violent)	338	46	384
Traffic/Import Drugs	306	45	351
Weapons Offences	668	64	732
Fraud & Related	1,554	849	2,403
Misc. Against Person	146	17	163
Theft/Possession	6,695	2,623	9,318
Assault & Related	2,561	337	2,898
Property Damage/Arson	1,703	159	1,862
Misc. Against Morals	34	33	67
Obstruct Justice	234	50	284
Possession Drugs	687	90	777
Traffic - Criminal Code	235	21	256
Breach Court Ord./Escape	342	83	425
Drinking Driving	1,393	107	1,500
Misc. Against Public Ord.	761	165	926
Other Federal Statutes	131	30	161
Parole Violator	0	0	0
Highway Traffic Act	10	0	10
Liquor Control Act	8	1	9
Other Provincial Stats.	38	7	45
Municipal Bylaws	0	0	0
Unknown	432	77	509
Total	22,379	4,982	27,361

Each probation term is counted only once and is categorized according to the most serious offence among the charges leading to the term of probation.

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE PROBATION TERMS

COMMENCING DURING 1983/84

LENGTH OF PROBATION TERM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
3 Months or Less	674	116	790
6 Months or Less	2,601	783	3,384
12 Months or Less	9,716	2,302	12,018
15 Months or Less	494	101	595
18 Months or Less	2,378	490	2,868
24 Months or Less	4,923	889	5,812
36 Months or Less	1,514	291	1,805
Over 36 Months	79	10	89
TOTAL	22,379	4,982	27,361

As with institutional admissions, persons on probation ultimately receive more than one term of probation. The aggregate probation terms shown in Table 17 are calculated from the beginning of the first probation order. Additional terms tend to extend the probation end date. Thus, there are terms which exceed the one term upper boundary of three years.

TABLE 18

CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO PROBATION TERM
COMMENCING DURING 1983/84

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
NO PRIORS	12,022	3,772	15,794
PRIOR PROBATION ONLY	1,212	286	1,498
PRIOR INCARCERATION ONLY	5,863	621	6,484
PRIOR PROBATION AND PRIOR INCARCERATION	3,282	303	3,585
TOTAL	22,379	4,982	27,361

Contacts with the correctional system prior to probation terms during 1983/84 are shown in Table 18. The majority (58%) of probation terms involve those with no prior experience with either probation or incarceration.

TABLE 19

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATISTICS: 1983/84

TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL, IN-PERSON HEARINGS HELD (this includes reviews and post-suspension hearings, as well as initial hearings)	7,838
TOTAL FILE REVIEW HEARINGS HELD AT REGIONAL OFFICES	5,856
TOTAL PAROLE GRANTED OR PAROLE DENIED DECISIONS MADE	6,416
TOTAL PAROLE RELEASES	3,609

TABLE 20

RESULT OF CASES PAROLED: 1983/84

RESULT OF CASES PAROLED	#	% of parole releases
SUSPENDED/WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN	206	5.7%
REVOKED	614	17.0%
SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION	2,789	77.3%
TOTAL PAROLE RELEASES	3,609	100.0%

(Of those revoked, 81 involved a conviction on new charges. This represents 2.2% of the paroles effected during the year.)

Activities of the Ontario Board of Parole are summarized in Table 19. The 6,416 cases considered during the year resulted in 3,609 individuals being released on parole. Because of reviews of earlier decisions or deferrals, and revocation considerations, the case considered figure does not reflect the total activity of the board. In-person hearings and regional office hearings totalled 13,685.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADMISSION

Any entrance to a jail or detention centre on a new set of charges for the purpose of awaiting a court hearing or trial or of serving a sentence.

PERSON

During the fiscal year, one person may represent multiple admissions, multiple sentences to imprisonment and/or multiple orders of probation. In certain tables, each person is counted only once, regardless of the activity he/she generated.

COUNTS OF OFFENCES

Many admissions or terms of probation are the result of multiple offences. Counts of offences refers to the total number of such offences.

SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT

A sentence of imprisonment imposed during the fiscal year, regardless of the date of admission. Additional sentences imposed during one continuous period of incarceration are not counted as separate sentences.

FINE DEFAULT

Any term of imprisonment resulting from non-payment of a fine(s).

PROVINCIAL SENTENCE

Any aggregate sentence to imprisonment less than two years.

FEDERAL SENTENCE

An aggregate sentence to imprisonment of two years or longer. This category also includes federal inmates returned to a penitentiary. This latter group may have escaped, violated parole or mandatory supervision, or may have been placed temporarily in a provincial institution for the purpose of attending court.

DAYS STAY

The total number of days of incarceration during the fiscal year, e.g. one inmate incarcerated for 30 days = 30 days stay, 30 inmates incarcerated for 1 day = 30 day stay.

AGGREGATE SENTENCE

The total sentence imposed for an offence or, group of offences. Time actually served is less than aggregate sentence because of remission, parole and early release temporary absence passes.

NOTES:

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Ministry of
Correctional
Services

**Report
of the
Minister
1985**



ANNUAL REPORT 1985

**MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1985**



Ministry of
Correctional
Services

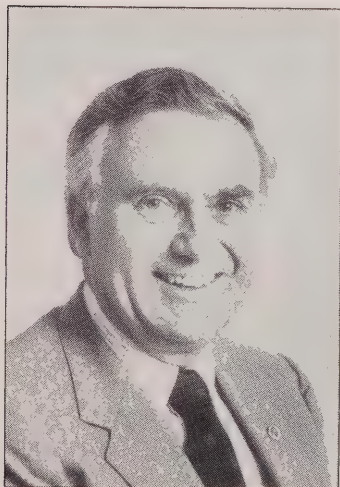
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The Honourable
Lincoln M. Alexander, PC, QC, C.St.J, BA
Lieutenant Governor
Province of Ontario
Room 131
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1A1

May it please Your Honour,

It is my pleasure to present to you the annual report of the
Ministry of Correctional Services for the fiscal year ending
March 31, 1985.

I trust that the contents of the attached will prove to be interesting
and informative to you and to the members of the Legislature.



Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ken Keyes".

Ken Keyes
Minister

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Goal Statement

MINISTRY GOALS

- A. To provide custody and community supervision as directed by the courts and as provided for in federal and provincial legislation governing correctional services in Ontario.
- B. To provide information that will assist the courts in determining disposition.
- C. To create within institutions and community programs a positive climate in order that offenders become motivated towards positive personal and social adjustment.
- D. To make available to clients those program opportunities necessary to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.
- E. To develop and provide programs for the prevention of crime.
- F. To add to the body of knowledge in the field of corrections.
5. Correctional facilities should serve a custodial and deterrent function for those persons either clearly dangerous to the public or not sufficiently motivated for immediate return to the community.
6. Notwithstanding the above, all correctional programs and facilities should provide an environment and opportunities for positive personal and social adjustment.
7. Correctional programs should emphasize the offender's responsibility for reparation to the victim or payment of the debt to society, wherever practical, in order to serve a deterrent function and encourage responsible behavior.
8. It should be recognized that staff are the ministry's most valuable resource and that the effective utilization of human resources is the key to achieving ministry goals.

PRINCIPLES

1. Wherever practical, correctional programs should be community-based.
2. The emphasis should be on helping offenders develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behaviour within the community.
3. Correctional programs should apply that degree of control necessary to protect society, thus necessitating a continuum of programs with progressively increasing supervisory and structural controls.
4. Detainment in correctional facilities should be utilized for those persons whose criminal acts are substantially damaging to society and for whom the necessary controls are not available through any other source, or where a necessary deterrent impact cannot otherwise be achieved.
5. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, remand and sentenced inmates in an environment providing high security.
2. To provide a humane environment for inmates as well as the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist them in making positive personal and social adjustment.
3. To provide effective assessment and classification of inmates to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.
4. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied, wherever possible, during incarceration.
5. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.

GOALS - JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES

GOALS – LONGER STAY INSTITUTIONS

To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, inmates serving sentences under provincial jurisdiction.

To provide a humane living environment for inmates, with the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.

To keep inmates productively employed or occupied during incarceration.

To encourage and develop community-based work programs.

To provide regular reassessment of the classification of an inmate to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.

GOALS – PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

To supervise persons on probation or parole to ensure that conditions of probation or parole are met.

To provide presentence and pre-parole reports as requested by the courts and the Ontario Board of Parole.

3. To promote programs for selected probationers and parolees that will assist them in adopting socially acceptable behavior and in learning basic life skills.

GOALS – COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

1. To operate a system of parole as provided for in federal and provincial legislation.
2. To promote development of privately and publicly operated community alternatives to incarceration for suitable offenders.

GOALS – CRIME PREVENTION

1. To work with other criminal justice agencies in promoting, developing and participating in crime prevention programs.
2. To facilitate the participation of both individual citizens and the community at large in the criminal justice system.
3. To develop programs designed to assist in the process of the offender's reparation to the victims of criminal acts, and to promote 'victim justice' throughout the criminal justice system.

Introduction

Ontario's Ministry of Correctional Services administers the Ministry of Correctional Services Act, 1980. During the fiscal year covered by this report this ministry was responsible for all persons 16 years of age or older, who were: remanded in custody for trial or sentence; sentenced by the courts to serve terms in Ontario correctional institutions of less than two years; sentenced to take part in community correctional programs; and those released into the community on parole.

The ministry assumed responsibility for 16- and 17-year-old "young offenders" under the Young Offenders Act (Canada) on April 1, 1985.

REORGANIZATION

The fiscal year saw a major reorganization of the ministry. In keeping with the ministry's goal of providing a continuum of correctional services, the Institutions Division and the Community Programs Division were integrated into one structure to be known as Operations Division. This amalgamation led to the establishment of the offender programming branch, responsible for the development and maintenance of all protective and rehabilitative programs under the ministry's jurisdiction.

In recognition of the concentration of client population in central Ontario, correctional operations were also revamped along regional lines in order to accommodate a fifth region to be known as metro region.

The former Planning and Support Services Division was restructured to form two new divisions: Planning and Policy, and Finance and Administrative Services. This realignment of responsibilities is expected to strengthen the ministry's support capabilities on all fronts.

It is expected that the reorganization, which took effect on September 1, 1984, will improve the delivery of programs, the development of policy, and the process of management.

CLIENT COUNTS

During 1984-85, the ministry saw a small increase in the numbers of its clients. Detailed statistics are included in the statistical section of

this report. However, the following statistical highlights help put the nature of the ministry's workload in perspective.

- On an average day, there are approximately 48,000 clients under some form of supervision by this ministry.
- Almost 80 per cent of these clients are serving their sentences on probation in the community.
- Five per cent of the ministry's client population is under community supervision other than probation, i.e. parole or bail.
- Nearly one per cent of clients are serving their sentences in community resource centres. These are residential facilities operated by private agencies under contract to the ministry.
- About 14 per cent of our total client population is being held in secure custody institutions.

The growth of institutional populations continues to be a serious concern. In 1983-84, the ministry experienced a brief respite after a number of years of steady growth in its institutional counts. This trend continued until midway through 1984-85 when counts resumed the earlier pattern of growth.

The average daily institutional count for the full fiscal year was 6,265, representing a 1.6 per cent increase over the average for 1983-84.

YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT

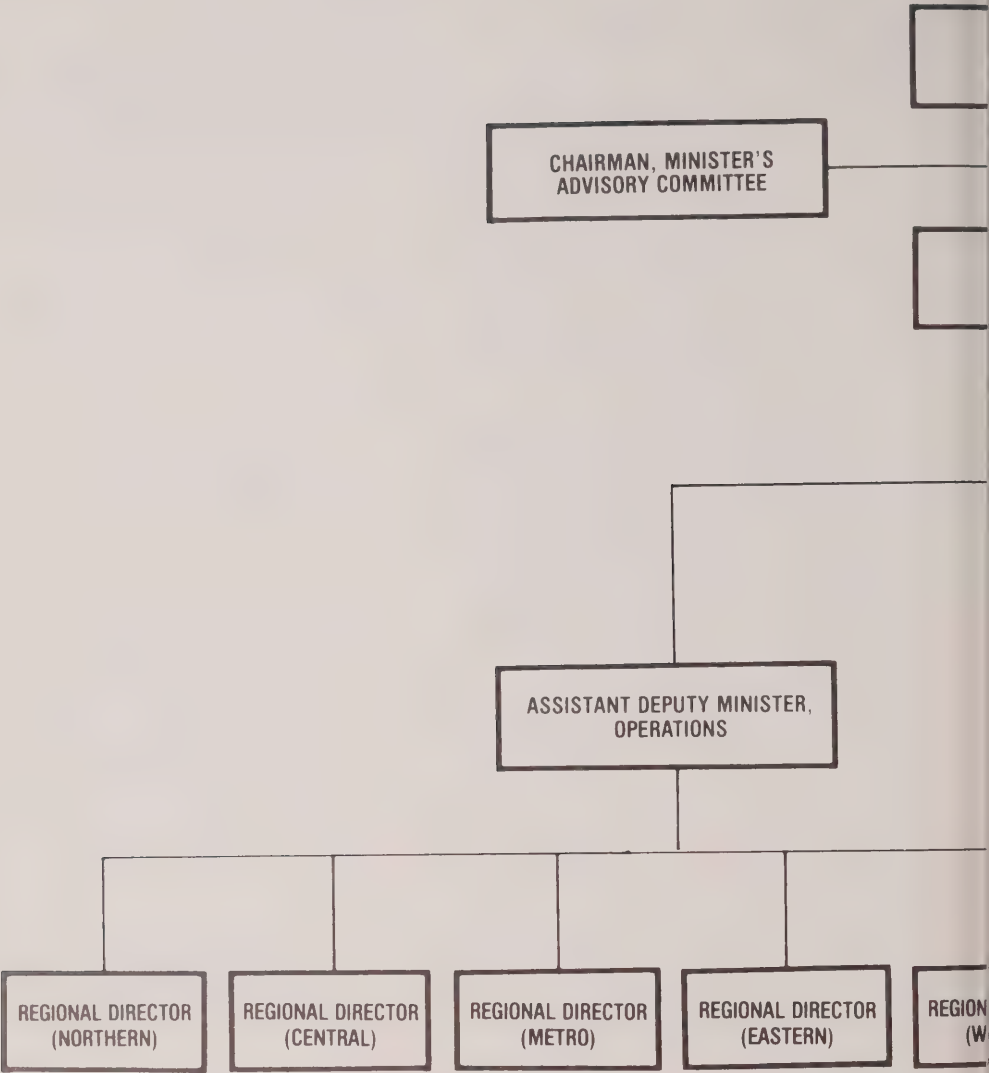
The passage of the federal Young Offenders Act signaled a new era in Ontario's juvenile justice system. This law recognizes that, while young offenders should be held accountable for their actions in breaking the law, they should not be held accountable in exactly the same way as adults. Provisions in the legislation calling for institutional facilities "separate and apart" from adult facilities have necessitated some reorganization of the ministry's institutional makeup. Construction and remodeling are in advanced planning stages in several areas of the province to accommodate these special needs.

ny of the community-based programs offered
he ministry's adult clients will be adapted for
ng offenders. Some of these include: bail
ification and supervision; fine options;
nmunity service orders; personal service
lers; restitution; employment programs;
stance abuse counselling.

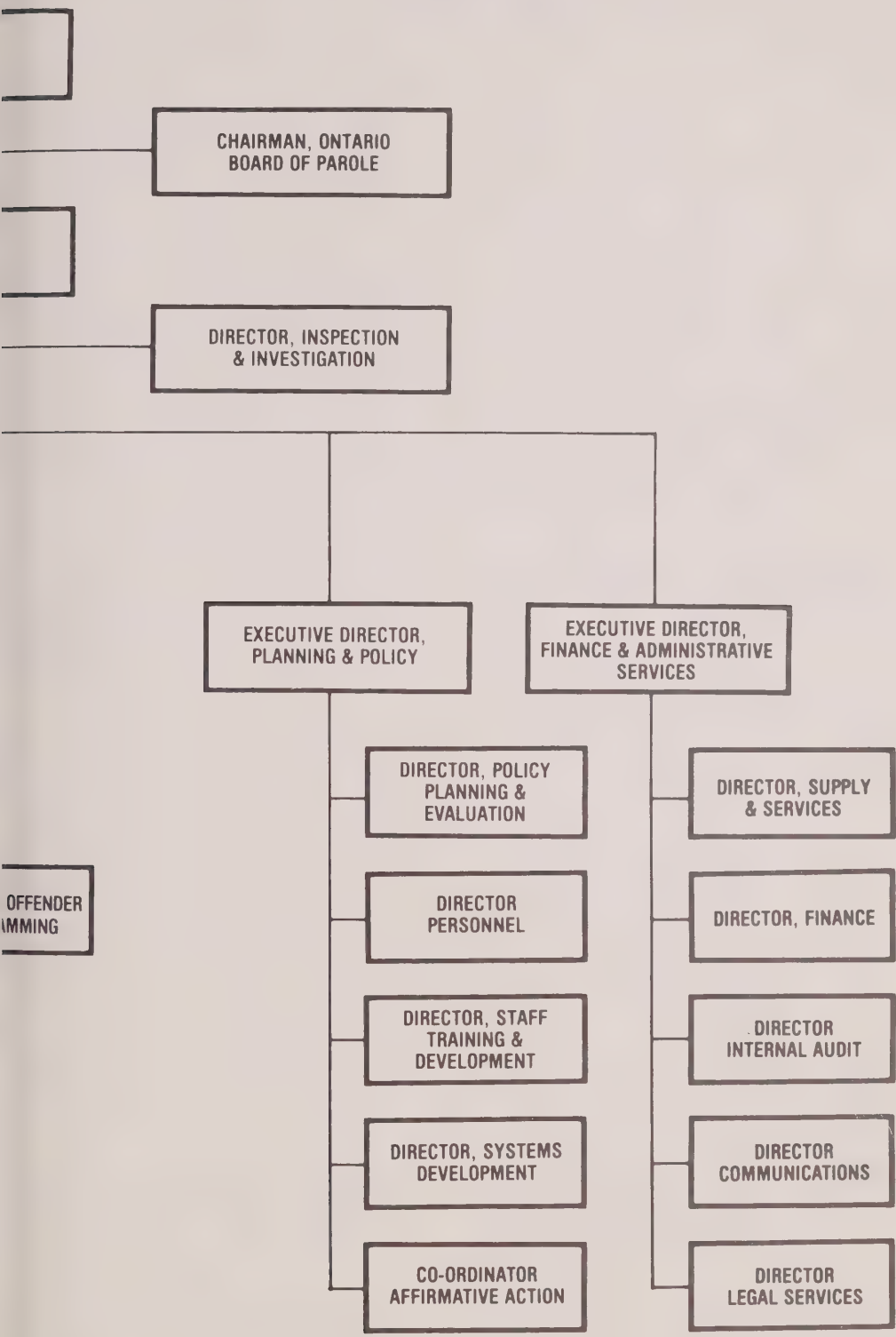
Community involvement in correctional
programs for young offenders is held to be of
great importance and will continue to be
encouraged and supported.

It is estimated that the administration of
programs and facilities for young offenders will
require an operating budget in 1985-86 of
\$22,100,000.

MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SE



IZATION CHART - APRIL, 1985



Minister's Advisory Council for the Treatment of the Offender (MACTO)

The Minister's Advisory Council for the Treatment of the Offender was established in 1959. Its purpose is to advise the minister on emerging issues in the field of corrections from the point of view of the community at large.

The board has nine members drawn from the legal, educational, religious and business communities. They visit institutions and other facilities and make reports to the minister for his information. Together, the board members express community standards and viewpoints as well as making known community expectations of how offenders should be treated.

Additional members are to be appointed to the board in 1985-86, to give it an even broader range of viewpoints and more equitable geographic representation.

Members of the Minister's Advisory Council for the Treatment of the Offender (MACTO) 1984-85

Mr. Jack Eastaugh (Chairman)

Mr. Donald Banks

Mr. Ross Charles

Mr. Monte H. Harris, Q.C.

Mrs. Penelope Hodge

Rev. Massey Lombardi, O.F.M.

Mr. Norman Panzica

Mrs. Katherine Stewart

Mrs. Bozena White (up to October 1, 1984)

Mr. William H. Williams (since October 1, 1984)

Ontario Board of Parole

Chairman — Ms. D.M. Clark
Ontario Board of Parole
95 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4S 2B1

This year 1985 is the 75th anniversary of the Ontario Board of Parole. When the board was formed in 1910, its purpose was only to advise the federal minister of justice on the early release of prisoners. In 1917, however, the Ontario Parole Act was enacted and the board became an official body with expanded powers. Its jurisdiction and functions were further expanded in 1978, when the Federal Parole Act was changed and the provinces were permitted to assume responsibility for parole for all offenders in provincial correctional institutions.

Parole in Ontario is a supervised conditional release from prison which is provided for under the Federal Parole Act and the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services Act and accompanying regulations. These define the eligibility of offenders for parole and the criteria for their release on parole.

The Ontario board has jurisdiction over all offenders in provincial institutions who are serving sentences of less than two years. Offenders become eligible for parole when they have served one-third of the total sentence imposed by the court. Offenders who are granted parole serve the remaining two-thirds of their sentences in the community, under the supervision of a probation/parole officer. The conditions of their release are set by the board.

Every inmate has a right to a personal hearing before the board. Inmates serving less than six months must apply in writing; hearings are scheduled automatically for inmates serving six months or more, unless the right has been waived.

The primary goal of the board is to assist in the reintegration of offenders into the community, at a minimum risk to society and maximum support to the offender.

There were significant changes in board membership this year. Four of the five regional chairmen were new appointments and there were three additional appointments of full-

time members, increasing the complement from 11 to 14 full-time members.

Nine part-time members completed their six-year terms of service, were rotated off the board and replaced. Twenty-nine new appointments were added for a total of 100 part-time members to give the board the desired flexibility and availability of members in the locations of institutions across the province.

In order to provide continuity, consistency and quality in decision-making, two workshops for full-time members were held during the year to review difficult cases and to discuss the implications for board practice and the chairing of hearings.

Orientation and the professional development of board members and staff were conducted throughout the year with the assistance of the staff training and development section of the ministry. In May 1984, the board's annual professional development conference was held in Niagara Falls, Ontario, organized and planned by members of West-Central Region. The theme of the conference was "Parole and the Public". Plenary sessions included discussions on the effect of crime on the victim, philosophy of parole and the community's perception of parole. Workshops were related to the ongoing development of board members' performance in file reading, interviewing, decision-making and information regarding alcohol and drug abuse, the emotionally disturbed and the role of the probation/parole officer as an institutional liaison officer providing service to the board.

Throughout the year, each of the five regions held regional board meetings. The purpose of these meetings was to provide members with the opportunity to be involved in the ongoing development of the board's policy, to clarify policy and procedures, to review practice and to continue the development of skill and knowledge related to members' decision-making responsibilities.

Parole supervisors, area managers, community resource centre directors and superintendents were involved in the regional board meetings,

resulting in greater awareness and communication of the needs of the board and vice-versa.

A new initiative in staff training undertaken by the board this year, involved participation in the basic training program for all new correctional officers. Board personnel gave lectures at the staff college and new correctional officers attended at board hearings as observers. As a result, officers report that they are in a better position to assist the offender in preparation for the hearing and to understand more fully the hearing process and the complexity of parole decision-making.

Full-time members, as well as selected community members, participated in provincial committees which examined key concerns in policy and practice. Legal and practice issues were reviewed. A study on the reasons for parole decisions being deferred, and guidelines for decision-making, were initiated.

Part-time and full-time members accepted speaking engagements from service groups in their communities. In addition, members conducted workshops at the volunteer

conference in June and at the parole officers and aftercare officers conference in October.

Parole as conditional release from incarceration continues to be successful. During the fiscal year 1984-85, there were 4,076 parole releases of which 3,242 (79.54 per cent) were completed successfully and 834 (20.46 per cent) were revoked. Of all parole releases, only 131 (3.21 per cent) were revoked because of further convictions while on parole.

The Ontario Board of Parole continues to be an active member of the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities. The association provided a forum for discussion of parole practices and procedures across the country as well as the opportunity to focus on issues, concerns and studies in the criminal justice field as they relate to parole. Court decisions rendered across the country on parole issues were shared and reviewed for procedural implications. Responses were made to the standards and accreditation project conducted by the Canadian Criminal Justice Association and to the correctional law review study as these related to parole. The association is in the process of preparing a submission to the sentencing commission.

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

Donna M. Clark
Chairman

Jerome A. Lefebvre
Executive Vice Chairman

Dr. John S. Morrison
Special Projects Co-ordinator
and part-time member,
Central Regional Board

Rhoda Weltman
Program and Policy Co-ordinator

Central Regional Board

George G. McFarlane
Vice Chairman

*Dennis M. Murphy

*Karen H. Freel

West-Central Regional Board

Jane M. Hackett
Vice Chairman

*Frances E. Baines

*Clement W. Nusca

Eastern Regional Board

Jack E. Fraser
Vice Chairman

Western Regional Board

Reginald P.G. Barrett
Vice Chairman

*Marjorie E. Nicholson

Northern Regional Board

William H. Roy
Vice Chairman

*Jim McFadden

*Denotes full-time member

Inspection and Investigation Branch

The inspection and investigation branch is responsible for ongoing inspections of all ministry facilities, including community resource centres.

The branch also investigates specific incidents involving ministry staff and inmates, the operation and administration of institutions and complaints from the community about incidents involving the ministry.

When an inspection is completed, the results are reported in writing to the deputy minister together with recommendations for changes in program areas which are found to be below ministry standards, or not in accordance with ministry policy.

Routine inspections take from two to three days for smaller institutions and five days or more for larger ones. Time required also depends on the complexity of the institution and the type of situation being examined.

Safety and security inspections are carried out as needed on new or renovated facilities.

When each inspection has been completed, the person in charge of the facility is informed of the findings and the recommendations that will be made.

In 1984-85, the branch carried out inspections of 36 correctional institutions, 29 community resource centres and 88 probation/parole

offices. As well, there were 30 safety and security inspections.

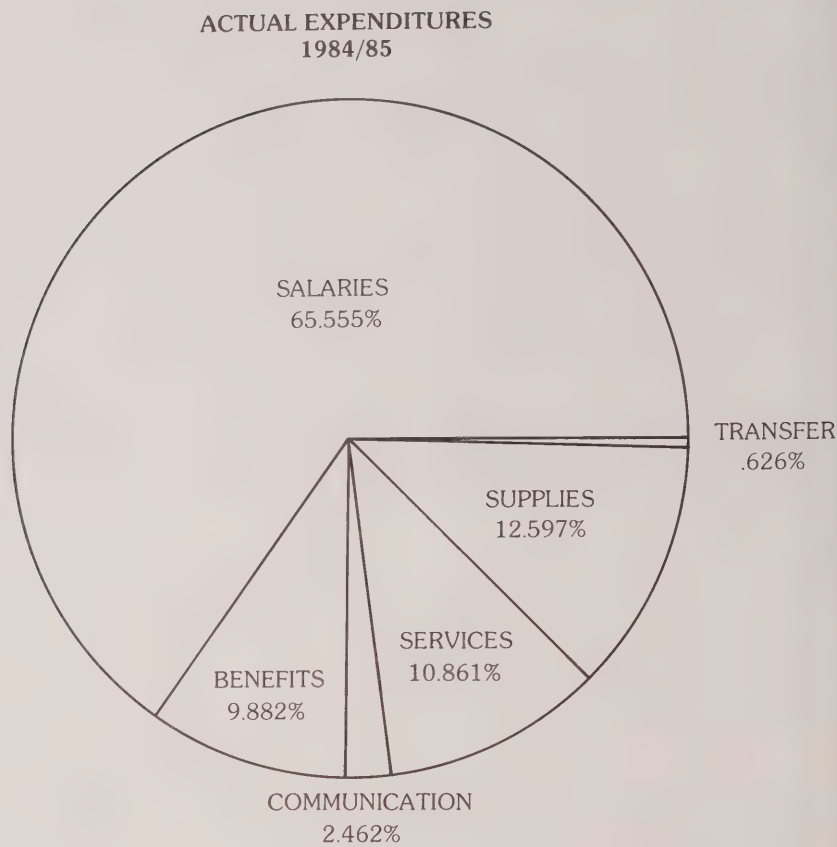
Investigations of the more serious incidents involving the ministry are usually carried out at the request of the minister, deputy minister or another senior official. An investigation can take from one day to several months to complete, depending on the nature and complexity of the incident. Where appropriate, local police or the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) are called in to investigate incidents that are outside the jurisdiction of the branch. In 1984-85, the branch conducted 100 investigations.

The branch provides consulting services to the ministry on operational security and safety and to other correctional authorities regarding security procedures and equipment. As well, branch staff are taking an increasing role in training institutional staff through seminars and presentations.

Another branch responsibility is preventive security for the ministry. It assists local managers in developing crisis security measures in institutions by:

- Alerting senior ministry officials to actual or potential crisis situations;
- Providing intelligence reports, and
- Liaising with the ministry's crisis intervention teams, the federal solicitor general's office, and various police jurisdictions.

Finance and Administrative Services Division



Salaries & Wages	\$ 160,686,200
Employee Benefits	24,223,200
Transportation & Communication	6,035,500
Services	26,622,100
Supplies & Equipment	30,879,300
Transfer Payments	1,536,700
Non-Budgetary Items	100
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 24,983,100
Less: Recoveries	4,868,400
TOTAL	\$ 245,114,700

Note: Percentages are based on the total actual expenditure \$245,114,200.

**SUMMARY OF
MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES/ACTUALS**

1985-86 Estimates (\$000s)	Standard Account Classification	1984-85		1983-84
		Estimates (\$000s)	Actuals (\$000s)	Actuals (\$000s)
171,342.6	Salaries & Wages	148,274.6	160,660.7	147,461.9
25,115.9	Employee Benefits	22,169.5	24,223.2	23,817.5
6,947.2	Transportation & Communication	5,359.7	6,035.5	5,259.5
34,940.2	Services	29,167.1	26,622.1	23,952.6
29,225.7	Supplies & Equipment	23,267.7	30,879.3	26,932.9
843.6	Transfer Payments	858.3	1,536.7	1,249.1
	Non-Budgetary Items		0.1	
268,415.2	Sub-total	229,096.9	249,957.6	228,673.5
25.5	Minister's Salary	24.4	25.5	24.4
1,719.6	Less: Recoveries	1,673.7	4,868.4	2,898.9
266,721.1	TOTAL	227,447.6	245,114.7	225,799.0

**EXPLANATION OF MAJOR CHANGES BETWEEN
1985-86 ESTIMATES AND 1984-85 ESTIMATES**

	(\$000s)
Salary Awards	9,081.6
Voluntary Retirement Option reinstatement	2,110.8
YOA	21,000.0
Workload Annualization	2,206.5
Bail Projects	945.6
Capital Acceleration Projects	
- Operating Costs	2,479.0

FINANCE BRANCH

The finance branch provides accounting and budgetary analysis services to ministry management through two major sections: accounts and budget.

Expenditure and Revenue Accounting Section

This section is responsible for all general accounting functions, including payroll, accounts payable, travel and relocation expenses, revenue and accounts receivable.

It operates on a centralized accounts payable system. It controls input to the Integrated Payroll Personnel Employee Benefits System (IPPEB) for the purpose of generating all pay cheques, and it controls the accountable advance. The section also processes revenue and prepares accounts receivable for cost-sharing agreements.

Budget Section

This section ensures that the ministry spends its budget wisely and gets maximum value for its money through continuous financial analysis and consultation. The results of its financial review are published in a monthly financial report to senior management. It also outlines additional needs and offset savings that have been identified and publishes a year-end financial report giving an overall summary.

The budget section provides the Management Board Secretariat and the Ministry of Treasury and Economics with accurate and up-to-date financial information for purposes of central government planning and cash flow control.

SUPPLY AND SERVICES BRANCH

The supply and services branch provides the ministry with support services such as purchasing, inventory control, office services, construction and maintenance supervision, accommodation and the design and planning of new facilities.

Construction and Maintenance Section

In 1984-85, the construction and maintenance section undertook 49 renovation and alteration projects. There were also five projects funded under the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD): the Brockville, Cornwall, Pembroke and Sudbury jails, and the Bluewater Centre for Young Offenders near Goderich.

Assets Control Section

This section implemented an on-line enquiry system for warehouse stock programs.

Office Services Section

The office services section, working with the Ministry of Government Services, arranged for new telephone, intercom and paging systems in 10 locations. It also increased the standard of mail and courier service and upgraded both the ministry capacity for duplicating documents and for the destruction of confidential records, microfilm and duplicates when they are no longer required.

Purchasing Section

Purchasing staff assisted in revising the division's manual of purchasing policies and procedures. The new manual will be distributed in 1985-86.

Facilities Design Planning Section

This section establishes architectural and technical standards for new facilities, which are then used by the Ministry of Government Services in preparing design schematics. The section made a major contribution to the implementation of the Young Offenders Act in 1984-85 through its feasibility studies on pre- and post-dispositional facilities for young offenders.

INTERNAL AUDIT BRANCH

The internal audit branch is part of the ministry's management control system. As such, it assists all members of the ministry management to carry out their duties more effectively by offering the following services:

- Assurance that control processes are in place and functioning effectively;
- Identification and early warning of potential control problems or issues;
- Recommendations of changes to correct weaknesses that have been identified.

During 1984-85, the branch completed 50 internal audit assignments:

Audit Type	Number Completed
Branch	4
Correctional Centres	2
Community Resource Centres	18
Detention Centres	7
Prisons	6
Probation/Parole Regions	4
Special Assignments	4
DP Systems	5
Total:	50

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

The communications branch provides information on ministry programs and activities to the news media and the public; it also provides communications advice and support services to ministry staff.

The branch prepares the ministry's annual report, which describes its programs and activities, and a variety of brochures, pamphlets, posters and other informational material.

Special attention is given to the production of material for use by students. Pamphlets are updated regularly and new material is produced as it is needed. Audio-visual material and supporting publications for students are prepared on an ongoing basis. Some of this material is informational and some is aimed at crime prevention.

A bimonthly newsletter, "Correctional Update", keeps staff, judges, police forces and other interested parties informed about ministry programs and activities. During 1984-85, "Correctional Update" received the Award of Excellence in the government staff publications category of the Information Officers' FORUM Awards. Another journal produced by the communications branch, "Correctional Communications", provides a forum for sharing,

analysing and discussing ideas relating to correctional services.

The branch provides assistance and training to ministry staff to help them in improving public awareness and understanding of corrections, and the ministry's programs, procedures and goals. This includes guidance and support for staff involved in public presentations or dealing with media enquiries.

Display material is provided to field staff to help them take an active role in community seminars, Justice and Corrections Week activities, local fairs and career days.

LEGAL SERVICES BRANCH

The legal services branch of the ministry is staffed by the Ministry of the Attorney General. Its purpose is to provide the Ministry of Correctional Services and the Ontario Board of Parole with general legal services.

In particular, the branch offers advice and guidance to staff on legal questions relating to the ministry, assists in the preparation of litigation and claim settlements and acts as counsel before judicial or administrative tribunals.

The branch also plays a leading role in policy planning and development within the ministry.

During 1984-85, the legal services branch was actively involved in preparing for the implementation of the Young Offenders Act. It also assisted in drafting the Ministry of Correctional Services Amendment Act, various orders-in-council and other legal documents. The branch's involvement with the Young Offenders Act will carry over into 1985-86.

Planning and Policy Division

POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION BRANCH

The policy, planning and evaluation branch is responsible for fostering the development of strategic management in the ministry.

The branch came into existence in 1984-85 during a major ministerial reorganization. It then played a major role in that reorganization through the planning and implementation team.

In addition to promoting, monitoring and facilitating the development of strategic management, the branch is responsible for co-ordinating ministry policy development, planning, program analysis, allocation of resources and evaluation and research services. During 1984-85, the branch initiated several evaluation studies and consultations in support of management decision-making.

To carry out its mandate, the branch is divided into four sections: the policy unit, the resources planning and analysis unit, the evaluation unit and the research services unit.

Policy Unit

The policy unit plays a general policy advisory role within the ministry. With prior approval from the ministry's executive committee, it manages the development of all policy submissions to cabinet and the cabinet committee on justice. Policy analysts identify emerging policy issues and suggest alternatives for consideration by the executive committee.

The unit carries out direct liaison with the ministry's operational staff and consults with them on policy issues relating to both program development and services to ministry clients. The unit staff also provides information and analysis for federal/provincial discussions on corrections and the criminal justice system.

Finally, it is responsible for co-ordinating the strategic planning process and preparing briefing material for the minister.

Resources Planning and Analysis Unit

This unit, formerly known as analysis and evaluation, is responsible for the co-ordination

of the ministry's resource allocation and estimates process and provides liaison with the Management Board Secretariat.

It is currently involved in several initiatives which will result in improvements to the resource planning and allocation process within the ministry, and the preparation of briefing materials for the ministry's estimates.

Evaluation Unit

The evaluation unit is responsible for co-ordinating the evaluation of programs and activities, as well as maintaining and analysing operational statistics.

The unit is also involved in monitoring management improvement initiatives, which is becoming increasingly important under the ministry's new, decentralized structure.

Much of the unit's activity so far has been directed to establishing procedures for collecting statistical data, particularly on young offenders, and developing an evaluation model. It is currently working on evaluation studies in areas such as probation supervision and recording, computer-assisted education and fine options programs.

Research Services Unit

Under the reorganization of the ministry, the function of this unit is to gather information and feedback about ministry operations as part of the process of planning and program development.

The unit carries out primary data collection in various areas of interest to the ministry and manages and assists in research projects.

The unit's priorities are established after canvassing ministry staff and determining their research requirements. Potential topics for research are then presented to senior management committee, which selects research to be carried out and sets the priorities.

PERSONNEL BRANCH

The personnel branch played an essential role in the ministry reorganization in 1984-85,

providing assistance in the areas of staffing, job classification and personnel records. As well, a number of changes were made within the personnel branch itself to improve its delivery of service.

The reorganization has had a major impact on relationships among regional personnel administrators: regional personnel staff now report directly to the regional director.

With the reorganization, greater emphasis is being placed on policy development, on the provision of consulting services and on monitoring developments in staffing, staff relations and human resources development.

Human Resources Planning Section

The ministry has established a senior level committee to review and make recommendations on policy issues and initiatives in this area. The committee will provide direction and support to the human resources planning function.

In 1984-85, members of the human resources planning unit assisted the staff training and development branch with training for the ministry performance appraisal system, Performance Planning and Review (PPR). This included training in institutions to foster a team approach to implementing the program.

The human resources planning section coordinated the training of 52 supervisory and management staff in personnel selection techniques during the year.

The unit is pursuing the objective of centralized recruiting of correctional officers for institutions in particular geographic areas. All applicants are screened for the minimum requirement of Grade 12 or equivalent, and are then invited to an information session consisting of a slide presentation and ministry testing. Successful applicants may then be interviewed and placed on an eligibility list.

This system was pioneered successfully in Metro Toronto and approval has been given to begin centralized recruiting in the eastern and western regions in 1985-86.

In the summer of 1984, the ministry employed a total of 172 students in offices and institutions across the province through its Experience '84 regular summer programs.

In October 1984, the ministry participated in a job training program for young people who are deemed to be "employment-disadvantaged". The program is called Ontario Youth Corps. With funding provided by the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development and the Ontario Youth Secretariat, 120 full-time positions were created in community resource centres and community organizations for 20 weeks of employment.

The secondary school co-operative education program provides high school students with opportunities to earn credits towards their graduation diplomas while gaining practical work experience. The ministry offered 104 secondary school co-op placements in offices and institutions during the 1984-85 academic year — almost double the number available the previous year.

Staff Relations and Compensation Section

The staff relations and compensation sections were amalgamated during the 1984-85 reorganization, as the ministry continued to work towards improvement of the delivery and administration of staff relations policies and practices.

Ministry managers continued to participate in both local and ministry-level employee relations committee meetings in an effort to promote discussion and resolve outstanding issues. Managers and personnel administrators were also involved in mediation to resolve employee grievances.

With input from ministry management, personnel administrators represented the ministry at government-level negotiations with the union. Discussions centred on such topics as salaries, working conditions and employee benefits.

An area of concern is the relationship between management and bargaining unit salaries. Some members of the bargaining unit receive compensation close to, and in some cases greater than, personnel in management positions. Various measures are being actively considered to resolve this issue.

French Language Services

The ministry is continuing its efforts to improve the scope and quality of its French language services. In areas of the province with significant concentrations of francophones, attempts were made to ensure that the institutions and

probation/parole offices were staffed with some French-speaking employees.

At present, 16 detention centres, 27 probation/parole offices and four regional parole boards provide French services in designated areas.

A full-time French language co-ordinator was appointed during the year. The ministry adopted a policy for bilingual signage on vehicles in designated areas and report writing workshops were held for francophone probation/parole officers. The number of employees participating in French language training courses more than doubled in 1984-85, largely due to the availability of in-house training programs.

The ministry incorporated a French language services policy into the manual of administrative and financial services. After an analysis was done of the services offered in designated areas, regional offices of the operations division prepared action plans to improve French services in their regions.

Personnel Administration Section

During reorganization, staff of the personnel administration section performed many essential duties including the preparation of numerous position specifications, employee documents and reassignment letters during the summer and fall of 1984.

The section also assisted ministry managers in the restructuring of their work areas after the reorganization.

Personnel records staff co-ordinated the implementation of the Integrated Payroll Personnel Employee Benefits (IPPEB) system required for the new ministry organization. This was immediately followed by the implementation of bargaining unit salary revisions, which resulted in a large number of salary adjustments.

STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The branch is responsible for providing training and development programs for all ministry staff. Its programs are intended to raise the overall level of proficiency as part of the general effort to increase the ministry's effectiveness. A variety of training programs has been developed to meet the needs of staff in a wide range of functions.

The ministry's training capability was consolidated into one group as part of the 1984-85 reorganization. Previously, it was broken into the institutional staff training branch and the community programs support services group. A ministry task force recommended that a single branch delivering a unified program would be able to offer a more comprehensive package of services to all employees.

Since the amalgamation of the two branches, there has been considerable activity. Aside from the internal reorganization of the branch's administration, there has been substantial redesigning of training courses to ensure they meet the functional needs of the staff.

During 1984-85, the branch offered 182 courses and seminars totalling 13, 389 person-days of training.

A major activity of the branch has been providing basic training for correctional officers and probation/parole officers.

In 1984-85, the basic training program for probationary correctional officers was redesigned and expanded substantially. It now includes five weeks of classroom training along with institutional training during the year.

The curriculum of the basic training course for probation/parole officers has also been expanded. It now includes new developments in the use of the level of supervision inventory (a technique for assessing probation clients) and new material relating to the Young Offenders Act.

Beyond the basic programs, the branch offers an ever-increasing range of courses in program management and courses to develop specific skills. Many of these courses have been redesigned to meet new requirements for job skills and opened up to staff throughout the organization. Programs that increase the effectiveness of ministry staff in dealing with clients have been expanded, and now include training in basic interviewing, transactional analysis, reality therapy, task-centred counselling, child abuse issues, techniques of hostility diffusion, report writing and enforcement.

During the year, the branch made substantial progress in developing its human rights training package. A successful pilot program was completed and 10 staff members were trained to teach the course to others. The ministry will begin offering the course generally in 1985-86.

The branch continues to deliver a variety of management training programs. These include courses in basic supervision, institutional management, performance planning and review and developing negotiating skills. Work has begun on the integration of the various management programs and will continue through 1985-86. The purpose of this organization is to ensure that the programs meet the changing needs of staff as new trends emerge in management techniques and organizational practices.

The branch was prominent in the ministry's move towards increased use of modern information technology, such as computers. Working with the systems development branch, a variety of specialized training courses was offered. It expanded the availability of the basic computer course and sponsored a number of new hands-on courses on the use of newly-produced technology. The branch was also instrumental in providing a seminar for senior managers on strategic planning of a ministry information system.

In its role as consultant and developer, the branch sponsored a number of special training and organizational development activities for the affirmative action program. These efforts included a three-day forum in which senior male managers were brought together to discuss affirmative action issues and policies, and to learn about recent developments in the program.

Private agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society and the Salvation Army play an important role in corrections. To assist these agencies in their work, staff from ministry community resource centres often participate with them in scheduled training programs. On occasion, branch staff have provided consultation to assist private agencies in identifying their training needs. The branch has also sponsored training directed specially towards the private agencies.

During 1984-85, the branch published a series of self-teaching guides covering the development and management of community service order programs.

The branch also makes an effort to involve the community at large in correctional work. Branch staff have regularly participated in seminars and workshops at conferences, and have assisted community colleges in their correctional worker training programs.

The Young Offenders Act (YOA) has been a major focus for the branch over the last year.

The branch has developed course curricula for staff and managers who are involved in providing services under the act. A considerable amount of training was also provided, particularly to staff assigned to work at the ministry's Bluewater facility. As well, orientation sessions were held for managers, probation/parole officers and correctional officers assigned to YOA.

The workload of the branch related to YOA is expected to increase as the overall YOA workload increases throughout the ministry. In the coming year, there are plans for a considerably enriched training program for YOA development.

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The systems development branch was established on September 1, 1984, when the ministry was reorganized. Its mandate is to provide effective management of information resources throughout the ministry. In January 1985, the branch launched an information systems strategic planning project, designed to identify and assess information needs and service requirements across the ministry.

The systems development branch is comprised of four sections: systems development and operations, client information systems, record management services and client services.

Systems Development and Operations Section

This section is responsible for developing and maintaining new computer systems. The information systems strategic planning project set new objectives for the development of the ministry's systems in the future. There will be a new emphasis on on-line systems and the integration of functions. For instance, the same telecommunications lines that support offender information will be used for electronic mail.

A major project for the section during the year was gathering data to bill the federal government under the direct penitentiary placement program, and for the custody costs of national parole violators.

A new name search technique was implemented to help resolve the problem of different name spellings. For example, it would match Dixon

and Dickson and Jerry and Gerry. This new phonetic matching is now being used both for the initial identification search and for the identification of multiple master files for the same person.

As the new strategic plan is implemented, there will be a need for better control of resources and standardized, streamlined techniques for developing new systems. The section is looking into new tools for project management using computers.

The operations section is responsible for the preparation, scheduling and security of all data input for the ministry computer systems. It also distributes all printed output reports to authorized users. In the past year, it undertook a major effort to upgrade data security and recovery. Audit trails which monitor and control access to computer data are now in use on many of the ministry systems. New off-site storage facilities for important data files help ensure that in the event of a mishap information can be recovered.

In January 1985, the operations section launched the comprehensive electronic office (CEO) pilot project. This provides users with the capability of creating, sending and receiving electronic mail; of creating and editing documents with a word processor; of recording calendar entries and scheduling meetings using the electronic calendar and of storing and retrieving documents using electronic filing.

The sample group includes the deputy minister's office, the metro region (operations division) office and executives of the finance and administrative services division, planning and policy division and operations division. The systems development branch is optimistic that this pilot project will not only offer immediate gains to the participants, it will also be an excellent research and development exercise for possible expansion to other locations within the ministry.

Client Information Systems Section

This section maintains the ministry's central inmate files, controls the input/output of the ministry's client information system, provides verification of sentence computation, and provides information in response to enquiries from institutions, probation/parole offices, police, lawyers and the courts.

In 1984-85, this section classified more than 300,000 documents, submitted 435,000

documents for input to the adult information system, verified 40,000 sentence computations and responded to 28,000 written and telephone enquiries.

Records Management Services Section

This section implements and applies government policy on records management. Its functions include records retention and scheduling, forms management, file classification systems, production and maintenance of ministry manuals, operation of the ministry's central registry (administrative and personnel files), word processing services and general business systems.

During 1984-85, the section designed and revised a total of 120 forms, transferred or destroyed 2,145 cubic feet of records and processed 78,000 documents. There were 965 requests for word processing services from other branches of the ministry.

The section conducts feasibility studies on existing and proposed general business systems. This analysis aids management in making decisions about acquiring new products. The section also reviews and recommends changes to organizational structures and office systems. Four such projects were completed in 1984-85: Maplehurst Print Shop Feasibility Study, Report of Unusual Occurrence Report Project, Mail Log Procedures Report, and a Ministry Client One Number Identification System.

Client Services Section

This is a new section created to provide liaison between the systems development branch and other branches and divisions of the ministry. Its responsibilities include identifying and resolving issues, co-ordinating and implementing special projects, and consulting and advising staff regarding information systems, staff development and training.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM

The total number of female staff in the ministry continued to increase during 1984-85.

In March 1985, out of a total ministry staff of 5,249, 1,530 were female, compared to 1,352 in March 1984 — an increase of 178. During the same period, the number of male staff declined by 100.

Traditionally, the ministry has been male-dominated. However, since 1975, there has

seen a steady increase in the number of women, who now represent 29.15 per cent of ministry employees. The Ontario Government's affirmative action program aims to have a minimum of 30 per cent female representation in all employment categories and modules by the year 2000.

During the past two years, the number of women occupying middle and upper-level management positions increased from 25 to 40.

As well, the number of women in the two major occupational groups — correctional staff, and probation/parole staff — has continued to rise.

From 1975 to 1985, the number of female correctional staff more than doubled, from 174 to 382. The number of female correctional officers working in male institutions has risen

from 204 in March 1984, to 329 in March 1985 — an increase of 61.3 per cent. The full implementation of ministry policy on the assignment of male and female correctional officers was a significant contributing factor in this change.

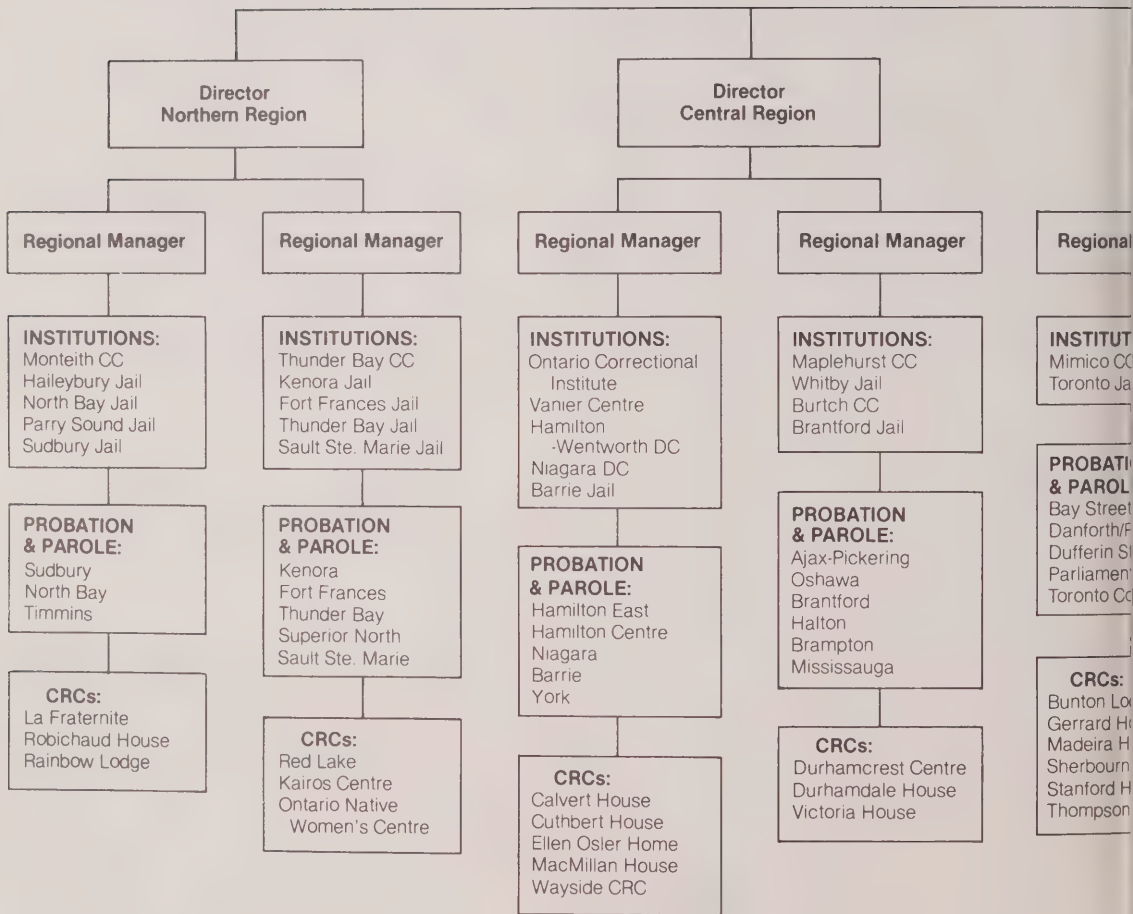
The number of female probation/parole officers has increased 400 per cent since 1975. There are now 178, compared to only 39 a decade ago. Women now fill 42 per cent of probation/parole positions, compared to 27 per cent in 1975.

The profile of the ministry affirmative action program was greatly increased as a result of the reorganization and the unit now forms an integral part of the planning and policy division, reporting directly to the executive director.

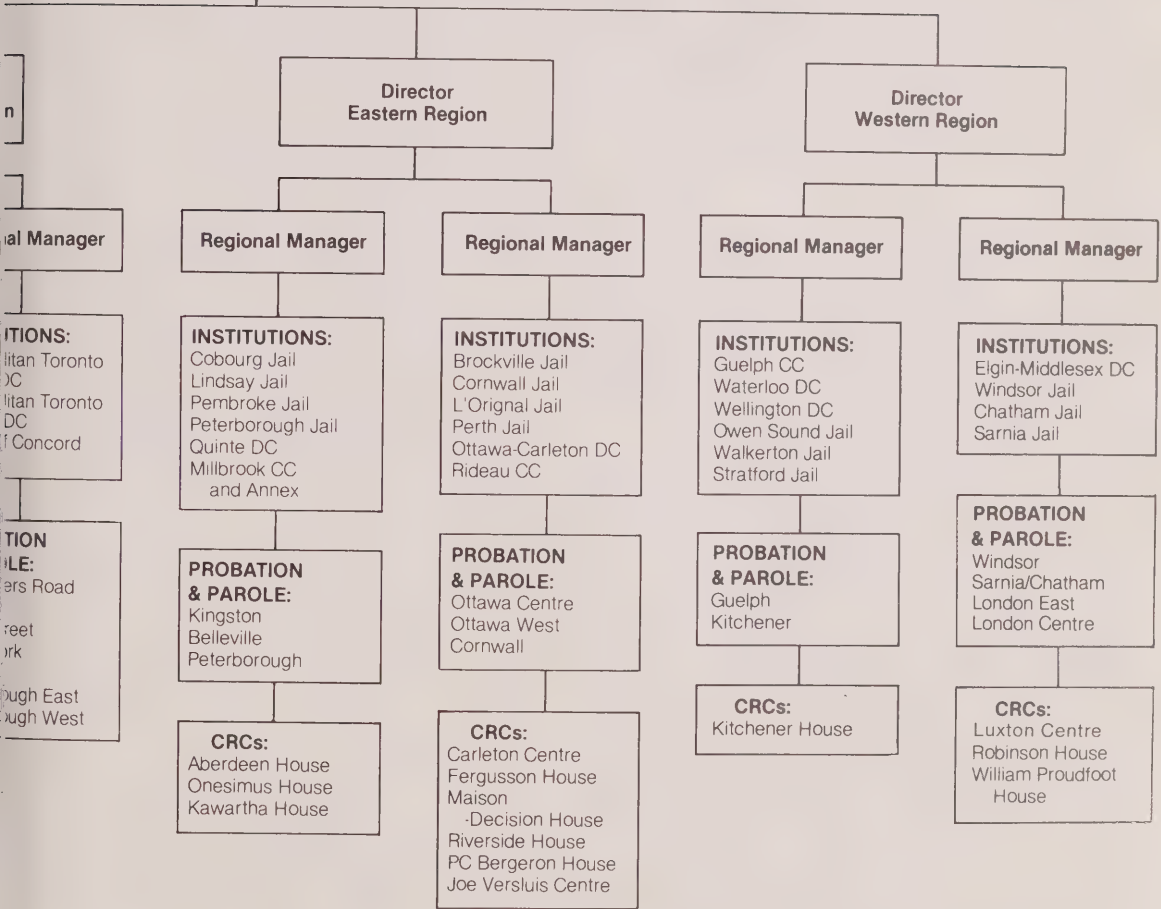
Operations Division

REGIONAL CHART, OPERATIONS DIVISION

APRIL 1985



Assistant Deputy Minister
Operations Division



NORTHERN REGION

With the ministry reorganization on September 1, 1984, it became increasingly important for the community development branch, the probation/parole offices and individual institutions to work more closely together. To achieve this, a system of team management was established in communities throughout the region. As the team concept is developed, it is expected that delivery of services will continue to improve.

Northern region held two conferences during 1984-85 for combined staff from institutions and probation/parole offices. The first conference was for office managers and administrative services clerks; the second was for superintendents and area managers.

The conferences were successful in making the participants more aware of the responsibilities of their counterparts, and this awareness was furthered by an exchange of administrative staff between the jail and the probation/parole office in Kenora.

The region continued to initiate contracts for part-time local officers in communities where the needs do not justify a full-time person. Long distances, particularly with native communities, often make frequent service by ministry staff impractical and inefficient. Instead, people from the local community are hired by the local band council under contract to the ministry. This arrangement is mutually beneficial and has strong community approval.

The ministry contract with the Marathon/Heron Bay Community Corrections Committee, initiated during 1984-85, is already at capacity. The committee provides communities in the rapidly-growing Hemlo gold field with the capability for alternative sentencing.

Community resource centres are now being administered within the region, and regional staff are making a strong effort to develop good working relationships with local staff and to improve the programs the centres can offer.

The introduction of the Young Offenders Act is expected to have a significant impact on the region — particularly, in delivering the required high level of service to relatively small numbers of people spread over vast distances. In 1984-85, activity regarding YOA was limited to planning and preparation.

Monteith Correctional Centre

Farming activities at the centre produced food worth \$114,000 for use there and at other institutions in the eastern part of the region. This resulted in savings of about \$20,000.

The sawmill produced 60,780 board/feet of lumber; 19,000 board/feet were sent to Thunder Bay Correctional Centre for its use. Wood from the sawmill was also used by the inmates to repair the roofs and corral at the Northwood Crippled Children's Camp. As well as repairing the facilities, staff and volunteers assisted in the camp's riding program, helping the children ride and care for their horses.

The institution continued an active program of staff training, and 13 staff members received diplomas through a program offered at the institution by Northern College.

Thunder Bay Correctional Centre

In 1984-85, the centre began a Native awareness program with staff travelling with probation officers to northern reserves. Development of this program is continuing.

During the year, inmates were occupied with renovation and maintenance projects on the older buildings at the institution. As well, ongoing community projects included clearing snow for senior citizens, making and setting up playground equipment and cutting and grooming ski trails for the Big Thunder Ski Jump.

Staff training programs at the institution continued at all levels.

Fort Frances Jail

Inmates were offered a variety of educational and work programs during the year. However, with the limited resources available to a small institution, many programs were offered through the temporary absence program and through volunteers.

There was a wide variety of training programs available for staff at all levels, who recorded 580 hours of training during the year.

Haileybury Jail

A major project for Haileybury inmates during 1984-85 was the construction of a fire tower which will be available for training jail staff in fire prevention techniques. As well, inmates assisted a number of local municipalities with projects such as painting, general maintenance and setting up for a fall fair. Many of these are regular projects where municipal officials request help from the institution.

Local clergy from New Liskeard and the Salvation Army continued to provide counselling services.

Kenora Jail

The Anicinabe Wilderness Camp was established in co-operation with the Ne-Chee Friendship Centre, and the ministry has approved a budget of \$95,400 for the first year of operation.

During the year, inmate crews were active in a number of work projects for the elderly and the handicapped.

The institution has expanded its very successful recreation program and it now includes both outdoor and indoor activities, such as weekly movies.

A highly-trained volunteer organized group and individual counselling for inmates with personal problems and various addictions.

North Bay Jail

Security systems at the institution were significantly upgraded during the year with the installation of a sallyport by the front entrance. As well, all locks in the area were made part of an electric interlocking system.

Existing training programs at the jail were supplemented by educational programs provided through the Nipissing Board of Education, with an accredited teacher making academic courses available to interested inmates.

Parry Sound Jail

Although this institution was operated at

capacity throughout the year, there were very few complaints received.

Security at the jail was upgraded by the installation of a monitoring camera in the rear parking lot. The operation of the institution itself was enhanced by the addition to the staff of a classification counsellor.

Sault Ste. Marie Jail

In 1984-85, the institution began construction of an addition, which was about 50 per cent completed by year end. The addition will provide another 44 beds and five segregation units to the facility. As well, new security lights were installed in all corridors and security toilets were obtained for all cells.

Sault Ste. Marie Jail will be the parent institution of a new 15-bed community resource centre to be opened and operated by the Salvation Army.

Sudbury Jail

The jail continued with an extensive program of renovations and the building of an addition. This \$1.8 million project, financed by the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD), is proceeding on schedule. About 15 inmates are working on the project as tradesmen's helpers.

Inmates in the temporary absence program attended a number of programs in the community, many of which were provided through the community resource centre, La Fraternite. About 100 volunteers provided private counselling to inmates.

Thunder Bay Jail

This institution, working in co-operation with the Lakehead Board of Education, has developed a continuing education program. It is conducted by a teacher who was formerly an unclassified correctional officer.

Correctional staff from the jail are now working with members of the Ontario Provincial Police, making presentations in local schools.

During 1984-85, inmates from the jail worked on a number of projects at a neighboring senior citizens' home and a psychiatric hospital.

Probation/parole offices are located in the following communities:

Sudbury Area

Sudbury
Espanola
Manitowaning

Sault Ste. Marie Area

Sault Ste. Marie
Chapleau
Elliot Lake

North Bay Area

North Bay
Sturgeon Falls
Bracebridge
Huntsville
Parry Sound

Timmins Area

Timmins
Iroquois Falls
Cochrane
Kapuskasing
Hearst
Moosonee
Haileybury
Kirkland Lake

Thunder Bay Area

Thunder Bay

Superior North Area

Thunder Bay
Nipigon
Geraldton

Fort Frances Area

Fort Frances
Atikokan
Dryden

Kenora Area

Kenora
Red Lake

CENTRAL REGION

Central region underwent major changes in 1984-85 as a result of the ministry reorganization. The region now includes institutions previously in three different regions, probation/parole offices formerly in five different regions, eight community resource centres and 13 community residential agencies. The new central region organization now reflects the ministry's orientation toward the integration of services and increased decentralization.

A great deal of staff time was devoted during the year to planning and preparation for the Young Offenders Act (YOA). Regional youth facilities, both open and closed, were identified. The requirements for staff for YOA facilities and the procedures for delivering services were further assessed and defined.

Units of the Vanier Centre for Women, Maplehurst Correctional Centre, and Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre were designated as secure custody and/or detention facilities under YOA.

Most institutions in the region recorded increases in the number of clients during 1984-85.

Central region continued its program of self-sufficiency with 250 acres of land under

cultivation. The region produced 425,000 pounds of potatoes as well as other crops. The Burch Correctional Centre, and Camp Hillsdale, an agricultural camp associated with the Barrie Jail, had successful years with their livestock operations. They provided pork for institutions in central, metro and western regions, and beef for self use.

Inmates participated in many work projects throughout the region during the year, including clearing wood lots for the Ministry of Natural Resources and shovelling snow for senior citizens and the handicapped. They also provided many hours of labour to charitable organizations in the region.

While maintaining its traditional staff training programs, the region also expanded to provide training in such areas as stress management, computers and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The region also held meetings with local school boards as a further step towards eventually turning over to them the institutions' in-house education programs.

In an effort to integrate regional services still further, the region sponsored a conference of superintendents and area managers to discuss regional issues and the implementation of the Young Offenders Act. Seminars were conducted for volunteer co-ordinators from institutions and probation/parole offices, and an area manager was seconded to the Barrie Jail for six months.

Barrie Jail

The institution completed a number of major renovation projects during 1984-85, including new construction in the jail's visiting area, a new kitchen dorm, additional administrative offices and a computer room. A computer was installed, and plans are underway for an emergency back-up generator.

Brantford Jail

Work began on a 32-bed expansion financed by the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD). As well, administrative offices have been moved to provide much-needed space in the institution.

The Brantford Jail is increasing its emphasis on volunteers: a volunteer librarian was recruited, as well as new volunteers for Alcoholics Anonymous.

Burch Correctional Centre

The cattle and swine herds were increased in 1984-85 and now number 90 and 300 respectively. The cannery at the institution continues its high level of production. It experienced increased sales to a total of \$646,000.

Renovations at the centre included a metal-clad cattle shelter, sidewalks and steel siding.

Staff from the institution made presentations to high school and community college students in an effort to promote public awareness of the centre's operations.

Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre

Operational efficiency and security were increased through the installation of a new radio communication system.

Inmate work projects included tree-pruning, refurbishing and renovating park buildings and maintenance of a 1.8-acre swimming pool at Fronte Creek Provincial Park.

Several volunteer programs included life skills for female inmates and motivational management or personal self motivation and job search techniques.

Maplehurst Correctional Centre

A \$395,000 dormitory conversion under BILD provided the institution with 78 more beds in 1984-85.

During the year, inmates assisted the Milton Historical Society in the restoration of a pioneer cemetery.

The Maplehurst education centre continued to offer a comprehensive curriculum of academic and vocational subjects to 150 inmates. These courses are fully accredited with the Ministry of Education.

The recreation department operated a weekly volunteer program for the North Halton Association for the Mentally Retarded. Recreation officers and inmate volunteers helped the mentally retarded to participate in a wide range of activities, including calisthenics, shuffleboard, ball hockey and gymnastics.

Niagara Detention Centre

The centre's renovation projects for 1984-85 included installing two hot water boilers, and reinsulation of heat ducts.

Inmates performed general maintenance and repairs to office furniture for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Ontario Correctional Institute

A number of renovations were carried out, including the installation of new boilers/steam generators and sound insulation of the Unit 6 day area.

Staff training programs included seminars on drug identification, on working as a team and on human sexuality.

Vanier Centre for Women

The centre undertook several energy conservation projects, including upgrading insulation of various parts of the institution and replacing incandescent lighting with fluorescent lighting.

The centre's annual bazaar raised \$2,500 for charities, including the Toronto Women's Rape Crisis Centre and Interim Place, a home for battered wives. Vanier residents also assisted with track and field meets for the mentally handicapped, held by the city of Brampton.

Whitby Jail

Security at Whitby Jail was improved by the installation of additional emergency alarms in various areas.

The addition of an institutional training officer during 1984-85 raised the level of staff training, and educational programs for the inmates were improved as volunteers from the Durham County Board of Education provided correspondence courses for inmates requiring one-on-one assistance.

Probation/Parole

The 11 probation/parole offices and their sub-offices supervise adults on probation and ex-inmates of provincial correctional facilities who are free on parole. The service is also responsible for the preparation of pre-sentence reports for the courts. These reports assist judges in determining appropriate sentences.

To help manage the heavy workload, and to encourage community involvement, 52 agency contracts were signed to provide a variety of services including alcohol and drug programs, community service orders, employment programs, bail supervision, victim/offender reconciliation, psychological services, fines, Native programs and cognitive learning.

Community Resource Centres/Community Residential Agreements

There are eight community resource centres (CRC) and 13 community residential agreements (CRA) in central region providing residential services. Programs at these facilities are designed to assist clients in becoming part of the community and establishing positive patterns of social behaviour. Special emphasis is placed on employment and counselling.

Regional Initiatives

In addition to the initiatives outlined in the foregoing, in 1984-85, central region:

- Entered into an agreement with New Leaf, Living and Learning Together (a community residential agency) to provide a program for clients who are developmentally handicapped;
- Contracted for an education program for clients convicted of impaired driving;
- Opened negotiations with the Salvation Army for another CRC;
- Designated local superintendents and area managers as primary managers responsible for day-to-day contact with the CRCs and CRAs, and for negotiating contracts;
- Ensured that regional office staff and the local primary managers met during the year with all directors and/or boards of directors to review programs, occupancy levels, and budgetary requirements.

METRO REGION

During 1984-85, all institutions in Metro Toronto operated above capacity and all probation/parole offices continued to supervise a large number of clients. In spite of this increased workload, staff maintained a high standard of service and there were remarkably few incidents that could be attributed to the increased demands placed upon the system.

The reorganization of the region resulted in a more efficient operation, due in part to the implementation of a new committee structure and the creation of a channel of responsibility. The creation of two regional manager positions brought field and regional offices closer together.

The sharing of resources between institutions and probation/parole staff throughout the year not only saved money for the ministry; it also

increased efficiency in the delivery of programs to the region's correctional clientele.

Young Offenders Act

The impending implementation of the Young Offenders Act (YOA) in April 1985, has required substantial changes at one institution in metro region and at all probation/parole offices.

The Metro Toronto East Detention Centre has been designated as the YOA interim secure-custody facility for the region. A task force involving regional staff and senior management of the institution developed a two-stage plan for a 60-bed YOA unit to be located on the second floor of the facility. The first phase, to be completed by April 1, 1985, consists of a unit of 30 beds in individual cells; phase two, scheduled for completion by August 1, 1985, will have 30 dormitory beds.

Staffing of the unit was completed by mid-March 1985, and an intensive two-week training program was set up. This format, developed in central region, is now being adopted by other regions.

In 1984-85, five probation/parole offices were chosen to handle young offenders under YOA for the initial phasing in of the new legislation. These locations were Scarborough West, Parliament Street, Dufferin Street, Islington and Rexdale. Probation officers were chosen and trained to carry out their duties as youth workers. The court liaison function was augmented to cover youth courts through the appointment of two additional officers. Support services were also increased through the addition of two secretaries to handle the extra workload.

To meet the substantial additional caseload expected in 1985-86, 37 new officers will be phased in with corresponding increases in management and support staff.

The region co-operates extensively with the private sector in supervision of people on probation and parole. Variations in probation and parole contracts were made this year to allow this co-operation to extend to young offenders.

During the year, a great deal of effort was made to inform the community about open custody. Open custody involves supervision of offenders in the community by private agencies under contract to the ministry, and the private sector was invited to participate in this innovative concept.

The following phase-in schedule has been developed after discussions with three such agencies:

Apr. 1, 1985	8 beds	Viking Homes
July 1, 1985	8 beds	Viking Homes
Aug. 1, 1985	10 beds	Madeira House
Sept. 1, 1985	10 beds	John Howard Society
Jan. 1, 1986	10 beds	John Howard Society

Discussions are continuing with other agencies to provide approximately 30 more beds during 1985-86.

Toronto Jail

The Toronto Jail underwent extensive renovations and improvements during 1984-85 as part of its ongoing development.

These included the installation of new stoves, ovens and fryers in the kitchen; painting of cells, corridors and support areas; a new air-handling system in the records office; replacement of all wooden doors in the institution; a new master lock system for non-security doors; a new master clock system; a new television and radio system for inmate living areas; retiling of all inmate showers; stainless steel showers in all segregation areas; installation of maximum security beds; creation of new program facilities on the fifth floor; upgrading the domestic hot water system, and a major renovation of the maintenance department and health care unit.

Staff at the jail participated in a number of charitable events: the institution made the highest contribution to the United Way of any section in the ministry; similarly, the institution's pledge to the Bobby Orr Skate-A-Thon for Timmy was the highest in the ministry and the jail also topped all donations to the Federated Health Campaign.

During the year, the jail hosted a volunteer appreciation dinner for its 157 volunteers.

Mimico Correctional Centre

Mimico continued to offer a variety of programs in 1984-85. As well as housing both minimum and maximum security inmates, the centre screened and selected inmates for six community resource centres (CRC), operated the province's largest immediate temporary absence program and accommodated substantial numbers of inmates who were serving intermittent sentences.

Inmates from Mimico provided 49,074 hours of community service to 99 different non-profit social agencies in the Metro area in 1984-85. Of particular note, 30 inmates assisted in preparing the Downsview site for the visit of His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, which was attended by 500,000 people.

Two new rehabilitation officer positions were established to assist with classification (assessment) duties. These additions to the staff will allow the development of new discharge planning and substance abuse programs.

Industries in the institution were expanded to include the painting of Ontario Government project signs and Ministry of Natural Resources park signs.

A renovation project was completed at the centre during the year which will allow for the

transfer of immigration detainees from the Metro Toronto West Detention Centre to Mimico in 1985-86. This project is part of the region's program to deal with overcrowding at the detention centre level in Metro.

Construction material and prefabricated cell units were purchased for the construction of 10 new segregation cells in the next year.

Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre

A number of construction projects were completed during 1984-85, including a new visitors' waiting room. A perimeter security fence and observation cameras were installed to increase security at the facility, and an area was enclosed to provide space for storing equipment and supplies.

One unit at the centre underwent extensive physical alterations to accommodate young people awaiting court disposition or institution transfer under the new Young Offenders Act.

An ongoing specialized recreation program at the centre focuses on the needs of those in protective custody, and allows these inmates to remain active in spite of the limitations imposed by this level of custodial supervision.

In other activities at the centre, a group of inmates assisted in painting a local hostel.

Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre

This centre underwent considerable physical renovations. Projects completed during the year included renovations to the front office and lobby; the construction and operation of a new 32-bed unit; alterations to the library and crafts area; additional staff and visitor parking, and a 3,000 square foot addition to the stores area.

A new, 192-bed addition is underway and will be completed during the next year. This will assist in relieving the accommodation problems in the Metro Toronto area.

Volunteers at the centre continued to assist in developing programs. These included blueprint reading, draughting, computers, metric conversion and upgrading education levels. The educational co-ordinator, librarian, chaplain and more than 200 volunteers offered valuable time and resources to help inmates make the best use of their terms in the institution, and to prepare for release.

Daily recreation programs are available for inmates both indoors and out. Physical, social and cultural activities are included in a balanced recreation program and more than 7,000 inmates participated during the year.

The staff training unit plays an important role in the development of staff in the institution. Staff members attended more than 566 courses; as well, special assignments for career development provided staff with an opportunity to expand their work experience.

The classification unit is responsible for assigning sentenced inmates to various provincial institutions. Of the 1,443 cases sent to the inmate offender classification and transfer section, two-thirds were assigned to minimum or medium security institutions. This is a reflection of the ministry's commitment to the principle of community-based supervision wherever possible.

The temporary absence program received 1,782 applications from inmates. These can be approved for such purposes as education and employment. Of these applications, 817 (52 per cent) were approved, and 99 per cent of those approved completed the program successfully. Inside the institution, 1,214 inmates were included in the institution labour force, working in the kitchen, maintenance, stores and front cleaning areas.

During the year, the staff of the centre demonstrated their ability to deal effectively with the continuing heavy workload.

Probation/Parole

Bay Street Probation/Parole Office

This office is running five programs for probationers and parolees. For the last six years, it has contracted with the Youth Employment Service on Maud Street to provide counselling, pre-placement and job placement. More than 650 clients have taken advantage of the service during that time.

Council Fire is a centre for Native people located in downtown Toronto. Bay Street contracts with Council Fire for counselling, life skills and other services for Native probationers and parolees. In 1984, a crime prevention component was added so that services could be extended to other Native people in Toronto who might benefit from it.

Bay Street has an in-house Alcoholics Anonymous program run by probation/parole officer Bill Olver. Clients attend weekly meetings at the office.

Several staff members are involved in the school education program in which they make presentations on probation and parole to local schools and other groups.

Black Creek Probation/Parole Office

Black Creek is running four programs for its clients. The St. Philip's Community Resource Centre CSO Program involves the placement of 275 offenders who offer volunteer services to community agencies, groups and individuals. Through this program, offenders gain an appreciation of others and a new attitude towards offending against the community. In turn, the community benefits from the services donated by the offenders.

The Black Creek Venture Group provides specialized community involvement for 60 offenders who are directed to community resources, language services, group projects, recreational programs and individual worker contacts. The offenders benefit from the additional time spent in counsel, referral, support and creative projects that assist in problem solving and crime prevention. The community benefits from the ongoing involvement of ex-offenders in the services provided by the attendance centre.

Black Creek has a contract with York University to provide computer training to about 20 offenders during the summer; it also permits the hiring of two offenders to work at the summer camp. Through this program, offenders acquire computer skills and improve their chances of eventually getting a job, while the camp counselling provides actual paid employment.

During the year, an open house at the attendance centre was held to explain the roles of probation/parole officers and the ministry's services to the Black Creek community. The open house offered an opportunity for dialogue between ministry staff, the staff at the attendance centre and members of the local community.

As well, several officers visited local schools during the year to talk to students about the work of the probation/parole officer. The students not only acquired knowledge about the criminal justice system, they also received an insight into a possible career.

Consumers Road Probation/Parole Office

There are three programs operating under contract from the Consumers Road office.

The first is Stop Impaired Probationers in Toronto (SIPIT). With the support of the judges at Scarborough Provincial Court, convicted impaired drivers who meet specified criteria are ordered as a condition of probation to attend a SIPIT course.

SIPIT was developed by a probation/parole officer and is now co-ordinated by Alcohol and Drug Concerns, Inc. It is an eight-evening education program in which offenders confront their behaviour and are encouraged to change by considering the personal, legal, family and social benefits of avoiding drinking and driving. Speakers include a doctor, family counsellor, lawyer, police officer and insurance agent.

The program has been operating since early 1984 with encouraging results.

The Peanut Employment Program for Youth is offered by this centre through a contract with the Peanut Neighborhood Youth Centre. It provides employment counselling and job placement services for eligible clients. Since September 1984, Peanut has also assisted in finding part-time employment for young people who need structured leisure time activities after school and on weekends.

The Peanut program has been operating successfully since 1982.

The third program at the centre is the St. Philip's Community Service Order Program. The St. Philip's Community Resource Centre screens and places, in appropriate community settings, clients who have been ordered by the courts to perform community service.

Danforth Probation/Parole Office

The Danforth office is new, combining the former Danforth and Pape offices. It officially opened in October 1984, and supervises three community service order contracts.

The Salvation Army Community Service Order Program (East) has been in operation for more than five years. As of December 1984, it was handling 332 active cases and maintaining 138 placements. The maximum number of clients to be supervised under this contract is 500. Upon successful completion of a CSO placement, the sentencing judge is provided with a report on the client's work record.

The John Howard Society Community Service Order Program (East) began in 1983, when the contract with the society (which had existed since 1977) was split into east and west to correspond to the east and west divisions of probation/parole services.

This agency had 331 active cases. As with the Salvation Army, cases are opened after referral from the court liaison officer or supervising probation officer. Upon completion of the order, a report is sent to the Danforth office evaluating the client's overall performance with the agency.

The St. Philip's Community Resource Centre CSO program is similar to the others. A board of directors monitors all aspects of the operation and St. Philip's provides a summary of the client's performance.

In all three programs, the courts may give a sentencing option that can offer the offender an opportunity to serve the community. Community supervision not only enables the client to continue to work or to attend school, it also puts him or her in touch with others who may be able to render assistance. If the offender is unemployed, the agencies can help find a job. As well, the placements provide the client with an opportunity to meet positive role models and to see examples of more productive lifestyles.

These CSO options involve the community on three fronts: the agency, the volunteer and the placement.

The three agencies mentioned have a total of 30 volunteers from the community. These people provide the system with the input of concerned and knowledgeable citizens who can interact with both clients and the ministry.

The placements not only give the offender an opportunity to repay a debt to society in a positive and constructive way, they also benefit the community because the placement organizations obtain services that might not otherwise be available to them. Also, because CSO work is performed for non-profit organizations, a community service is provided at no extra cost to the taxpayer.

Dufferin Street Probation/Parole Office

Dufferin Street is included in the CSO contract between the Salvation Army and the Bay Street office. In 1984-85, under this contract, approximately 63,000 hours of work were performed by 549 clients. The placements

included churches, community centres, day-care centres, hospitals, hostels and senior citizens' homes.

The Fortune Society employment program serves probation/parole offices in metro region, including institutions and community resource centres. In 1984-85, there was a total of 155 referrals with clients either placed in jobs or referred for additional training.

A probation/parole officer with specialized training supervises a program for child sexual abusers and other sexual offenders. This officer provides expertise in this difficult area, responding to both the clients' needs for direct supervision and the need for referrals to psychiatric and other specialized facilities.

Islington Probation/Parole Office

This office provides a youth employment service aimed at young people aged 15-21 which includes preparation for and placement in the work force. Particular life skills are featured in the preparatory phase of the program, including basic job readiness and job search training. Various federal and provincially-funded programs assist in training and job placement, often through wage subsidies.

In the last two years, about 140 clients in North York and Etobicoke have been assisted through this program. Sub-offices have been established in Lawrence Heights and on the Lakeshore to provide better service in these high-need areas.

Keele Street Probation/Parole Office

This office has three contracted programs.

The John Howard Society of Metropolitan Toronto is under contract to provide a career counselling program and job placement services for probationers and parolees within Metro Toronto.

The goal of the program is to integrate the clients into the work force through full-time employment or through various training and educational programs. During 1984-85, 99 clients were referred to the program from probation offices in the Metro Toronto area.

The John Howard Society has also contracted with the ministry to provide a program to ensure that offenders fulfill the conditions of the community service orders imposed upon them by the courts. Beyond helping offenders meet the legal requirements of the CSO, however, the

program also tries to encourage responsible behaviour on the part of offenders, to help them provide some tangible benefit to the community and to promote greater understanding of the offenders themselves by the community.

During 1984-85, a total of 581 cases were referred to the program from various Metro offices. During the same period, offenders performed 32,922 hours of community service at some 80 locations.

York Community Services has a contract with the ministry to provide a program of counselling and life skills within a recreational setting and thereby to assist in the prevention of crime in the city of York. The program is operated on weekends at a local high school and consists of a series of gym activities (such as floor hockey, basketball and wrestling) and quiet games (such as chess, checkers and cards). There is also the opportunity for discussions with group workers.

At the end of the 1984 activity year, there were 150 participants registered in the program.

Parliament Street Probation/Parole Office

The Elizabeth Fry Society has a contract to provide specialized counselling for female offenders. The purpose is to assist them in developing and maintaining personal goals leading to proper financial management, better family relationships and constructive use of leisure time. The society also offers assistance in dealing with addiction or mental health problems.

In 1984-85, 32 female clients received counselling under this contract.

Rexdale Probation/Parole Office

Two programs are maintained through this office. The ministry and T.A. Patterson and Associates jointly operate an alcohol training assessment and counselling program for probationers and parolees. Staff is also instructed through this office.

The program is designed for offenders who are referred as a condition of probation or parole. It is also used for pre-sentence report cases where referral occurs because of the nature of the charge or a previous record, or because the subject has indicated a need for it. Other cases with a need and appropriate attitude may also be referred.

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) is run by the ministry, the Salvation Army and Etobicoke Temple to serve victims and witnesses of crimes. This program relies on referrals from #23, #22, and #21 Divisions of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force.

Victims of personal and property-related crimes have a wide range of needs. They include the need for information, communication and translation, counselling, housing, food, transportation, support and access to appropriate agencies. Because VWAP takes over and helps fill these needs, the police are free to concentrate on their duties. Through VWAP, the needs of community members are met by the community itself.

Scarborough East Probation/Parole Office

This office runs a youth employment service, a shoplifters' corrective program and an alcohol education program.

The youth employment service is operated under contract by Scarborough Area Youth Employment Services for probation/parole clients referred by the Consumers Road office, Scarborough West office and Scarborough East office.

Offenders aged 16 to 24 are interviewed, their employment skills are assessed, they are taught job search techniques and they are given employment leads. Where appropriate, they are referred to other federal or Ontario government programs.

The client benefits greatly from this program because the counsellor takes a personal interest and tries to match employment to skills and interests.

Participants in the Shoplifters' Corrective Program are divided into two age groups: 16-21, and 22 and over. They consist of offenders who have either been referred or ordered to attend, and three volunteers act as group leaders.

About 200 clients undertook the six-week course in 1984-85. The course first examines the offence and then encourages sharing and the building of trust. It examines alternative behaviour and teaches problem-solving techniques. Follow-ups after one year show a 95 per cent success rate.

Local representatives of Alcoholics Anonymous hold a modified AA meeting in the offices once

a week. Officials of the organization say that this program, which has been operating for eight years, was the first of its kind in North America.

Scarborough West Probation/Parole Office

Scarborough West runs three programs.

The Alcoholics Anonymous program is run by community AA members specifically for probation/parole clients and follows the traditional AA program.

The office's in-house employment workshops are conducted as needed for clients who are having difficulty finding a job. A probation/parole officer is responsible for co-ordinating this program, which uses resource people from various community employment agencies. These workshops include teaching clients to fill out application forms and resumes, preparing clients for job interviews, making them aware of the community resources available to them and actual referrals for employment.

The in-house narcotics anonymous program is similar to the AA program except it is for clients who abuse drugs. It is held, on average, once a month. The program involves both group discussions and films. Since July 1984, forty-three clients have participated in this program.

Toronto Courts Probation/Parole Office

This office supervises both the Toronto Bail Program and the Metro Volunteer Placement Co-ordinators.

The ministry has a contract with the Toronto Bail Program. This is a private agency that promotes and encourages community bail supervision as an alternative to jail for people who are awaiting trial. The agency has workers

at all court locations and detention centres in Metro Toronto. Their function is to verify information given by candidates for bail supervision and to provide counselling services to those clients referred to the agency for bail supervision by the courts.

During 1984-85, the Toronto Bail Program completed an average of 800 verifications per month and had an average of 550 clients per month under supervision.

There are many benefits from such a program. A large number of people who might otherwise have been in jail are allowed to remain in the community and continue with their jobs or their schooling. The program helps ease the demand for space in detention centres and that means a large saving in taxpayers' money. The program contributes positively to the lives of those under bail supervision who have problems such as housing, employment and harmful addictions. These people receive counselling and referrals to the appropriate agencies from their bail supervisors.

The Metro Volunteer Placement Co-ordinators Inc. is a community agency on contract to the ministry. It operates a program of 35 volunteers in the five court liaison offices in Metro.

These volunteers do initial interviews at court with offenders placed on probation and with offenders who are required by the courts to supply information for a pre-sentence report. These reports provide social information which assists the judge in determining the appropriate sentence once guilt has been established.

In 1984-85, these volunteers prepared some 8,500 probation reports, 1,200 pre-sentence reports and about 500 stand-down (preliminary) pre-sentence reports.

EASTERN REGION

Eastern Region includes the counties of Peterborough, Northumberland and Victoria, east to the Quebec boundary.

With the ministry reorganization the regional office in Kingston is now responsible for co-ordinating and administering all ministry institutional and community services, as well as staff training and personnel.

Reporting to the regional director are two regional managers (responsible for both

institutional and community programs on a geographical basis), a regional business administrator, a regional training advisor, two regional personnel administrators (based in Kingston and Peterborough) and an executive assistant to the regional director. The executive assistant also has the responsibility for co-ordinating the implementation of the Young Offenders Act (YOA).

There are 12 correctional institutions located in the region: eight jails, two detention centres, and two correctional centres. Probation/parole services are delivered through six area and 11

satellite offices. There are nine community resource centres, located in Ottawa, Kingston, Cornwall, Brockville, Belleville and Peterborough.

During the latter part of 1984-85, considerable time and effort was spent preparing for the implementation of the Young Offenders Act. A two-stage plan was developed for eastern region.

The first stage was an interim plan which included the provision of secure and open-custody facilities as well as community supervision and programs. The second stage included the verification of sites for secure custody, a variety of open-custody facilities throughout the region and the development of program support for community supervision.

In keeping with the intent of YOA, interim separate accommodations were constructed at the Ottawa-Carleton and Quinte detention centres and at the Peterborough and Cobourg jails. Through a great effort on the part of inmates and staff, the facilities were ready for occupancy by the deadline of April 1, 1985. Contracts were negotiated for the provision of open-custody beds for young offenders and in spite of the short notice, there were 21 beds available throughout the region by the deadline.

All superintendents and area managers received training in YOA and this training is being made available to staff working in the young offender units. While no decision had been made at year end regarding the eventual site of the long-term, secure-custody institution for young offenders, the facility itself is already in the planning stages.

During 1984-85, a number of institutions continued to operate at or above capacity. To increase space available, construction was begun on additional accommodation at the Lindsay, Pembroke, Brockville and Cornwall jails. This is part of a \$3.5 million construction program under the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD) and also includes work at the Rideau Correctional Centre.

Eastern region's self-sufficiency program had a successful year. The inmates' farming efforts produced more than 1,000,000 pounds of produce, including tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbages, lettuce, radishes, green onions and beans. Root crops such as onions, beets, carrots, potatoes and turnips were stored for use during the winter. In some cases, enough root crops were produced to meet regional requirements for up to eight months.

The flock of more than 2,000 laying hens at the Rideau Correctional Centre produced enough eggs to meet the needs of the region for the entire year. The centre produced enough pork to meet about 70 per cent of the region's requirements and it is now preparing to begin a beef cattle operation. Inmates began by cutting wood to build a cattle barn at the centre and a small beef herd may be introduced as early as 1985-86.

The region continued its informal barter arrangement with the Pittsburgh Institution of Correctional Services Canada, exchanging wood for bedding and vegetable plants from their greenhouses.

During the fiscal year, the region opened two regional staff training centres, one at the Cobourg Jail and the other at the Rideau Correctional Centre. The latter facility was named Fisher House in memory of a former superintendent of that institution, the late G.R.D. Fisher.

In March 1985, a four-day regional course was conducted on advanced hostage negotiations with speakers from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Chief Investigator, New York State Troopers.

In the coming year, the region plans to make its centralized correctional officer recruitment program region-wide. It has been operating successfully in the western part of the region for some time. At year end, an assistant regional personnel administrator was recruited to help implement this program.

Another program that will be extended across the region is the Level of Supervision Inventory classification system. This is a technique to assess the degree of supervision required for a client. It has been operating successfully for probation and parole clients for a number of years and more recently was implemented on an experimental basis at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre.

In 1985-86, two staff training officers will be recruited to further upgrade the quality of staff training within the region. These positions will be based at the Cobourg and Brockville jails.

Millbrook Correctional Centre

This institution is the ministry's only maximum security correctional centre.

Renovations were made during 1984-85 to increase security at the institution, including the design and installation of an electronic console, introduction of closed circuit television cameras and monitors, improved lighting in the sports yard and renovation of the group meeting room. Also, the staff meeting room was redecorated.

During the year, several innovative programs were begun. One was a group counselling program called "Beyond Ourselves", based on psychotherapy and pastoral objectives. Also, a new volunteer program offers pastoral care to the families of inmates during visits to the institution.

The computer-based educational instruction program for inmates, PLATO (Programmed Language and Automated Teaching Operations) was expanded in 1984-85 after a successful first year of operation. The trades instruction program for inmates was revised and expanded to include draughting, small engines and woodworking skills.

At the minimum security annex, 84 inmates participated in community work projects which benefited 17 agencies during the year.

The institution sponsored its first open house for the families of inmates in 1984-85 and 240 people attended.

Rideau Correctional Centre

During 1984-85, construction began on a new 64-bed inmate accommodation building and a 26-bed separate segregation unit. Both are BILD projects.

Inmates from Rideau participated in a wide variety of community projects, including painting a church, building jungle gyms for public schools, relocating and painting the Merrickville Library, building an internal office at a local fire hall, cleaning and painting the Merrickville Block House Museum, constructing steps for a senior citizens' hall, building an extension to a Royal Canadian Legion Hall and interior decorating at the Merrickville Medical Centre.

The institution contributes to the local Meals-On-Wheels program by preparing meals for senior citizens. These are then picked up and delivered by a community group.

During the year, several open houses and orientation programs were conducted for

community resource centre directors and probation/parole officers.

The centre's psychology program was extended this year to include an anger management program for inmates. In February 1985, the department hosted the Administrative Research Symposium for senior managers.

Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre

The entire institution was repainted in 1984-85 and double-bunking was begun in one of the maximum security wings to accommodate more inmates. Additional safety and security changes were made, including a new annunciator and fire alarm system, alterations to the central control module and installation of a security fence around the maximum security wings.

In late March, part of the women's section was renovated to accommodate the young offenders unit.

Throughout the year, inmates provided approximately 700 days of labour to 12 community projects, as well as planting and harvesting the institutional garden.

In September 1984, the centre introduced a new basic auto mechanics course for inmates.

In December, the centre held a symposium on "Education and the Young Offender" which was attended by representatives of various schools and local agencies. The Carleton County Board of Education has agreed to provide teachers to the institution on a part-time basis, and it is expected that the academic program will be expanded next year to include the new young offenders unit.

The volunteer program continued with 68 volunteers providing about 700 hours per month to the centre. The centre is the parent institution for three community resource centres in the Ottawa area.

Quinte Detention Centre

Inmates worked as volunteers on a number of community projects during the year. These included working at the local Adult Retardation Centre Industries Workshop, assisting in maintaining local historical cemeteries, cutting grass at the OPP detachment, assisting service organizations, preparing ball fields and other sports areas in several communities, preparing playground equipment for a local township and building equipment for a public school.

In 1984-85, forty-two inmates participated in a forestry program sponsored by the centre and the Ministry of Natural Resources, and inmates received temporary absences to help fruit growers in the Prince Edward County area harvest their crops.

Altogether, inmates earned \$59,084.80, of which \$11,070 was paid to the ministry for room and board.

Community volunteers donated almost 7,000 hours of their time in 30 different programs during the year. An appreciation dinner was held for them and 53 people attended.

Quinte continues to be a training centre for students from various programs, including the Ontario Career Action program, Law and Security program, Loyalist College in Belleville, the correctional worker programs at St. Lawrence College in Kingston and Centennial College in Toronto, the Centre for Criminology at the University of Ottawa and for co-op students from Napanee District Secondary School.

As an Ontario bicentennial project, staff and inmates assisted the community in preparing the site for the Eastern Ontario Regional Games for the Physically Disabled. As well, 12,000 silver maple trees were planted on the institution property.

Another bicentennial project was the building of a stackwell log cabin. The centre was assisted by a summer works grant from Employment and Immigration Canada. The official sponsor was the Odessa and District Lions Club, and four students were hired under the grant. When the cabin was completed, it was designated as a correctional museum for the region. It is now open to the public and is staffed by a community volunteer.

The Quinte centre is the parent institution for 10 community resource centres in Kingston.

Brockville Jail

Work began during the year on the construction of a new inmate accommodation building which will provide housing for 10 inmates as well as program space.

The jail continued to participate in a wood cutting project with the Ministry of Natural Resources. Five inmates were involved.

A classification counsellor was added to the staff; this counsellor will serve the Perth and Cornwall jails as well as Brockville.

The jail is the parent institution for a community resource centre in Brockville.

Cobourg Jail

During 1984-85, staff and inmates completed renovation work on a regional staff training centre.

The Cobourg jail participates in the region's food self-sufficiency program using land provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources. It sends carrots and beets to the regional storage facilities at Rideau and Millbrook correctional centres, where they are redistributed to other institutions.

Inmate volunteers undertook several projects this year, including removing snow for senior citizens or disabled citizens in the Cobourg area, maintenance at the Port Hope Agricultural Park and Cobourg beach and clean-up work in the Ganaraska Forest. Inmates also helped the Victoria Hall Art Gallery move a number of new displays, and they did maintenance work on bus shelters and municipal parking lots.

Cornwall Jail

Inmates repainted the entire jail and helped build a new five-cell, 10-bed unit scheduled to open in June 1985.

As a bicentennial project, several staff members took part in a local heritage fair.

The jail is the parent institution for the community resource centre in Cornwall.

Lindsay Jail

A five-cell addition to the jail was completed in 1984-85 and renovations were made to the plumbing and heating systems.

The institution operates a number of volunteer programs, including Alcoholics Anonymous, counselling by the John Howard Society, pre-release planning and interviews by the Salvation Army, and a visiting program by the Lindsay Kiwanis Club.

This year, the jail held an open house for the local judiciary, and families of staff; 150 people attended.

L'Original Jail

The jail completed several renovation projects in 1984-85, including the installation of a new electric heating system, new floors in the staff room, supervisors area, dormitory area, hallways and staff washroom and repainting sections of the institution.

The institutional training officer provided a 15-hour course for students enrolled in correctional programs at Algonquin College, and courses were also offered at the local high school.

The jail continued to offer volunteer programs for inmates, including weekly Alcoholics Anonymous meetings.

Pembroke Jail

The institution began several renovations and construction projects this year. Work began on a new 10-bed accommodation unit, a new three-bed segregation unit, a new staff lounge and an inmate property room.

An education program was introduced in co-operation with the Renfrew County Board of Education. It offers courses from remedial reading up to Grade 13, and a teacher visits the jail every day. About 60 per cent of the inmates take advantage of the program.

The volunteer program was a continued success, with citizen volunteers recording about 120 hours a month at the jail.

Perth Jail

A major security upgrading was begun here in September 1984. It included installing a new control module, a new admitting and discharge facility and an improved visiting area. The administration office was completely renovated and new stainless steel cupboards were installed in the kitchen. As well, the top floor of the jail was renovated by the Ministry of Government Services.

Peterborough Jail

The ministry's first prefabricated accommodation building is located here, and it is now being put to use as a young offenders unit.

During the past year, the jail acquired a full-time classification counsellor who will also serve the Lindsay and Cobourg jails.

A number of community volunteer agencies provided services to the jail, including Alcoholics Anonymous, the John Howard Society, the Salvation Army and several other religious organizations.

The jail is the parent institution for a community resource centre in Peterborough.

Probation/Parole

Cornwall Probation/Parole Office

This office maintained community service contracts in Brockville, Glengarry and Prescott/Russell, and a contract with the "Help" program to provide assistance in finding employment for clients. Service was also provided to the community resource centres in the Cornwall and Brockville areas.

Ottawa West Probation/Parole Office

In 1984-85, the Ottawa West office sponsored a Driving-While-Impaired program and maintained a community service order program for Lanark County. The John Howard Society gave help to clients looking for work, and a number of volunteers provided various services in both the Ottawa West and Smiths Falls offices.

Service was provided at the three community resource centres in Ottawa, and to three facilities with which the region has community residential agreements.

Ottawa Centre Probation/Parole Office

Ottawa Centre operates a community service order program involving about 150 cases and 1200 hours of volunteer work is completed each month. A total of 110 placements are available. Since the program began, fewer than 10 per cent of the participants have been charged with breach of probation.

The volunteer program here has 29 volunteers involved in case supervision, and they provide additional services where appropriate.

During 1984-85, the centre's restitution program handled 170 cases and a total of \$72,250 was returned to victims.

Kingston Probation/Parole Office

The Kingston office maintained a number of programs and services for its clients throughout the year.

One program which is unique is a contract with the North Frontenac Community Services Corporation — the only completely rural multi-service contract in Ontario. It provides for community service orders, victim reconciliation, a Driving-While-Impaired program, volunteer co-ordination services and court liaison.

As well, Kingston maintains contracts with Kairos, a community-based rehabilitation program. The John Howard Society assists in a work-adjustment training program which provides eight weeks of training, and Employment and Immigration Canada pays the participants a living allowance of \$80.00/week.

In Pembroke, a probation officer supervises training for volunteers, and co-ordinates volunteer services. There is a drinking driver awareness program in operation to help educate convicted impaired drivers.

In Renfrew, there is a community service order program to provide counselling for clients. In Ganville and Barry's Bay, the additional services available include drinking awareness and lifestyle education programs for clients convicted of alcohol-related offences.

Belleville Probation/Parole Office

In the Belleville area, 13 officers and more than 100 volunteers supervised about 1200 probationers and parolees.

The office supervises a number of programs, including addiction treatment and assessment counselling (Driving-While-Impaired); the Centre Hastings Correctional Committee; the community-oriented sentencing program; the Kent Community Corrections Committee; educational and assessment services; Welcomeport Hope Optimist Club and Serenity House in Belleville (Serenity House provides addiction

assessment and treatment programs), and a community service order contract for Napanee and area.

As well, several psychologists are on contract and available for consultation.

Peterborough Probation/Parole Office

The Peterborough/Kawartha area includes Lindsay, Haliburton and Bancroft. It supervises about 900 probationers and parolees each year.

An employment program is available through the John Howard Society in Peterborough, Lindsay and Haliburton. Community service order programs in Peterborough and Lindsay are available through the Peterborough and District Information and Volunteer Bureau. A similar program is operated by the Salvation Army in the Haliburton and Bancroft areas. In Lindsay, a Driving-While-Impaired program began in January 1985, and has been well-used by the courts.

At year end, arrangements were concluded to open a third area probation/parole office in Ottawa to help relieve some of the heavy workload in that area. The office, designated Ottawa East, will begin operating early in the 1985-86 fiscal year.

It will also be necessary to provide more space for some of the probation/parole offices in eastern region because of the expanding young offenders workload. As well, more probation/parole officers will be provided, depending upon available complement and funding.

As well, also depending on available funding, consideration will be given to expanding a number of community-oriented services such as community service orders and Driving-While-Impaired programs.

WESTERN REGION

The new western region was created on September 1, 1984, as part of the ministry organization. At first, it operated out of the old quarters of the regional administrator, probation and parole services, on Richmond Street in London; in December, however, it moved to its new permanent headquarters in the courthouse on Dundas Street. From an initial staffing of five — the regional director, two regional managers, the regional YOA co-ordinator and a secretary — the office had almost filled its complement of staff members by year end.

Western region is responsible for 10 institutions including the largest correctional centre in Ontario, three detention centres and six jails. It has six probation/parole management areas and a large number of community-based correctional programs, including four community resource centre residences.

In October 1984, the region held its first joint conference of superintendents, area managers and regional office staff. The conference had a dual purpose: it brought together the top managers in the region, and was a first step towards integrating regional programming.

During its first seven months in operation, planning and preparation for the Young Offenders Act absorbed a significant amount of staff time and effort.

By the end of 1984-85, however, the region had in place three YOA pre-disposition secure-detention facilities, as well as one post-disposition open-custody facility. This is the Wycliffe Booth House, which will be operated by the Salvation Army under contract with the ministry.

A major post-disposition secure-custody facility for young offenders is being established at Goderich, and interim renovations were well underway by the end of the fiscal year.

The 10 institutions in the region did not experience any major overcrowding during 1984-85. However, there were isolated instances: population pressures occasionally had an impact on the Windsor jail; there was a continuing waiting list for placement in the Guelph Correctional Centre and the Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit and intermittent weekend sentences were frequent at the Waterloo Detention Centre. A 60-bed increase in capacity at the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre in London and the ability of regional staff to deal with isolated crowding situations through transfers helped to avoid any major problems.

Work continued on energy management programs through the year at all 10 institutions and during this period four of them — Guelph, Elgin-Middlesex, Windsor and Waterloo — won Ontario Government Energy Management Awards for their accomplishments.

The region's volunteer programs continued to grow this year and reflected the regional policy of integrating and sharing both institutional and community programs. There was an increase in the sharing of volunteer training and services; as well, joint participation by institutions and probation/parole services in such activities as Community Justice Week rose significantly.

The Ontario bicentennial in 1984 afforded institutions in the region the opportunity for a number of special programs and projects in the communities they serve. Among the many projects undertaken were the development of sports facilities, participation in bicentennial parades and the erecting of a commemorative cairn.

Several new community-based programs were developed during the year by probation/parole staff in the region. Some of these were implemented in co-operation with community agencies. They included family violence treatment programs and specialized programs for spouse and child abusers.

Guelph Correctional Centre

During 1984-85, twenty-two inmates escaped or were declared unlawfully at large from Guelph — a reduction of 50 per cent from 1983-84, when 44 inmates escaped.

The centre's jobbing shop completed prefabricated jail units for several other ministry institutions and began to manufacture a new line of security furniture.

The institution managed to reduce its energy consumption by another five per cent this year over and above the 36 per cent saving it recorded in 1983-84. Guelph received a Gold Ontario Government Energy Management Program award for its achievement.

There was a significant increase in participation by inmates in academic and vocational programs in 1984-85, and continuing education programs were expanded in co-operation with the Wellington County Board of Education.

The institution took part extensively in celebrating Ontario's bicentennial in 1984. Working in co-operation with the Royal City Jaycees, the Royal City Fastball League and the Guelph Recreation and Parks Department, the institution developed Bicentennial Park. It is located on 20 acres of the centre's land and provides baseball diamonds and soccer fields for community use.

Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre

In 1984-85, the centre established a separate unit to accommodate 16 male and female young offenders in preparation for the Young Offenders Act. Staff were selected to supervise the unit and provide programs.

An adult basic education program was begun in January 1985, with a teacher supplied by the London Board of Education's Continuing Education Department.

Cottage industries at the centre continued to be very productive, and included subcontract work for Northern Telecom in London that brought in

about \$29,000 in revenue. Inmates also repaired furniture and equipment for the London Board of Education. Inmate labour was provided for a variety of community projects. One such project was the reconstruction of a prehistoric Indian village in co-operation with the Museum of Indian Archaeology.

In 1984-85, the detention centre was awarded an Ontario government silver medal for energy conservation in recognition of its 12 per cent reduction in energy consumption.

Windsor Jail

The jail's security system was renovated and modernized in 1984-85. Among the additions was a new admitting and discharge vehicle sallyport with video cameras, monitors, intercom system and electric doors connected with the institution's control room through an integrated computer. The jail also completed a new 12-bed dormitory and a new medical area.

A secure-detention unit was established for young offenders with beds for five males and three females.

The jail also reduced its energy consumption by 2.3 per cent and was awarded a silver medal for energy conservation.

Wellington Detention Centre

The centre established a young offenders unit in 1984-85 with the capacity to accommodate 16 males.

In co-operation with other institutions and agencies in Wellington County, the staff of the centre participated in a three-day "Custody and Community" display in recognition of Community Justice Week and Volunteer Week. The institution also took part in the bicentennial celebrations and designed and constructed a mural display of the bicentennial logo.

Two gardens on the detention centre property were cultivated as part of the food self-sufficiency program, supplying fresh vegetables for inmate meals.

Waterloo Detention Centre

During the year, additional security lighting and the updating of perimeter television monitoring were completed and the installation of a new radio communication system was well underway. During the latter part of the year, the

centre's operational capacity was increased by 16 beds with the completion of the double-bunking program.

On September 1, 1984, the Kitchener House community resource centre changed its affiliation from the Burtch Correctional Centre to the Waterloo Detention Centre. This new association proved advantageous in that it eased space constraints at Waterloo and provided more access to community-based programs.

In 1984-85, the centre earned a merit award for energy management.

Sarnia Jail

During the year, there were substantial renovations carried out at the jail. These included the installation of security screens on the third floor, the upgrading of television equipment, the installation of new stainless steel toilet and sink units in inmate living quarters and the replacement of floors in inmate shower areas.

Stratford Jail

The institution continued to expand its volunteer programs throughout the year and two new ones were added: an alcohol and drug abuse program for inmates provided in co-operation with the Perth Addiction Centre and a volunteer library service.

Inmates and staff supported community work projects, and through this program inmates were given the opportunity to volunteer their services to various non-profit agencies. The Royal Canadian Legion, the Army-Navy Club, a senior citizens' home and the county courthouse were among those who received services.

Chatham Jail

In recognition of Ontario's bicentennial, a stone cairn was erected at Chatham Jail. It was made of rock taken from one wall of the jail, which was originally erected in 1849 by Alexander MacKenzie who went on to become Canada's second prime minister. A time capsule was placed in the cairn containing artifacts of the criminal justice system in Canada today.

The inmates' community work efforts in 1984-85 included labour for senior citizens and community groups. The food self-sufficiency program continued to provide fresh vegetables for the inmate population and the jail began a new life skills program for inmates.

Walkerton Jail

The jail undertook a number of community work projects during 1984-85, including cleaning up the community centre, preparations for the town of Walkerton's bicentennial celebrations and assisting the South Bruce Game and Fish Club clean up an area of the Saugeen River in the spring.

The staff continued its community relations activities. These included tours, presentations to various school groups and service clubs and entering a float in the bicentennial parade.

Seventy inmates of the jail were employed through the temporary absence program and the jail received more than \$7,300 in payment for room and board. Altogether, more than 17 per cent of the inmates participated in such temporary absences and earned wages totalling almost \$50,000.

The jail's active volunteer program continued throughout the year.

Owen Sound Jail

Several renovation projects were completed at the jail during the year. All flooring in the rear section of the jail was replaced, the visiting area was fitted with electric locks for improved security and new doors were installed for the main exercise yard. A portion of a garage attached to the jail was also renovated to provide cold storage facilities.

Bluewater Centre for Young Offenders

In 1983, the Ministry of Community and Social Services closed its Bluewater Centre for the Developmentally Handicapped near Goderich. The facility was taken over by the Ministry of Correctional Services and is being turned into a major post-disposition, secure-custody institution for young offenders.

In October, 1984, a public meeting was held in Goderich to acquaint the community with the ministry's plans for the centre. Many of the staff of the former Bluewater facility were retained and the ministry undertook an extensive training program, beginning in December 1984, to prepare these people for their new duties.

Renovations were begun with the object of providing interim accommodation for 36 male young offenders by July 1985. As well, architectural drawings were prepared for

extensive long-term renovations to provide secure accommodation for a total of 120 male and female young offenders. Completion is scheduled for 1987.

Probation/Parole

Windsor Probation/Parole Office

During 1984-85, this area expanded its volunteer programs and drinking/driving alcohol awareness program to meet the increased needs of its clients and the community.

Staff attended a number of seminars on child abuse, and this led to the development of a program for adult probationers who were themselves victims of child abuse.

Kitchener Probation/Parole Office

During the year, three programs of particular note were operated in this area.

The first, in co-operation with the Cambridge Family Service Bureau, was a group for assaultive husbands. The second was a program of individual counselling in anger control techniques, and was conducted by a probation/parole officer with a particular interest in this area. The third, an anti-shoplifting program, was begun in late 1983 and continued to achieve positive results in 1984-85.

As well, the Waterloo office initiated a series of staff development seminars using staff as resource people. Seminars included such topics as communication skills, anger, control and family violence. While these seminars focused primarily on the staff of the Kitchener and Cambridge offices, staff from community agencies and the Waterloo Detention Centre participated as well.

Guelph Probation/Parole Office

During the fiscal year, a family violence treatment program was developed in co-operation with the family counselling service to provide treatment for probationers in the Guelph area.

This area also participated in the second annual Corrections Week for Wellington County, which included government and private agencies involved in the delivery of correctional services.

London East Probation/Parole Office

The use of group reporting techniques for probationers was expanded during this fiscal year.

Staff was given further training in dealing with child abuse, and co-ordinated a two-day workshop on this topic attended by probation/parole officers from the London area. In September 1984, the area approved a contract with the Salvation Army to provide community service work for probationers in Elgin County. Staff also began planning staff exchanges with the London Police Department in order to become familiar with each others' duties.

London Centre Probation/Parole Office

In 1984-85, London Centre's alcohol abuse programs were expanded significantly to include drinking and driving. As well, the office undertook to restructure a widely-recognized ministry program, "Changing Ways" (a program for men who abuse their wives), and turn it into a private agency program. "Changing Ways" now has its own board of directors and is in a position to promote and expand this essential service to benefit the entire community. At the same time, the ministry is still able to purchase the service for the use by offenders.

Community Resource Centres

During 1984-85, western region received excellent service from its four affiliated community resource centres. Kitchener House, in addition to operating at capacity and relieving crowding at the Waterloo Detention Centre, expanded its community-based programs for residents and put special emphasis on impaired drivers.

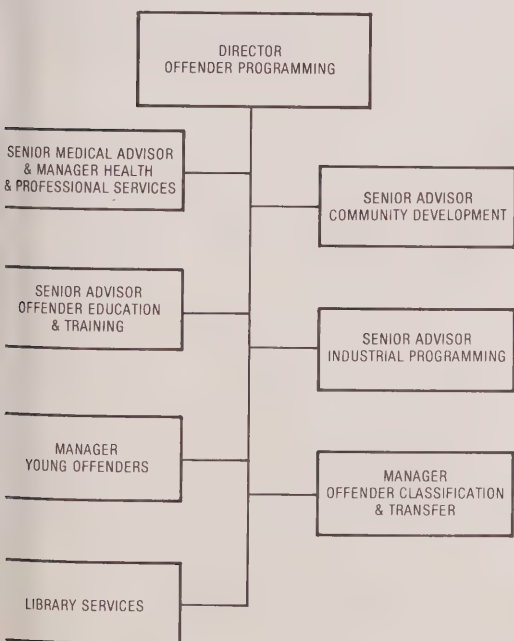
Robinson House in Windsor also continued to expand its volunteer and community-based programming. This centre, which is affiliated with the Windsor jail, also initiated a job search program for residents.

Luxton Centre in London, an affiliate of the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre, continued to provide a community-based residential program primarily for inmates and parolees. In addition, specialized services for developmentally handicapped clients were expanded.

William Proudfoot House, another Elgin-Middlesex affiliate, further increased its programming for women and included the introduction of an extensive program to assess and meet resident needs. During the year, the centre also added a program director to its staff and significantly expanded the range of program opportunities designed for women offenders.

OFFENDER PROGRAMMING BRANCH

ORGANIZATION CHART



Introduction

The offender programming branch was formed in June 1984. Its purpose is to act as a consultant on programming service for regional staff, and to provide centralized co-ordination of ministry programs.

The branch assumed the duties previously carried out by the institutional and community program support services branch, the community resource centres branch and the administration offices of the probation and parole branch.

Offender programming is responsible for monitoring, investigating, assessing and, where appropriate, developing new and innovative programs in corrections that could help the operations division fulfill its responsibilities. The specialists in the branch keep themselves up-to-date on developments in the corrections field by attending professional seminars and conferences, participating in professional organizations and general liaison with the correctional community at large.

The branch also provides consultation, advice and assistance with programs that are already in operation. This includes the maintenance and development of province-wide standards, and assembling program descriptions and inventories.

The offender programming branch consists of seven sections:

- Health and Professional Services
- Offender Education and Training
- Young Offenders Implementation Unit
- Community Development Unit
- Industrial Programming
- Offender Classification and Transfer
- Library Services Unit

The branch staff stays in contact with field managers and private agencies to maintain a provincial perspective and to promote program development.

Health and Professional Services

This section provides consultation and co-ordination in the following areas: dentistry, food and nutrition, medicine, nursing, pharmaceuticals, psychiatry, psychology, recreation and social work. It is managed by the senior medical advisor, and has recently been expanded to include a co-ordinator of nursing services and a co-ordinator of professional services.

Medical Services

The senior medical advisor ensures that medical, psychiatric and dental care are available to those under the supervision of this ministry.

Nursing Services

Health care is provided to inmates on a full- and part-time basis by 195 nurses. Nursing practice standards have been developed to maintain the quality of nursing services.

Pharmacy Services

The Toronto Jail and the Guelph Correctional Centre each have a full-time pharmacist. In other institutions, the head nurse orders stock and controls supplies of medication. The pharmacist at the Toronto Jail serves as co-ordinator of pharmacy for the ministry.

Food Services

It is ministry policy to provide a nutritionally adequate diet for all inmates, including special diets for religious reasons. A consultant in dietetics and nutrition is responsible for developing standards and guidelines for institutional food services.

Approximately 7,000,000 meals were served in institutions in 1984-85. Inmates working in the kitchens provided more than 1,000,000 work hours in preparing and serving meals and cleaning the facilities.

Young offenders receive a diet appropriate for their age group.

Recreation Services

There are 67 full- and part-time recreation officers conducting a variety of programs in the longer-stay institutions, co-ordinated by the chief of recreation services at Guelph.

These programs include special activities directed towards ethnic, racial and cultural groups. The activities themselves include drama, music, arts, crafts, sports and physical fitness.

Psychologists and Psychometrists

Psychologists and psychometrists work alone and in conjunction with others in providing a variety of assessment, treatment and research services.

Social Work

Social workers continue to play an important role in correctional programs. They provide both individual and group counselling and case management.

Offender Education and Training

The ministry offers inmates a broad range of opportunities in learning, from basic literacy to post-secondary studies.

Academic, technical and vocational courses, as well as life skills, are taught at the following institutions: the Vanier Centre for Women and the Ontario Correctional Institute; Burtch, Maplehurst, Millbrook, Monteith, Rideau and Thunder Bay correctional centres; Guelph

Correctional Centre/Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit; and at two detention centres, Hamilton-Wentworth and Metro Toronto West.

In co-operation with Sir Wilfrid Laurier University, videotaped post-secondary courses are being offered at Guelph and the Ontario Correctional Institute (OCI).

The ministry and its clients continue to receive good results from the Programmed Language Automated Teaching Operations (PLATO). This computer-based basic adult education system is used at Millbrook, the Ontario Correctional Institute, the Vanier Centre (through its co-educational program with OCI) and, most recently, at Monteith.

Discussions are now underway with 14 boards of education, preparing for the implementation of the Young Offenders Act and the special education requirements it will bring with it. During the fall of 1985, it is expected that teachers from various boards will be ready to assume duties with young offenders.

In co-operation with local school boards, nine institutions offer courses in adult basic continuing education: the Guelph and Appleton correctional centres; the Pembroke, Toronto and Thunder Bay jails; and the Metro Toronto East, Quinte, Ottawa-Carleton and Region-Middlesex detention centres.

During the past year, the ministry has been assessing the feasibility of turning over responsibility for educational programming to local school boards. This would allow an even broader mix of educational opportunities.

Young Offenders Implementation Unit

Under the Young Offenders Act (YOA), the ministry must provide facilities and programs for young offenders that are "separate and apart" from adult facilities. In order to be able to provide such services by the deadline of April 1, 1985, it was necessary to put an interim accommodation plan into effect, while at the same time proceeding with planning for long-term YOA facilities.

To ensure the ministry adhered to the law, extensive use was made of existing custodial facilities (both pre- and post-disposition), specially modified to accommodate young offenders separately.

pre-disposition detention facilities, institutions have had sections modified and have been

staffed to allow a complete program from both a professional and a supervisory standpoint.

In post-disposition, secure-custody facilities, regional institutions have been designated as YOA facilities to ensure that young offenders are served as close as possible to their homes and families. The exception is eastern region, which will make use of the central region facility.

In the long term, for pre-disposition, self-contained units will be located adjacent to adult institutions but with separate facilities.

The ministry is planning a large network of open-custody facilities throughout the province to meet the requirements of open custody dispositions from the youth courts. When the courts opt for open custody, the offender is placed in a residential facility operating in the community. Thus, the offender is under supervision but still has access to the community.

These beds will be provided in group homes and in existing facilities where the caseload does not warrant the establishment of a full house. In both cases, however, private agencies will be employed on contract.

The ministry will add probation staff and support services to administer and supervise the many options that will be open to judges, including probation, community service orders, personal service orders and restitution.

A special program, "Portage Ontario", is another open-custody residential facility that is being established through a private agency. It addresses the special needs of young people whose problems with the law and with society stem from alcohol, chemical and substance abuse. This program will be located centrally and serve the entire province.

All aspects of YOA will have appropriate staffing and financial and physical resources. Some, such as open-custody beds and additional probation, will be phased in as needed. Over the next 36 to 48 months, the interim plan will give way to long-term arrangements.

Community Development Unit

The community development unit co-ordinates services, provides consultation and develops community programs in all five regions. It was established in September 1984, as part of the decentralizing of responsibility for both institutional and community-based programs.

While the ministry is encouraging greater decision-making and community participation at the local level, the main office will continue to monitor the regions' services.

A key goal of the unit is to establish standards in specialized areas and to ensure that these standards are maintained throughout the system.

During 1984-85, the unit was active in preparing for the implementation of the Young Offenders Act. A priority with YOA is to establish services and community programs that include private agencies and private citizens.

The unit provides services in four areas: residential, volunteer, community and specialized services. A program co-ordinator is responsible for each of these functions.

Residential Services

This program provides consulting services to operators of community resource centres (CRC) and community residential agencies (CRA). This year is the 10th anniversary of CRCs, which are operated privately under contract to the ministry. They provide non-custodial beds and some programs for ministry clients.

There are about 7,000 clients in residence each year and the value of the contracts is about \$5.4-million.

The CRAs, are also residential facilities operated by private agencies, but they are not solely for the use of ministry clients. The ministry purchases beds as needed. These contracts are valued at \$1.5-million.

Volunteer Services

Volunteers serve an important function in this ministry. There are approximately 5,600 volunteers involved in corrections — more than half of the 10,000 volunteers in Ontario that work with ministries delivering human services. In 1984-85, these 5,600 volunteers performed about 131,000 hours of service.

All volunteer programs are co-ordinated from this office, both those in institutions and those in probation/parole offices. Its duties include arranging for volunteer recognition, developing standards and guidelines and arranging volunteer co-ordinator training, consultation and promotion. The YOA is expected to have some impact on this office and its volunteers.

The office also offers consultation on program planning and volunteer management to ministry staff, to other volunteer co-ordinators and to other ministries. It provides liaison with the six other ministries that deliver human services to Ontario.

Community Services

This office oversees a variety of programs relating to options in sentencing, initiatives in victim services and some parole functions (including providing liaison between the Board of Parole and the operations division).

Sentencing options include community service orders, fines and fine options, restitutions and compensation and personal service orders. Similar programs are offered through YOA.

Community service orders are an alternative to incarceration in which the convicted offender is ordered by the court to work off his sentence in the community. Such orders can be a condition of probation. Of the 79 CSO programs operating in the province, 55 are operated by non-government agencies and 24 by probation/parole staff. As of February 28, 1985, there were 6,138 probation orders with community service as a condition of parole. CSO funding in 1984-85 was \$2.3-million.

Fine options is a program for offenders who are unable or unwilling to pay fines imposed by the courts. Since 1983, these offenders have had the option of working off their fines through community service. Two pilot programs were launched in 1983-84, in Hamilton and Niagara. The program was monitored this year, and will continue into 1985-86. The projects will then be reviewed, and continued or expanded if they are deemed to be worthwhile and feasible.

Specialized Services

This office is involved in the provision of Native programs, bail programs, alcohol and drug abuse programs and Driving-While-Impaired programs. It also has jurisdiction over such probationary matters as court liaison and intensive supervision.

Native Programs

Total funding for contracts for Native programs in 1984-85 was \$419,000. The ministry entered into 23 contracts with native people living on reserves to provide probation supervision. Another 17 contracts were

arranged for community service orders, alcohol counselling and Native inmate liaison, in addition to probation supervision.

The Anicinabe wilderness camp was set up on Agimabrop Lake near Kenora, in co-operation with the Ne-Chee Friendship Centre. In its first 10 months, facilities were built to accommodate 10 residents. The camp is used by Native offenders on probation and by liquor offenders who qualify for temporary absences from the Kenora Jail. The ministry provided \$95,400 to operate the camp in its first year. In 1985-86, a large recreation building will be completed, where cultural activities and alcohol awareness programs can be developed. The cost of this phase will be about \$85,000.

The Ministry of Community and Social Services is developing a wilderness camp for Native young offenders at Big Trout Lake in northwestern Ontario. Where appropriate, the Ministry of Correctional Services clients aged 16 and 17 will be able to use these facilities.

A fourth cross-cultural awareness course for probation/parole officers is planned for 1985-86, in co-operation with the Ontario Native Council on Justice.

Bail Verification and Supervision Programs

These programs offer support services and counselling to clients who might not require incarceration while awaiting trial, but are unable to post bail. Three pilot projects began in 1978-79 and the program has since expanded to 12, with a budget of \$940,000 in this fiscal year.

Studies of the effectiveness of the programs have been inconclusive. All bail programs were reviewed this year and a report submitted in February 1985.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs

Alcohol awareness programs have been established in 17 institutions, at 19 probation/parole locations and in 18 community resource centres across the province. Driving-While-Impaired programs are also offered at one institution, 11 probation/parole offices and four community resource centres.

In 1984-85, the ministry let 24 community contracts to supplement these services at a cost of \$340,889.

Family Violence

In 1982, a program called "Changing Ways" was introduced at the London Centre probation/parole office. It offered help to wife batterers in learning to cope with relationships in non-violent ways. It was such a success that two probation/parole officers were seconded for six months to train community workers in group counselling. The program is now operated by a community group under contract to the ministry, but it also offers the service to the community at large.

A similar service is now operated by La Fraternité, a community resource centre in Sudbury.

Industrial Programming

In the industrial programming section, all shops showed a solid performance in 1984-85.

At Mimico Correctional Centre, the mattress shop had a relatively slow last quarter but still remains very active. It was asked to supply an order to the Trinidad government, with pillows from Guelph Correctional Centre, for a new youth facility on the island.

The fastest-growing areas continued to be the manufacture of security hardware, prefabricated components for new additions and steel furniture for the ministry's expanding facilities. The jobbing shops at Millbrook and Guelph correctional centres have been increasingly busy with prefabrication projects for the expansion of Metro Toronto West Detention Centre and the Sudbury, Brockville, Cornwall and Pembroke jails.

Efforts are still being made to expand the ministry/private sector "cottage industry" program. The automotive industry at Maplehurst Correctional Centre has expanded and is providing significant employment opportunities for inmates.

The ministry continued its excellent performance in energy conservation with further savings this year, and nine institutions received awards for their efforts.

Storm windows were manufactured in-house for the shop windows at Millbrook Correctional Centre and for Metro West Detention Centre. There are many more small projects at various centres which can be initiated as funds become available.

Waste management is a relatively new program in the ministry, but a number of possible projects are being considered for various centres. Two institutions, Mimico Correctional Centre and Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre, have been selected for pilot programs of collecting and baling waste paper, and balers have been acquired for this purpose. Further projects will likely be undertaken at other locations.

The ministry food self-sufficiency program is supplying a substantial part of the vegetable and poultry requirements of institutions in the various regions. While the current program is successful, and is an important part of the ministry's overall operation, the aim is to make it even more efficient and productive.

Offender Classification and Transfer

This section is responsible for:

- Initial classification and reclassification of all inmates sentenced to more than 124 days;
- All inmates requiring admission to the Ontario Correctional Institute, Guelph Correctional Centre Assessment and Treatment Unit or Millbrook Correctional Centre;
- Policy and procedural recommendations relating to the inmate classification system;
- Arranging and co-ordinating the transfer of all provincially-sentenced inmates between institutions in Ontario;
- The transfer of federally-sentenced inmates in Ontario from provincial jails and detention centres to federal institutions;
- The transfer of remanded inmates between the Metropolitan Toronto institutions;
- The administration of interprovincial agreements on the exchange of inmates;
- Liaison with the federal government for the exchange of inmates between Canada, the United States and Mexico, and
- Liaison with the Ontario Police Commission and CPIC officials.

The section also effects transfers for various police departments, Employment and Immigration Canada, Supreme Court of Ontario (Court of Appeal) and the defense bar, as necessary.

During 1984-85, approximately 16,000 inmates were processed through the classification system and about 30,000 inmates were transferred.

The section has a staff of 18 provincial bailiffs and one classification officer. The section has also seconded four female correctional officers

to train as provincial bailiffs and one provincial bailiff to train as a classification officer. This is part of the ministry's commitment to affirmative action.

The bailiff fleet consists of eight security-equipped vehicles, including four highway buses, which are all equipped with mobile radios and telephones.

The section provides weekly transportation services to every jail and detention centre in the province. This service allows the more effective use of available space and helps relieve pressure on those institutions which are experiencing overcrowding.

As the ministry liaison with Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) officials, the section has formalized procedures between various police departments and the ministry regarding the use of CPIC and the processing of outstanding charges on inmates. The section has also made a significant contribution to the ministry's self-sufficiency program through the transportation of equipment and produce. The section also continues to provide a mail distribution service, initiated in 1982, between institutions and main office.

As of April 1, 1985, the section also took over responsibility for the co-ordination and control of transfers of young offenders between ministry facilities.

Library Services Unit

The library services unit provides library service for both staff and inmates.

Inmate libraries are provided at all institutions, and approximately 139,000 volumes are available. The nature and size of the individual collection varies, depending upon the type and size of institution. More than 368,000 volumes were issued in 1984.

Staff library services are for the use of all staff. As well, volunteers, staff from agencies connected with the ministry, staff operating community resource centres and students doing research in the corrections field may also use the library services. Priority is given to ministry staff.

As well, the library services unit provides professional advice and support to institutional and regional libraries through its staff of four regional librarians.

Statistics

This section of the report provides statistics on the clients served by the ministry's various programs during the 1984-85 fiscal year and where appropriate, comparisons to previous years. A glossary is provided at the end of the section to clarify terms used within the tables.

TABLE 1
ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS

	1983-84	1984-85	% CHANGE
PERSONS	50,341	50,567	0.5
ADMISSIONS	68,138	67,785	-0.5
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	176,698	176,609	-0.1

The data in Table 1 show that during the last fiscal year, 50,567 persons were admitted to jails and detention centres a total of 67,785 times for 176,609 separate offences. It is clear that some persons were admitted more than once, and many had been charged with multiple offences. A person may be admitted to a jail or detention centre on remand prior to trial, may be held for immigration, or may be admitted subsequent to receiving a sentence of imprisonment. Comparative admission data for 1983-84 indicate a slight decline in the number of admissions and counts in 1984-85, and a slight increase in the number of people.

TABLE 2
SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT

	1983-84	1984-85	% CHANGE
PERSONS	40,376	40,468	0.2
SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT	50,248	49,682	-1.1
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	118,981	118,211	-0.6

Table 2 provides similar comparative data for sentences to imprisonment. A person sentenced to imprisonment may have been admitted on remand prior to the fiscal year in which he/she was sentenced. Again, the data show that some persons received more than one sentence, and that single sentences often reflected multiple offences.

TABLE 3
TYPE OF SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT BY SEX: 1984-85

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
FINE DEFAULT	14,928	1,125	16,053
PROVINCIAL (Not Fine Default)	29,569	1,973	31,542
FEDERAL	2,033	54	2,087
TOTAL	46,530	3,152	49,682

In Table 3, the total number of sentences to imprisonment are divided into three categories: fine default, provincial and federal. Fine default includes all sentences for which offenders were incarcerated for non-payment of fines. The federal category refers to all sentences of two years or more. It also includes federal inmates transferred to penitentiaries, who had been held in provincial institutions because they were federal parole violators, had escaped from a federal penitentiary, or had been transferred temporarily to enable them to attend court. As a result, the number indicated under federal is somewhat greater than the number of federal sentences issued. Sentences to imprisonment not included under fine default or federal are included in the provincial category.

TABLE 4

**DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO
SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT: 1984-85**

OFFENCE TYPE	COUNTS OF ALL OFFENCES			MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Homicide & Related	150	9	159	140	9	149
Serious Violent	1,449	28	1,477	962	28	990
Violent Sexual	736	8	744	502	3	505
B.&E. & Related	9,341	141	9,482	4,304	83	4,387
Sexual (Non-Violent)	266	28	294	141	25	166
Traffic/Import Drugs	1,491	187	1,678	1,092	153	1,245
Weapons Offences	1,149	36	1,185	707	28	735
Fraud & Related	6,595	1,283	7,878	1,853	356	2,209
Misc. Against Person	196	8	204	126	8	134
Theft/Possession	11,730	1,142	12,872	5,477	643	6,120
Assault & Related	4,739	228	4,967	2,999	148	3,147
Property Damage/Arson	2,190	108	2,298	816	53	869
Misc. Against Morals	79	23	102	47	12	59
Obstruct Justice	1,436	124	1,560	632	45	677
Possession Drugs	1,841	58	1,899	930	33	963
Traffic - Criminal Code	1,305	21	1,326	782	13	795
Breach Court Ord./ Escape	10,907	766	11,673	3,222	236	3,458
Drinking Driving	11,663	378	12,041	8,438	289	8,727
Misc. Against Public Ord.	2,549	181	2,730	1,147	84	1,231
Other Federal Statutes	2,195	293	2,488	522	76	598
Parole Violator	1,282	55	1,337	911	41	952
Highway Traffic Act	8,223	313	8,536	2,993	149	3,142
Liquor Control Act	17,713	1,465	19,178	5,654	510	6,164
Other Provincial Stats.	3,702	116	3,818	1,122	43	1,165
Municipal Bylaws	6,528	890	7,418	502	56	558
Unknown	810	57	867	509	28	537
Total	110,265	7,946	118,211	46,530	3,152	49,682

In 1984-85, offenders were sentenced to imprisonment for 118,211 counts of offences. In Table 4, a distribution of these offences is presented. Counts of all offences denotes the occurrence of each offence which received a sentence to imprisonment. Most serious offence represents the most serious offence within each admission set. Here, each admission is counted only once in the category which is deemed to be the most serious offence. The categories are presented in descending order of severity.

TABLE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT 1984-85

SENTENCE LENGTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
8 Days	7,992	868	8,860
8-15 Days	10,075	682	10,757
16-29 Days	4,526	254	4,780
30-89 Days	10,405	687	11,092
6 Months	5,284	304	5,588
12 Months	3,367	175	3,542
18 Months	1,502	65	1,567
24 Months	778	31	809
Penitentiary	2,033	54	2,087
Unknown	568	32	600
Total	46,530	3,152	49,682

Table 5 shows the distribution of aggregate sentences for each sentence to imprisonment. The penitentiary category is defined in the narrative with Table 3. Excluding the penitentiary group, the average aggregate sentences were: 72.2 days for males and 53.7 days for females.

TABLE 6
AGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED AND SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT 1984-85

AGE CATEGORIES	ADMISSIONS			SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
16 Years	1,242	161	1,403	665	64	729
17 Years	2,013	178	2,191	1,492	107	1,599
18 Years	2,340	206	2,546	1,901	120	2,021
19-20 Years	5,439	440	5,879	4,478	285	4,763
21-22 Years	5,452	410	5,862	4,607	280	4,887
23-25 Years	6,832	551	7,383	5,684	380	6,064
26-30 Years	8,172	713	8,885	6,669	504	7,173
31-35 Years	5,186	448	5,634	4,108	331	4,439
36-40 Years	3,556	323	3,879	2,853	236	3,089
41-50 Years	3,942	304	4,246	3,223	245	3,468
51-64 Years	2,182	146	2,328	1,869	100	1,969
65+	318	19	337	255	12	267
UNKNOWN	2	10	12	0	0	0
TOTAL	46,658	3,909	50,567	37,804	2,664	40,468

Table 6 represents the age distribution of persons admitted during the fiscal year. Any person admitted more than once during the year is counted only once, and the age is taken as of the first admission. The last three columns show the age distribution of persons sentenced to imprisonment. Again, persons receiving more than one sentence to imprisonment are counted only once, and age is taken as of the date of the initial sentence. Of note, admissions and sentences to imprisonment are down from 1983-84 in the younger categories and up in the older groups.

TABLE 7

OFFENCE TYPE AND SENTENCE LENGTH FOR FINE DEFAULTS: 1984-85

SENTENCE LENGTH	PROVINCIAL OFFENCES				CRIMINAL CODE	TOTAL	% PAID PRO RATA
	HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT	LIQUOR	OTHER PROV.	MUNICIPAL BYLAWS			
5 Days	82	1,866	111	257	163	2,479	28.9
5-7 Days	651	1,509	224	212	783	3,379	40.7
8-15 Days	1,018	1,687	151	65	1,582	4,503	48.2
16-29 Days	643	670	402	13	1,092	2,820	55.4
30-59 Days	355	190	91	8	1,451	2,095	62.1
60-89 Days	54	27	20	2	349	452	61.1
90+ Days	25	24	13	1	262	325	57.8
TOTAL	2,828	5,973	1,012	558	5,682	16,053	47.3
% PAID PRO RATA	57.3	35.2	55.9	46.2	53.5	47.3	

Table 7 indicates the types of offences and lengths of sentences associated with the non-payment of fines. In total, 16,053 sentences were served by fine defaulters. A majority (65%) of these sentences involved offences governed by the Provincial Offences Act. Most (65%) were 15 days or less. Often, individuals admitted in default of fines pay a portion of the fine after serving some of the sentence. This is shown in the table as "% Paid Pro Rata". The aggregate sentences of fine defaulters, excluding those who paid pro rata, represent only 8.7% of the aggregate sentences to be served in provincial institutions.

TABLE 8
ADMISSIONS AND SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT OF NATIVES: 1984-85

ADMISSIONS				
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS
PERSONS	3,250	560	3,810	7.5
ADMISSIONS	4,976	786	5,762	8.5
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	13,481	2,052	15,533	8.8

SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT				
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL SENTENCES
PERSONS	2,824	485	3,309	8.2
SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT	4,090	647	4,737	9.5
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	10,777	1,690	12,467	10.5

Table 8 provides data on Natives admitted or sentenced to imprisonment during 1984-85. Natives accounted for 8.5% of all provincial admissions and 9.5% of sentences to imprisonment.

TABLE 9
ADMISSIONS AND SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT OF THOSE
WITH PRIOR INCARCERATIONS: 1984-85

ADMISSIONS				
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS
PERSONS	23,981	1,409	25,390	50.2
ADMISSIONS	40,192	2,416	42,608	62.9
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	114,211	7,213	121,424	68.8

SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT				
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL SENTENCES
PERSONS	22,408	1,295	23,703	58.6
SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT	31,134	1,783	32,917	66.3
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	79,488	4,744	84,232	71.3

An important consideration within correctional populations is the prior record of those entering the system. Table 9 provides information on admissions and sentences to imprisonment of those with prior incarcerations within the province. Note that while they accounted for 50% of the persons admitted, nearly 70% of the counts of offences leading to admissions involved those with prior incarcerations.

TABLE 10
DAYS STAY BY REGION: 1984-85

INSTITUTION TYPE	REGION					TOTAL DAYS STAY
	CENTRAL	NORTH	EAST	WEST	METRO	
CORRECTIONAL CENTRES	321,054	69,004	144,508	217,447	146,931	898,944
JAILS & DCs	267,544	167,190	199,281	237,955	496,728	1,368,698
CAMPS	13,746	—	—	5,499	—	19,245
CRCs*	39,334	14,230	25,837	9,731	27,129	116,261
TOTAL	641,678	250,424	369,424	470,632	670,788	2,403,148

*Includes only actual days stay by T.A.P. inmates

The days stay are presented by region and by type of facility in Table 10. One days stay represents one inmate incarcerated for one day, and reflects the midnight counts in each institution. The CRC counts include only the days stay of inmates on temporary absence passes (T.A.P.s), and do not reflect the utilization of the CRCs by probationers, parolees or bailees.

TABLE 11
USE OF ACCOMMODATION — CORRECTIONAL CENTRES: 1984-85

INSTITUTION	DAILY COUNTS		TOTAL DAYS STAY
	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	
MALE			
BURTCH	260	215	78,430
GUELPH	634	596	217,447
HOUSE OF CONCORD	66	41	11,241
MAPLEHURST	404	375	136,852
MILLBROOK	282	266	97,250
MIMICO	665	372	135,690
MONTEITH	128	98	35,683
O.C.I.	219	207	75,492
RIDEAU	163	129	47,258
THUNDER BAY	121	91	33,321
TOTAL (MALE)	2,754*	2,380	868,664
FEMALE			
VANIER	115	83	30,280
TOTAL (PROV.)	2,862*	2,463	898,944

*These totals are the maximum counts for the system as a whole. The maximum counts for the individual institutions are not additive as they occurred on different days during the year.

It should be noted that the House of Concord was closed as of January 1st, 1985.

TABLE 12

USE OF ACCOMMODATION — JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES: 1984-85

INSTITUTION	DAILY COUNTS				DAYS STAY			
	MAXIMUM		AVERAGE		TOTAL		REMAND	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
BARRIE JAIL	127	8	98	3	35,842	995	20,604	460
BRANTFORD JAIL	79	1	52	0	19,107	1	9,095	0
BROCKVILLE JAIL	40	2	21	0	7,633	10	1,325	0
CHATHAM JAIL	57	0	36	0	13,315	0	3,443	0
COBOURG JAIL	45	1	28	0	10,337	3	2,039	0
CORNWALL JAIL	36	2	25	0	9,258	23	3,796	7
FORT FRANCES JAIL	21	2	12	0	4,460	111	1,390	0
HAILEYBURY JAIL	50	3	36	12	13,022	57	6,689	25
KENORA JAIL	104	19	69	0	25,234	4,318	4,258	638
LINDSAY JAIL	52	2	26	0	9,634	13	3,444	3
L'ORIGNAL JAIL	25	0	17	0	6,256	0	2,051	0
MONTEITH JAIL	32	0	18	0	6,451	0	1,982	0
NORTH BAY JAIL	84	3	53	0	19,346	148	6,150	56
OWEN SOUND JAIL	43	1	26	0	9,317	4	2,195	1
PARRY SOUND JAIL	49	3	34	0	12,281	54	4,813	12
PEMBROKE JAIL	41	3	25	0	9,021	36	2,568	2
PERTH JAIL	28	2	12	0	4,200	6	725	0
PETERBOROUGH JAIL	57	4	37	0	13,434	99	5,978	41
SARNIA JAIL	60	1	46	3	16,690	10	4,346	0
SAULT STE. MARIE JAIL	89	8	61	0	22,171	994	6,550	144
STRATFORD JAIL	44	0	30	8	10,970	0	2,487	0
SUDBURY JAIL	113	15	81	7	29,667	3,009	13,518	807
THUNDER BAY JAIL	105	12	77	0	28,195	2,718	8,360	431
TORONTO JAIL	557	0	453	0	165,209	0	113,203	0
WALKERTON JAIL	41	1	25	6	9,261	14	2,550	0
WHITBY JAIL	180	13	106	4	38,634	2,344	13,281	150
WINDSOR JAIL	121	9	93	17	34,051	1,545	16,163	726
ELGIN-MIDDLESEX DC	301	65	221	29	80,261	6,131	19,414	1,244
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH DC	399	48	308	0	112,277	10,661	45,247	2,924
NIAGARA DC	169	0	131	0	47,683	0	18,610	0
METRO TORONTO EAST DC	517	0	422	87	154,170	0	105,467	0
METRO TORONTO WEST DC	469	120	399	13	145,477	31,872	84,410	16,966
OTTAWA-CARLETON DC	251	20	198	7	72,153	4,711	28,615	1,245
QUINTE DC	179	14	136	0	49,763	2,691	12,578	628
WATERLOO DC	95	0	74	1	26,981	0	14,738	0
WELLINGTON DC	114	4	79		28,723	322	5,543	130
TOTAL	4,199	242	3,554	195	1,297,369	71,329	597,625	26,635

Table 12 shows the utilization of jails and DCs during the year. The remand days stay is shown as a subset of total days stay. In this report, inmates who have any outstanding charges are classified as remand prisoners. Research consistently shows that about 25% of the persons on remand have been convicted on one set of charges, but are awaiting disposition on another set.

TABLE 13
INTAKE TO PROBATION AND PAROLE

	1983-84	1984-85	% CHANGE
PROBATION	28,997	30,053	3.6
PAROLE	3,778	4,223	11.8

The total cases commencing terms on probation or parole during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are shown on Table 13. Probation terms imposed which extend existing orders are not considered additional intake. Of interest, 28.8% of new probation orders included community service orders and 21.5% included restitution orders.

TABLE 14
AVERAGE TOTAL COUNT: PROBATION AND PAROLE

	1983-84	1984-85	% CHANGE
PROBATION	36,902	37,974	2.9
PAROLE	1,485	1,652	11.2

Table 14 provides the average total count data based on the twelve month-end balances. CSOs represent 15.3% of daily probation cases and restitution cases represent 15.4%.

TABLE 15
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE COMMENCING PROBATION OR
PAROLE DURING 1984-85

AGE CATEGORIES	PROBATION			PAROLE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16 Years	2,225	468	2,693	190	4	194
17 Years	2,563	524	3,087	199	4	203
18 Years	2,190	374	2,564	203	6	209
19-20 Years	3,488	635	4,123	464	21	485
21-22 Years	2,398	514	2,912	423	21	444
23-25 Years	2,657	587	3,244	522	50	572
26-30 Years	2,866	694	3,560	598	53	651
31-35 Years	1,809	468	2,277	332	34	366
36-40 Years	1,338	386	1,724	247	31	278
41-50 Years	1,455	383	1,838	218	16	234
51-64 Years	745	241	986	120	5	125
65+ Years	95	15	110	13	0	13
Unknown	1	3	4	0	0	0
Total	23,830	5,292	29,122	3,529	245	3,774

Probation and parole data in Tables 15 through 18 are based on the computerized client information system and do not include all cases referenced in Table 13, which is based on aggregated workload summary data.

TABLE 16

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES LEADING TO TERMS OF

PROBATION COMMENCING DURING 1984-85

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Homicide & Related	11	8	19
Serious Violent	291	27	318
Violent Sexual	466	5	471
B. & E. & Related	3,421	167	3,588
Sexual (Non Violent)	399	50	449
Traffic/Import Drugs	259	45	304
Weapons Offences	737	73	810
Fraud & Related	1,774	1,023	2,797
Misc. Against Person	175	19	194
Theft/Possession	6,499	2,645	9,144
Assault & Related	2,858	390	3,248
Property Damage/Arson	2,057	155	2,212
Misc. Against Morals	71	15	86
Obstruct Justice	235	57	292
Possession Drugs	735	101	836
Traffic - Criminal Code	272	20	292
Breach Court Ord./Escape	390	69	459
Drinking Driving	2,005	166	2,171
Misc. Against Public Ord.	632	135	767
Other Federal Statutes	138	37	175
Parole Violator	0	0	0
Highway Traffic Act	9	2	11
Liquor Control Act	3	0	3
Other Provincial Stats.	16	10	26
Municipal Bylaws	1	0	1
Unknown	376	73	449
Total	23,830	5,292	29,122

Each probation term is counted only once and is categorized according to the most serious offence among the charges leading to the term of probation.

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE PROBATION TERMS

COMMENCING DURING 1984-85

LENGTH OF PROBATION TERM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
3 Months or Less	730	163	893
6 Months or Less	2,946	801	3,747
12 Months or Less	10,027	2,406	12,433
15 Months or Less	495	88	583
18 Months or Less	2,482	538	3,020
24 Months or Less	5,185	931	6,116
36 Months or Less	1,850	351	2,201
Over 36 Months	115	14	129
TOTAL	23,830	5,292	29,122

As with institutional admissions, persons on probation ultimately receive more than one term of probation. The aggregate probation terms shown in Table 17 are calculated from the beginning of the first probation order. Additional terms tend to extend the probation end date. Thus, there are terms which exceed the one term upper boundary of three years.

TABLE 18

CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO PROBATION TERM

COMMENCING DURING 1984-85

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
NO PRIORS	13,239	4,052	17,291
PRIOR PROBATION ONLY	1,382	336	1,718
PRIOR INCARCERATION ONLY	6,004	617	6,621
PRIOR PROBATION & PRIOR INCARCERATION	3,205	287	3,492
TOTAL	23,830	5,292	29,122

Contacts with the correctional system prior to probation terms during 1984-85 are shown in Table 18. The majority (59%) of probation terms involve those with no prior experience with either probation or incarceration.

TABLE 19
ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATISTICS: 1984-85

TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL, IN-PERSON HEARINGS HELD (this includes reviews and post-suspension hearings, as well as initial hearings)	10,257
TOTAL CASE REVIEW HEARINGS HELD AT REGIONAL OFFICES	4,472
TOTAL PAROLE GRANTED OR PAROLE DENIED DECISIONS MADE	7,868
TOTAL PAROLE RELEASES	4,076

TABLE 20
RESULTS OF CASES PAROLED: 1984-85

RESULT OF CASES PAROLED	No.	% of parole releases
SUSPENDED/WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN	56	1.4%
REVOKED	834	20.5%
SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION	3,186	78.2%
TOTAL PAROLE RELEASES	4,076	100.0%

(Of those revoked, 131 involved a conviction on new charges. This represents 3.0% of the paroles effected during the year.)

Case consideration activities of the Ontario Board of Parole are summarized in Table 19. During the year, 4,076 individuals were released on parole. In total, 14,729 decisions were made at institutional hearings and case review meetings.

Glossary of Terms

ADMISSION	Any entrance to a jail or detention centre on a new set of charges for the purpose of awaiting a court hearing or trial or of serving a sentence.
PERSON	During the fiscal year, one person may represent multiple admissions, multiple sentences to imprisonment and/or multiple orders of probation. In certain tables, each person is counted only once, regardless of the activity he/she generated.
COUNTS OF OFFENCES	Many admissions or terms of probation are the result of multiple offences. Counts of offences refers to the total number of such offences.
SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT	A sentence of imprisonment imposed during the fiscal year, regardless of the date of admission. Additional sentences imposed during one continuous period of incarceration are not counted as separate sentences.
FINE DEFAULT	Any term of imprisonment resulting from the non-payment of a fine(s).
PROVINCIAL SENTENCE	Any aggregate sentence to imprisonment less than two years.
FEDERAL SENTENCE	An aggregate sentence to imprisonment of two years or longer. This category also includes federal inmates returned to a penitentiary. This latter group may have escaped, violated parole or mandatory supervision, or may have been placed temporarily in a provincial institution for the purpose of attending court.
DAYS STAY	The total number of days of incarceration during the fiscal year, e.g. one inmate incarcerated for 30 days = 30 days stay, 30 inmates incarcerated for 1 day = 30 days stay.
NET AGGREGATE SENTENCE	The total sentence imposed for an offence or, group of offences. Time actually served is less than aggregate sentence because of remission, parole and early release temporary absence passes.

CARLON
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Document
Reference



**MINISTRY
OF
CORRECTIONAL
SERVICES**
ANNUAL REPORT
1986





A network of young offender open custody residences developed by the ministry offers youths found guilty of minor offences an opportunity to learn social responsibility in the community while continuing schooling or employment.



To:

His Honour,
The Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario

May it please Your Honour,

It is my pleasure to present to you
the annual report of the Ministry
of Correctional Services for the
fiscal year ending March 31, 1986.

I trust that the contents of the
attached will prove to be
interesting and informative to you
and to the members of the
Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

Ken Keyes
Minister

To:

The Honourable Ken Keyes
Minister

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for
your approval the annual report of
the Ministry of Correctional
Services for the year 1985/86.

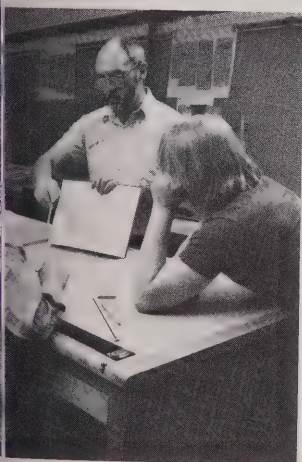
Its pages detail a year of challenge
and achievement as ministry
personnel maintained
consistently high levels of service
to client groups while developing
the new programs and services
required for full implementation
of the *Young Offenders Act*.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert M. McDonald
Deputy Minister

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Cover
 al 1985/86 was a year of adjustment as
 ministry worked to develop programs and
 ties to meet the special needs of young
 rders. The young persons pictured are
 inuing their studies in a fully-accredited
 ation program at Maplehurst Correctional
 re in Milton.

Introduction to the Ministry of Correctional Services

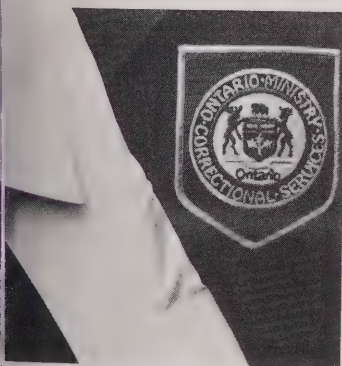
The ministry has jurisdiction over offenders age 18 and over sentenced to prison terms of less than two years, or probation terms of up to three years. Prison sentences of two years or more are administered by Correctional Service of Canada.

Under the Young Offenders Act, Canada, the ministry also holds responsibility for 16- and 17-year-old offenders, up to their 18th birthday.

The role of the ministry is twofold:

1. To provide opportunities for offenders to adjust their behaviour in keeping with society's expectations

2. To provide society with protection from unlawful behaviour



Correctional Programming

Institutional custody or "imprisonment" makes up just a fraction of the ministry's scope of activity. On any given day, more than 85 per cent of offenders under the ministry's care are serving their sentences under community supervision by ministry probation and parole personnel.

Correctional programs are administered by five regional offices throughout the province. Each office is responsible for the

full range of correctional services, from probation and parole supervision to secure detention and custody.

Correctional programs are designed to provide a continuum of services, tailored to the individual needs of each offender.

Education, personal counselling, treatment, vocational training and work experience are just some of the components of programs developed for offenders, in the community as well as in institutional environments.

Community Programs

PROBATION

Some offenders are judged by the courts not to require imprisonment and are sentenced to terms of probation. A probation order specifies the conditions under which the offender may remain in the community.

Conditions may include:

- regular reporting to a probation/parole officer
- requirements to perform community service
- orders that the offender make direct restitution to the victim
- restrictions on personal freedoms such as alcohol consumption and right of association

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PERMITS

Offenders completing sentences in the community include those released from institutions on temporary absence permits for employment, education, health or personal reasons.

Temporary absence has proven to be an effective means of keeping inmates in touch with the realities of the community, in anticipation of their re-integration into society.

PAROLE

Community correctional services are also directed to those released from institutions on parole. Inmates are eligible for parole after having served at least one-third of their sentence.

Correctional Facilities

JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES

Adult offenders enter the correctional system through one of the province's jails or detention centres. These facilities provide custody for temporary or transient inmates; those remanded for court appearances or other judicial proceedings; inmates awaiting transfer to other institutions and offenders serving sentences of less than 124 days.

Detention centres are large regional centres ranging in capacity from 114 to 380 inmates. Jails are small local facilities with capacities ranging from 20 to 129, the Toronto Jail being the only exception with a capacity of 414.

Because they hold a complete spectrum of types of offenders, these facilities are designed for maximum security (cell accommodation).

Persons sentenced to terms of incarceration greater than 124 days are generally transferred to a correctional centre. Those sentenced to two years or more are transferred to a federal penitentiary.

CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

Ontario's 10 correctional centres are long-stay institutions for offenders serving sentences of up to two years. Correctional centres range in capacity from 120 to 516 inmates. With one exception, correctional centres provide a medium or minimum security environment. Millbrook

Correctional Centre, located in Millbrook, Ontario, houses inmates who present behaviour problems or a security risk in a maximum security environment.

TREATMENT FACILITIES

The Ontario Correctional Institute is a 220-bed treatment facility providing clinical services including general medicine, psychotherapy, group counselling, dentistry, self-awareness training and other therapeutic programs.

Treatment services are also available at the 50-bed Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit, part of the Guelph Correctional Centre.

Both facilities accept inmates on a referral basis from other correctional institutions.

FORESTRY CAMPS

Two forestry camps provide outdoor work environments in minimum security settings. The camps, situated in remote locations, provide accommodation for 40 to 60 male inmates each. Work projects include pruning, thinning and clearing of county forests and conservation areas. Camp inmates also perform community work such as cutting firewood for provincial parks and other institutions.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES

Community resource centres are operated by private organizations under contract to the ministry to provide residential and counselling services to offenders completing institutional sentences. Inmates are released to the care of community resource centres on temporary absence from correctional institutions. Residents generally work or attend school. Those who earn an income pay taxes, room and board, and may contribute to the

support of their families.

CRC residents participate in a wide variety of programs intended to assist them with their re-integration into society.

YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES / SERVICES

On April 1, 1985, the federal Young Offenders Act took effect for 16- and 17-year-olds in Ontario. The new law acknowledges that young persons who break the law may be subject to discipline, control and supervision, but emphasizes the importance of active participation by youth workers, parents and the community.

While most young offenders receive terms of probation from the courts, those found guilty of serious offences or judged to be a danger to society may receive a custody disposition. Those who had passed their 16th birthday at the time of arrest are committed to either a secure custody or open custody community residential setting operated by or under contract to the Ministry of Correctional Services. Young offender custody services must be separate and apart from adult services.

Youth in custody are provided with specialized correctional programs including education, life-skills development counselling and treatment for mental or behavioural disorders.

If you would like additional copies of this report or more information about Ontario's correctional system, contact:

Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario
M1L 4P1
(416) 750-3333

Minister's Advisory Committee on Corrections (MACC)

The Minister's Advisory Committee on Corrections was established in 1959, under the title Minister's Advisory Council for the Treatment of the Offender.

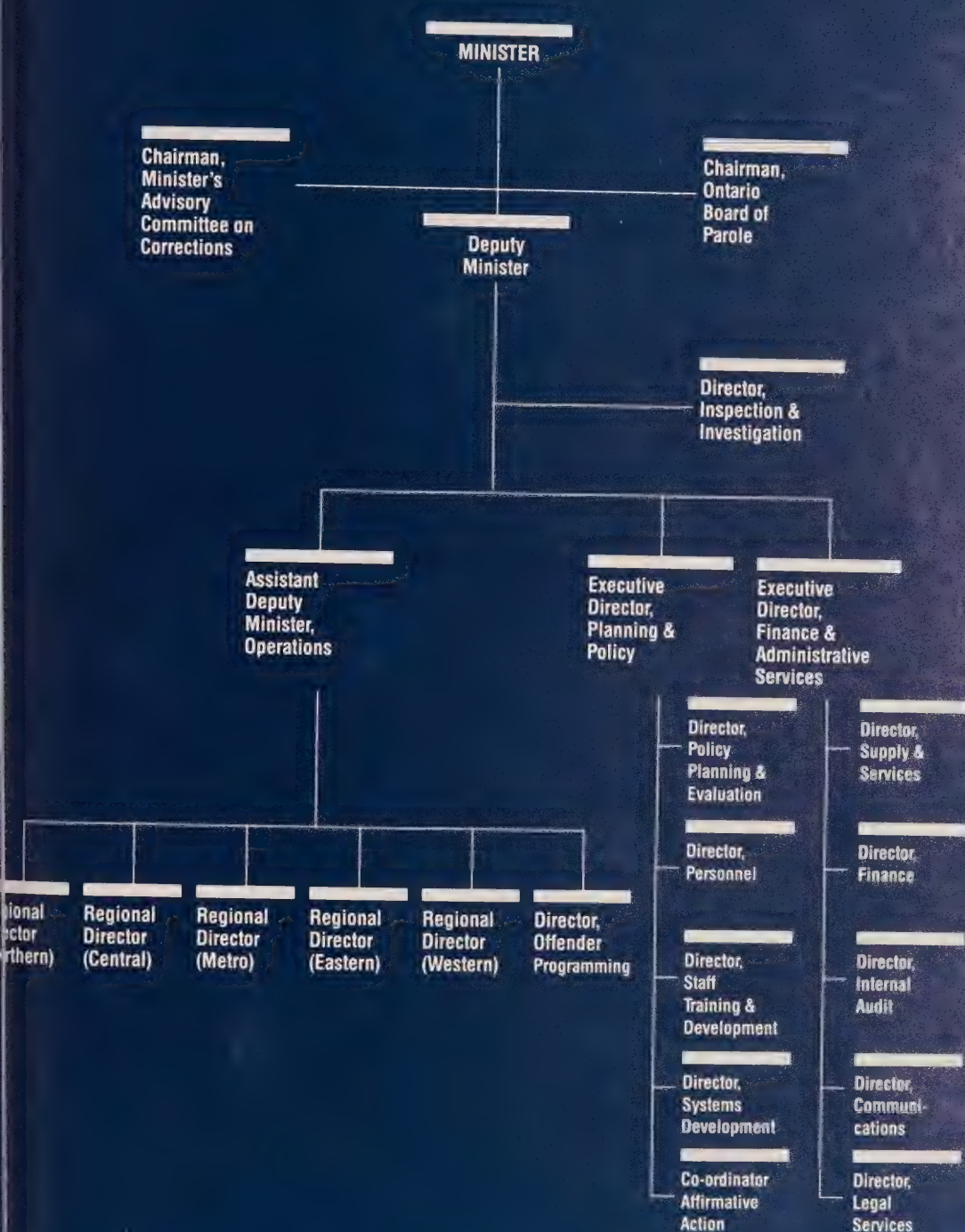
The board has 11 community members drawn from legal, law enforcement, religious and business backgrounds. The committee acts as an important sounding board with respect to policies and programs, ranging from aftercare services to ministry education programs. Members also examine broad philosophical issues which affect corrections and present a community perspective to the minister.

Members of the Minister's Advisory Committee on Corrections (MACC) 1985 / 86

Rev. Massey Lombardi, O.F.M.
(Chairman)
Mr. Donald Bruce Banks
Mr. Melvin James Friesen
Mrs. Penelope Hodge
Mrs. Denise Marguerite Korpan
Mr. Michael McAuliffe
Ms Mary Ellen McIntyre
Ms Loretta Okimaw
Ms Jean M.A. Schwenger
Mr. Raymond G. Selbie
Mr. Dave Worth

Ministry of Correctional Services

Organizational Chart — April 1986



Ontario Board of Parole

Parole in Ontario is supervised conditional release of offenders who are serving sentences of less than two years in provincial institutions. The Parole Act (Federal) and the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services Act and accompanying regulations define the eligibility and criteria for parole.

The Ontario Board of Parole is responsible to the Minister of Correctional Services for providing hearings automatically for all offenders serving sentences in excess of six months. Those who are serving less than six months must make formal application to the board.

A quorum of three board members, comprised of one full-time member and two community part-time members, reviews each case on an individual basis. Inmates are eligible for parole consideration after having served one-third of their sentence. However, inmates may apply for early parole consideration under exceptional or compelling circumstances.

Once released, the parolee serves the remainder of the sentence under supervision, subject to terms stipulated by the board. The board may revoke or terminate parole for non-compliance with conditions.

The primary goal of the board is to assist offenders with their reintegration into the community with minimum risk to society.

Four additional full-time members were added increasing the complement to 17 full-time members including the five regional vice chairmen.

Five part-time community members completed their six-year

term of service, 13 resigned and five new members were appointed. Eighteen vacancies were not filled.

As appointments of full-time and community members were made at different times through the year, regional orientation and basic training sessions for new members were conducted throughout the year. Full-time members provided on-the-job training and supervision of all community members.

In May 1986, the board held its annual provincial professional development conference, hosted by the western regional board in Kitchener, Ontario.

Each region conducted three to four regional board membership meetings during the year.

The board experienced a decrease in workload. This was due to a reduction of sentenced admissions to correctional institutions and the transfer of 16- and 17-year-olds from the adult system, where they were eligible for parole into the young offender system.

During 1985/86, there were:

- 3,757 parole releases
- 3,148 (83.8 per cent) successfully completed
- 609 (16.2 per cent) revoked
- 71 (1.9 per cent) revoked because of further convictions while on parole.

The board revised its policy and procedure manual to reflect current civil rights legislation, including the Ontario Human Rights Code, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The board was active in the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities, participating in three

meetings during the year. A statement on the philosophy of parole in Canada was drafted by the body and distributed publicly. A response was also made to the work of the criminal law review and a submission made to the sentencing commission. In addition, discussions were held regarding proposed changes to the Federal Parole Act.

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

Suite 201
2195 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4S 2B1
(416) 963-0368

Miss Donna Clark
Chairman

Jerome A. Lefebvre
Executive Vice Chairman

John S. Morrison
Special Projects Co-ordinator
and part-time member, Central
Region

Rhoda Weltman
Program & Policy Co-ordinator

NORTHERN REGIONAL BOARD

Suite 502
128 Larch Street
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 5J8
(705) 675-4227

William H. Roy
Vice Chairman

*James L. McFadden

WESTERN REGIONAL BOARD

P.O. Box 1716
Guelph, Ontario
N1H 6Z9
(519) 822-0482

Reginald P.G. Barrett
Vice Chairman

*David R. Maben

*Marjorie E. Nicholson

Inspection and Investigation Branch

EASTERN REGIONAL BOARD

Suite 304
1055 Princess Street
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 1H3
(613) 545-4470
Jack E. Fraser
Vice Chairman
Leo V. White

WEST CENTRAL REGIONAL BOARD

Room 134
91 Steeles Avenue East
Brampton, Ontario
L6T 1Y7
(905) 876-4733
L. Jane Hackett
Vice Chairman
Frances E. Baines
Marion A. L. Polonoski

CENTRAL REGIONAL BOARD

Suite 204, 2nd floor
95 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2B1
(416) 963-0880
George G. McFarlane
Vice Chairman
Charles A. Dymond
Gordon H. Freel
Dennis M. Murphy
Dale W. Nusca

includes full-time members

INSPECTIONS

In 1985/86, the branch carried out inspections of 55 correctional institutions, 33 community resource centres and 37 probation/parole offices. Forty-seven blueprints were reviewed pertaining to renovations/additions to existing facilities and 14 safety and security inspections were also performed.

INVESTIGATIONS

The branch investigated incidents involving ministry staff and inmates, the operation and administration of institutions and complaints from the community about incidents involving the ministry. In 1985/86, the branch conducted 76 such investigations.

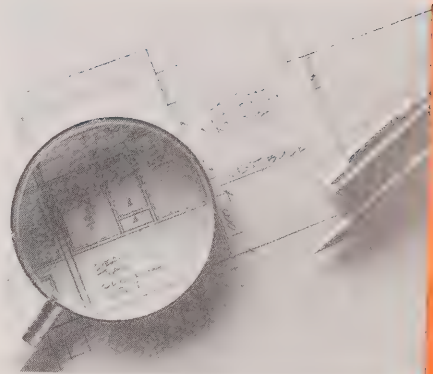
PREVENTATIVE SECURITY

The branch promoted preventative security by assisting local managers in developing crisis security measures in institutions.

This was accomplished by:

- alerting senior ministry officials to actual or potential crisis situations
- providing intelligence reports
- liaising with the ministry's crisis intervention teams, the federal solicitor general's office and various police jurisdictions

The branch also provided consulting services regarding security procedures and equipment to the ministry and to other correctional authorities. The branch personnel assisted in the training of institutional staff at seminars.

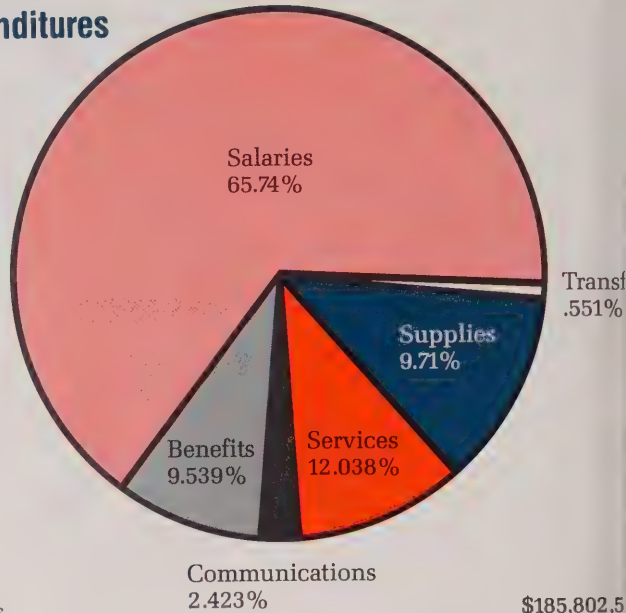


Finance and Administrative Services Division

The finance and administrative services division provided a range of financial and information support services to the ministry in the areas of financial planning, processing, budgeting, recording and control.

The division is comprised of five branches: supply and services; finance; internal audit; communications; and legal services.

Actual Expenditures 1985 / 86



Salaries & Wages	\$185,802.5
Employee Benefits	26,961.2
Transportation & Communications	6,848.0
Services	34,023.5
Supplies & Equipment	34,126.0
Transfer Payments	1,558.5
SUB-TOTAL	\$289,319.7
Less: Recoveries	6,689.1
TOTAL	\$282,630.6

Note: Percentages are based on the total actual expenditure \$282,630,600.
Supplies and equipment percentage net of recoveries.

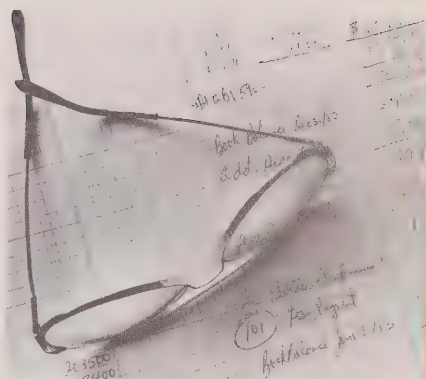
MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES / EXPENDITURES BY STANDARD ACCOUNTS CLASSIFICATION

1986 / 87 Estimates (\$000)	Standard Accounts Classification	1985 / 86 Estimates (\$000)	Actuals (\$000)	1984 / Actuals (\$000)
196,289.5	Salaries & Wages	172,148.1	185,802.5	160,49
29,800.2	Employee Benefits	25,245.9	26,961.2	24,21
8,354.0	Transportation and Communications	6,961.2	6,848.0	6,03
43,626.0	Services	35,070.4	34,023.5	26,62
35,938.5	Supplies and Equipment	29,276.7	34,126.0	30,87
901.0	Transfer Payments	843.6	1,558.5	1,53
314,909.2	Subtotal	269,545.9	289,319.7	249,78
62,600.0	Less: Special Warrant	65,500.0	65,500.0	N
—	Less: Statutory Appropriations	25.5	6.0	2
1,800.0	Less: Recoveries	1,719.6	6,689.1	4,86
250,509.2*	TOTAL	202,300.8	217,124.6	244,89

*Amount to be voted at time of publication.

EXPLANATION OF MAJOR CHANGES BETWEEN 1986 / 87 ESTIMATES AND 1985 / 86 ESTIMATES

	(\$000)
Salary Awards	12,867.1
OA Funding	17,793.6
Funds for Additional Accommodation	12,500.0
Expansion of Community Programs	3,500.0
Cost Escalation	3,200.0
Constraint	(4,900.0)
Special Warrant	2,900.0
Miscellaneous	347.7
TOTAL	48,208.4



Finance Branch

The finance branch provided accounting and budgeting analysis services to ministry management through two sections: accounts and budget.

ACCOUNTS

This section was responsible for expenditure and revenue accounting which included payroll, accounts payable, travel and relocation expenses; revenue and accounts receivable.

operated a centralized accounts payable system, controlled input the Integrated Payroll Personnel Employee Benefits System (PEBS) to generate all pay cheques and operated the ministry's accountable advance account. The section also processed all revenue and prepared invoices and controls accounts receivables for cost-sharing agreements.

BUDGET

This section advised managers of projected surpluses or shortfalls through continuous analysis and forecasts. Reviews were published monthly reports to senior management. A year-end financial report was published which provided performance and accounting variances.

The budget section provided the Management Board Secretariat and the Ministry of Treasury and Economics with information for central government planning and cash flow control.

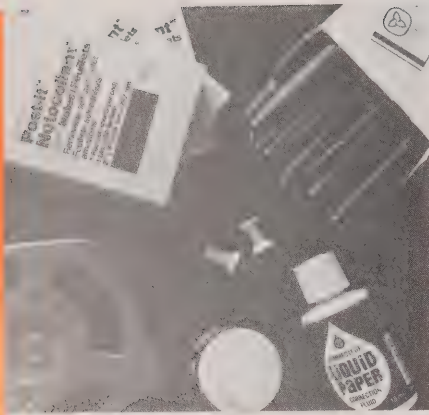
Internal Audit Branch

The internal audit branch assisted management to carry out its duties more effectively by:

- ensuring that control processes were in place and functioning effectively
- identifying potential control problems or issues
- making recommendations to correct identified weaknesses

During 1985 / 86, the branch completed 53 internal audits of ministry programs as follows:

Audit	Number Completed
Branch Reviews	4
Correctional Centres	4
Community Resource Centres	12
Detention Centres	5
Jails	15
Area Probation and Parole Offices	7
Special Audit Assignments	6
TOTAL	53



Supply and Services Branch

The supply and services branch continued to provide the ministry with support services including purchasing, inventory control, office services, construction and maintenance supervision, accommodation and the design and planning of new facilities and renovations to existing structures.

ASSETS CONTROL

Phase III of a mobile radio implementation program was completed to add another 14 institutions to the province-wide system.

The Bluewater Centre for Young Offenders was added to the moveable assets program.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

This section completed five capital construction projects including Brockville, Cornwall, Pembroke and Sudbury jails and the Bluewater Centre for Young Offenders near Goderich. Numerous renovation and alteration projects were also undertaken as part of a continuing program of upgrading older facilities.

FACILITIES DESIGN PLANNING

During fiscal 1985/86, the section continued to provide planning and architectural design services for institutional accommodation and program facilities. In addition to developing working plans for major capital construction, the section offered advice and assistance in the implementation of in-house renovation projects.

The section was also responsible for the development of plans for young offender facilities and treatment centres.

OFFICE SERVICES

During the year, the office services section purchased, in consultation with the Ministry of Government Services, numerous telephone, paging, and intercom systems.

The section employed two couriers for the Metropolitan Toronto area and suburbs, delivering and picking up documents and materials.

This section also provided supervision of maintenance, construction, landscaping, snow removal, general housekeeping, plumbing, electrical, moving furniture, stores, mailing service and the servicing of equipment such as typewriters, calculators, and all other electrical equipment.

PURCHASING

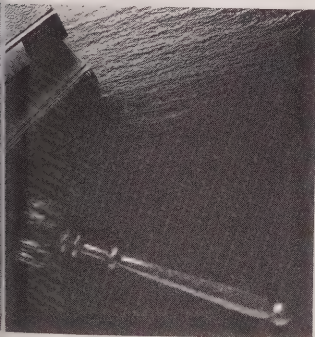
New purchasing policies and procedures were devised and distributed to all field locations having purchasing authority.

Purchasing officers participated a number of manufacturing opportunity shows throughout Ontario.

Legal Services Branch

The legal services branch continued to provide general legal services to the Ministry of Correctional Services and the Ontario Board of Parole. Staffed by the Ministry of the Attorney General, the branch offered advice and guidance to staff on legal questions relating to the ministry. It also assisted in the preparation of litigation and claim settlements and the drafting of contracts, and acted as counsel before judicial and administrative tribunals.

During 1985/86, the legal services branch was actively involved in interpretation and implementation of the Young Offenders Act. This included participation in discussions with federal and provincial officials relating to possible changes to that legislation. The branch also participated in numerous staff training activities to ensure that ministry employees were kept current on legal developments.



Communications Branch

The communications branch provided information on ministry programs and activities to the news media and the public; it also provided communications advice and support services to ministry staff.

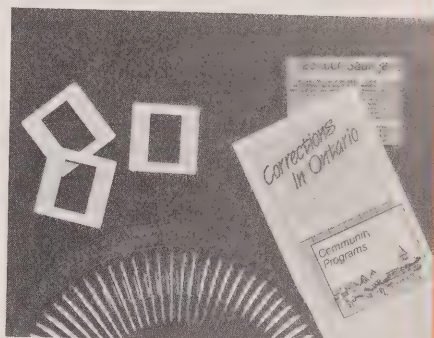
The branch prepared the ministry's annual report, which describes ministry programs and activities, and a variety of brochures, pamphlets, posters and other informational material.

Special attention was given to the production of material for use by students. Pamphlets were updated regularly and new material was produced as needed. Audio-visual material and supporting publications for students were prepared on an ongoing basis. Some of this material was informational and some was aimed at crime prevention.

Six issues of a bi-monthly newsletter, "Correctional Update", kept staff, judges, police forces and other interested parties informed about ministry programs and activities. During 1985/86, "Correctional Update" received the Award of Merit in the government staff publications category of the Information Officers' FORUM awards.

The branch provided assistance to ministry staff to help them in improving public awareness and understanding of corrections, and the ministry's programs, procedures and goals. This included guidance and support for staff involved in public presentations or dealing with media enquiries.

Displays were provided to field staff to help them take an active role in community seminars, Community Justice Week activities, local fairs and career days.



Planning and Policy Division

The planning and policy division provided operational and strategic planning; development and review of ministry policy; program review and evaluation; human resources management and planning.

The division is comprised of the following branches: policy, planning and evaluation; personnel; staff training and development; management information systems and the affirmative action program.

Personnel Branch

The personnel branch provided human resources management services in the areas of personnel records, classification and audit, employee benefits counselling, staff relations, staffing and human resources planning.

The branch is divided into four main sections: human resources planning; staff relations and compensation; personnel services; and French-language services.

FRENCH-LANGUAGE SERVICES

The French-language services section assisted in the provision of French-language services in order to ensure an adequate level of bilingual capability, where required.

At present, 29 probation/parole offices, 17 institutions and four regional parole boards provide French-language services in areas of the province with significant concentrations of francophones.

During 1985/86, the ministry continued to improve the quantity and quality of its French-language services. Initiatives included: the appointment of a bilingual communications officer in the communications branch; the revision and expansion of the ministry's English/French lexicon of correctional and related terminology; and the inclusion of a subsection regarding the staffing of positions requiring French-language capability in the ministry's personnel policies and procedures manual.

As a result of a policy of bilingual signage adopted by the ministry's operations division, vehicles servicing the designated and appropriate areas now display bilingual decals.

The ministry continued to recruit French-speaking employees. New employees with French language skills were hired for institutions and field offices located in the designated and appropriate areas of the province.

The number of employees involved in French-language training reached 80 during the year. Participants were involved in in-house training programs as well as courses offered at designated centres. A workshop on written French was also offered.

The increased use of bilingual signs, pamphlets, forms, director listings, letterheads and telephone responses improved access to the ministry.

STAFF RELATIONS AND COMPENSATION

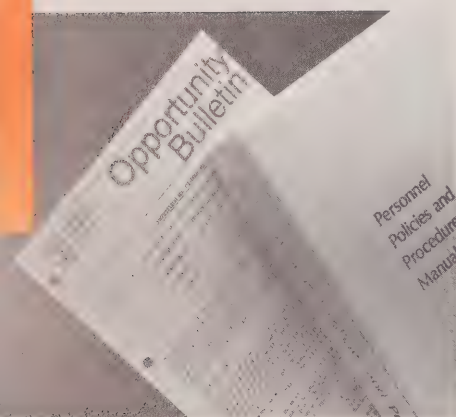
The staff relations and compensation sections were amalgamated during the 1984/85 re-organization of the ministry.

Managers continued to participate in local and ministry-level employee relations committee meetings. Managers and personnel administrators were also involved in mediation to resolve employee grievances.

With input from ministry management, personnel administrators represented the ministry at government-level negotiations with the union. Discussions centred on such topics as salaries, working conditions and employee benefits.

PERSONNEL SERVICES

The personnel services section provided a full range of personnel services for ministry managers



within main office and maintained a comprehensive personnel records system for the ministry.

Staff provided advice and assistance in such areas as staffing, classification, staff relations, employee benefits and pay administration.

The personnel records staff continued to maintain the ministry's personnel information systems and records and also played an important role in the implementation of the regular part-time employment program.

HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING

The human resources planning section provided ministry management with services in the areas of succession planning, performance planning and review, and selection techniques.

During 1985/86, this unit reviewed the performance planning and review system, resulting in several recommendations for future implementation.

This section co-ordinated the training of approximately 40 ministry managers in personnel selection techniques and participated with the staff training and development branch in training managers in the performance planning and review system.

The centralized recruitment of sectional officers was expanded and at year-end was operating fully in three regions and partially in one other region.

This section prepared a framework for succession planning which is under study by senior management.

As a result of a new collective agreement recognizing part-time civil servants, the ministry identified approximately 140 regular part-time positions. The incumbents in these positions will enjoy civil servant status and enhanced employee benefits.

The ministry was chosen as one of five ministries which will pilot the human resources planning component of the Corporate Human Resources Information System (CHRIS). This is a computerized data base designed to improve employee and job information used for human resources planning.

In the summer of 1985, the ministry provided approximately 220 jobs to students and young persons in offices and institutions across the province.

Policy, Planning and Evaluation Branch

During 1985/86, the branch directed the development of the ministry's corporate plan, a document intended to guide ministry operations for the next five years. The branch management structure was stabilized during the year with the addition of several complement positions.

At year-end, the branch was comprised of five sections.

CORPORATE POLICY

This section was responsible for development of corporate policy; briefing the minister and deputy minister; liaison with central agencies of government and other levels of government; and consultation with ministry's operational staff concerning policy issues.

MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND ANALYSIS

This section was responsible for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of management process strategies.

RESOURCE PLANNING AND ANALYSIS

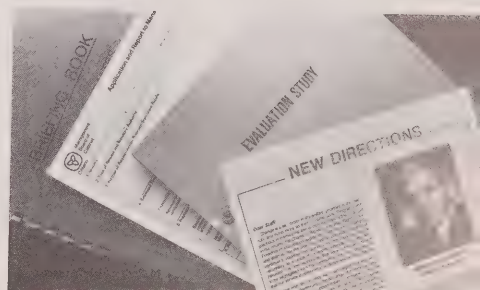
This section was responsible for co-ordination of ministry resource allocation and estimates; liaison with the Management Board Secretariat; preparation of estimates briefing material; and analysis of resource utilization.

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

This section conducted research projects and was responsible for program evaluations and operational statistics.

SPECIAL CORPORATE PROJECTS

This section was responsible for enhancing corporate communications.



Management Information Systems Branch

The management information systems branch is responsible for providing the effective management of information resources throughout the ministry so that high quality and timely information is available for operational and decision support when and where it is needed. It is also responsible for creating and supporting the environment necessary for the improvement of ministry productivity through the advantageous use of information technology.

The organizational structure of the branch is outlined in the list below. It consists of four sections, each headed by a senior manager, reporting to the branch director.

During fiscal 1985/86, the Management Information Systems Branch was organized as follows:



- **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES** responsible for:
 - offender registry
 - records management
 - central files
 - word processing
 - data entry
 - branch internal services

- **CUSTOMER SERVICES** responsible for:
 - ensuring information management, computer-related education and training
 - the microcomputer information centre
- **INFORMATION RESOURCES** responsible for:
 - strategic and operational planning
 - information policy development
 - data administration
- **SYSTEMS SERVICES** responsible for:
 - development, maintenance and operations of all computer-based information systems

During the year, an information systems strategic planning study was completed to determine the most appropriate and cost effective approaches for meeting the ministry's information needs over the next three to five years. The branch began implementing the recommendations of this study.

Conceptual design for a new offender information system was completed during the year. The new system will integrate all offender related information under a unified framework and provide instantaneous retrieval capabilities to all institutions, offices and the Ontario Board of Parole.

An information resource management function was set up to improve the quality and availability of corporate information. This unit also undertook information planning in order to respond to program needs.

An information centre was set up to promote the use of microcomputers throughout the ministry. Microcomputer applications have been developed for word processing, financial planning, probation/parole case management, institutional trust/incentive accounting and other operational activities.

Computer literacy/training courses were provided to prepare ministry staff for a major infusion of new information technology.

Other major accomplishments during 1985/86 were:

- the re-organization of offender registry, to provide faster and more accurate service to ministry-users
- the issuance of the ministry's financial and administrative procedures manual and re-issuance of personnel, probation/parole, and adult information systems manuals
- the completion of an office automation pilot to assess the impact and value of integrated word processing, electronic mail and mail logging features

Staff Training and Development Branch

During 1985/86 more than 5,000 ministry participants attended 2 training programs. The total volume of this activity equalled 16,200 person-days of training, making the branch one of the most active training units in the Ontario Public Service.

A major component of this training has been the basic

training programs offered for institutional and probation/parole staff. The probationary correctional officer basic training program was revised in 1984/85. Due to new hirings in 1985/86, enrollment in these programs increased significantly over the previous year. Two hundred forty correctional officers and 51 probation/parole officers successfully completed their basic training requirements in 1985/86.

The Young Offenders Act has also meant the expansion of training. A variety of specialized training programs were developed for institutional and probation staff, and a series of specific skills courses were also delivered to staff working in open custody facilities. Approximately 1600 staff attended YOA training programs.

The branch offered courses in program management as well as courses to develop specific skills. Many courses were redesigned to meet new requirements for job skills and have been offered to staff throughout the ministry. Programs now include basic interviewing, transactional analysis, reality therapy, task-oriented counselling, child abuse issues, hostility diffusion, enforcement and Native awareness.

In 1985/86, the branch began to deliver a continuing two-day program designed to improve human rights awareness. The program is conducted not only by branch staff, but also by probation staff who teach the course part-time as "associate" trainers.

In 1985/86, 220 staff from private agencies attended ministry training programs.

New management development programs were presented. The number of management course offerings grew by 40 per cent over the previous year.

In co-operation with the management information systems branch, the branch assisted in financing a learning resource centre for the ministry as well as subsidizing approximately 30 courses in computer training. The branch sponsored a number of special training and organizational development activities in collaboration with the affirmative action program. These efforts included training sessions and symposia in which female staff were brought together to discuss affirmative action issues and develop new skills.

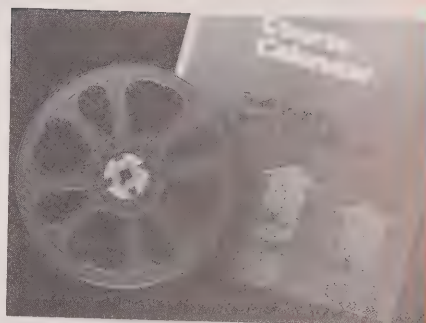
During the year, the branch provided a series of self-teaching guides and a number of workbooks and resource manuals.

In 1985/86, branch staff were invited to address conferences and other groups on more than 50 occasions.

Affirmative Action Program

The corporate goal of the affirmative action program is to provide equal opportunity for all women crown employees by achieving 30 per cent female representation in all modules and categories by the year 2000. In this ministry, target areas were the correctional services category, the operational module and institutional management.

The number of female staff in the ministry continued to increase during 1985/86. In March 1986,



the total staff was 5,424. Of this total, 1,636 were females as compared to 1,530 in 1985. Females now represent 30.2 per cent of employees.

In the past year, the number of women occupying middle and upper-level management positions has increased from 40 to 50.

The number of women in the two major occupational groups, correctional and probation/parole staff, has continued to rise. The number of female correctional staff has increased from 174 in 1975 to 423 in 1986. This represents 16.9 per cent of the total correctional staff. The number of female correctional officers in male institutions has risen from 329 in 1985 to 355 in 1986. The number of female probation/parole officers has increased from 178 in 1985 to 222 in 1986. This represents 45.6 per cent of the total probation/parole officers.

Operations Division

The Operations Division administers all correctional programs in the province through five regional offices. Each regional office is responsible for the full range of correctional services, from probation and parole supervision to secure detention and custody.



Offender Programming Branch

INTRODUCTION

Correctional programs are designed to provide a continuum of services, tailored to the individual needs of each offender. Education, personal counselling, treatment, vocational training and work experience are just some of the components of programs developed by the Operations Division for offenders, in the community as well as in institutional environments.

The offender programming branch consists of seven sections:

- Health and Professional Services
- Offender Education and Training
- Young Offenders
- Implementation Unit
- Community Development Unit
- Industrial Programming
- Institution Program
- Development
- Library Services Unit

Branch staff stay in contact with field managers and private agencies to maintain a provincial perspective and to promote the development of correctional programs.

HEALTH AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

This section provided consultation and co-ordination in areas of dentistry, food and nutrition, medicine, nursing, pharmaceuticals, psychiatry, psychology, recreation and social services.

Medical Services

The medical services section provided medical, psychiatric and dental care as required to those under the supervision of the ministry.

Nursing Services

Over the past year, the number of nurses has increased because of the ongoing development of young offender facilities. At present, there are approximately 208 full- and part-time nurses employed by the ministry.

Pharmacy Services

The Toronto Jail and the Guelph Correctional Centre each have a full-time pharmacist, and a third was approved for the Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre.

Food Services

During the year, the ministry operated 48 institutional main kitchens. Nine of them employed catering management services. Thirty-nine institutions operated their own kitchens, employing 113 full-time food service staff and 72 part-time. Except for one institution, inmates work in all the kitchens.

Nearly 7.5 million meals were served at a cost of approximately \$14.5-million with about \$7.5-million for food and the remainder for labor, equipment and maintenance.

Recreation Services

Recreational activities including drama, music, arts, crafts, sport and physical fitness were offered at most correctional institutions.

The number of recreational officers has increased as young offender facilities continue to develop. The ministry employed approximately 78 full- and part-time recreational staff.

Psychological Services

Psychological and psychometric services involving assessment, treatment and research were offered as part of the ministry's community and institutional programs.

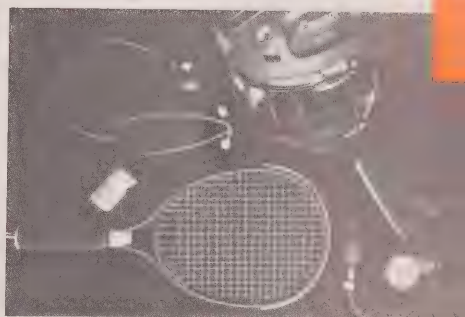
Social Work Services

Social workers continued to play an important role in correctional programs. They provided both individual and group counselling, case management and liaison functions in community and institutional programs.

Programs for Alcohol Abuse

Alcohol awareness programs were established in 17 institutions, at 19 probation/parole locations and in 18 community resource centres across the province. Many of these include components related to driving-while-impaired. Specific driving-while-impaired programs were offered at one institution, 11 probation/parole offices and four community resource centres.

The ministry let 27 community contracts to supplement these services at a cost of \$508,188.



OFFENDER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The ministry offered inmates a broad range of learning opportunities from basic literacy to post-secondary studies.

Educational programs were offered at all correctional centres and some jails and detention centres.

In co-operation with Sir Wilfrid Laurier University, videotaped

post-secondary courses were offered at *Guelph Correctional Centre* and the *Ontario Correctional Institute*.

Fourteen boards of education provided programs for ministry institutions as required by the Young Offenders Act.

In co-operation with local school boards, 12 institutions offered courses in adult basic continuing education.

YOUNG OFFENDERS IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

This unit offered consultation to the operations division in the development of policies, procedures and routines to deal with the demands of the young offender legislation.

Liaison with other ministries, the federal government and other provincial / territorial jurisdictions was co-ordinated through the unit.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT UNIT

Activities included the development of an inventory of the ministry's community and institutional programs, the implementation of case recording and supervision standards in probation and the development and implementation of standards for open custody facilities.

During 1985/86, the unit was active in the development of open custody facilities for young offenders throughout the province. As of March 31, 1986, a total of 233 beds in 22 separate residences was established. Each of these was operated by a non-government agency under contract to the ministry.

The unit provided services in four areas: residential, volunteer, community and specialized services. A program co-ordinator, responsible for each of these functions, acted as liaison with private agency service providers.

A list of private agencies under contract to the ministry is provided in Appendix "I".

Volunteer Services

More than 5,000 citizen volunteers from all walks of life, backgrounds and professions assisted the ministry and its agencies by providing "human care" services to offenders in institutions as well as those on probation in the community.

The ministry encourages and promotes the participation of citizen volunteers in its programs for offenders because it believes they produce unmistakable benefits. In a caring way, volunteers provide opportunities for offenders to learn skills and behaviours that teach them to assume responsibility for themselves.

Volunteer involvement with offenders ranges widely, from individual counselling, educational tutoring and life skills training to translation and interpretation services.

Correctional volunteers offer the acceptance and encouragement offenders need to learn to live as productive, law-abiding citizens in our society. Their dedicated work not only benefits the offenders but it also helps to make our society safer for everyone.

A list of volunteer organizations providing service to the ministry is provided in Appendix "II".

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMMING

In addition to gaining work experience through the production of food, inmates also learn valuable skills taking part in industrial programs to produce a variety of products including such things as institutional furniture, housewares and clothing, security hardware, park picnic tables, signs and licence plates.

These products are used by the ministry in its own institutions and for sale to government ministries, agencies and institutions in other jurisdictions. The sale of these products helps defray many thousands of dollars of the cost of operating Ontario's correctional institutions and programs.

Self-Sufficiency Activities

Much of the food consumed by residents of Ontario correctional institutions is produced and packaged by inmates.

Beef and poultry operations at the *Thunder Bay Correctional Centre*, pork and beef production at the *Rideau Correctional Centre* and a pork operation at *Camp Hillsdale* near *Barrie* fulfill a significant proportion of the ministry's meat requirements. Feed grains are also grown at these institutions.

Market gardens at many jails, detention centres and correction centres provide vegetables for local consumption and distribution to other centres throughout the province.

A full-scale cannery at the *Burton Correctional Centre* near *Brantford* processes and packages fruit and vegetables for storage and use throughout the winter months.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

This unit is divided into three sections:

Program Development

This unit, formed in January 1986, provided consultation, development and co-ordination of services of all institution-based programs within the ministry.

Classification

The classification section assessed and classified inmates with sentences of more than 124 days.

Inmates were classified for placement in the correctional programs and institutions best suited to their needs.

In 1985/86, approximately 8,600 offenders were processed through the classification system.

Transfers

This section arranged and co-ordinated transfers of sentenced and remanded inmates between institutions in Ontario.

Inmates were also transferred on judicial orders and upon the requests of police detachments.

In 1985/86, the unit co-ordinated approximately 30,900 inmate transfers. A fleet of security vehicles consisting of five buses and four vans was utilized to transfer offenders across the province.

This section was also responsible for the administration of interprovincial agreements on the range of services between provinces in Canada and between Canada and the United States and Canada and Mexico.

LIBRARY SERVICES

Library services are provided for inmates at all institutions. Approximately 400,000 volumes were circulated, an average of approximately 55 volumes per inmate. Staff library services are available to all staff working in the ministry. In addition, volunteers, staff from agencies connected with the ministry and students doing research make use of library resources. Services provided by the staff library include current awareness, literature searches which include on-line searches, and inter-library loans.

During the course of the year, four professional development workshops were held for library staff.

METRO REGION

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The Metro Region includes all of Metropolitan Toronto.

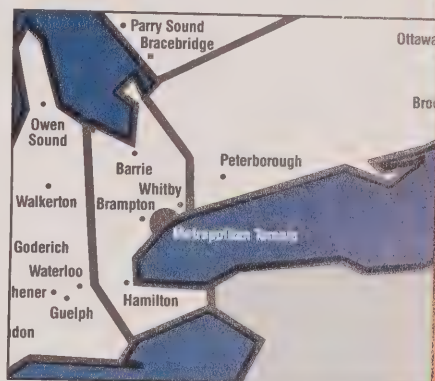
REGIONAL OFFICE

With offices at 2 Dunbloor Road in Etobicoke, the Metro Region staff consists of:

- regional director
- regional managers (2)
- business administrator
- personnel administrator
- assistant personnel administrators (2)
- co-ordinator for young offender programs
- training advisor
- support staff (9)

Two psychologists are also on contract to provide client assistance at the community offices.

Conferences undertaken during the year include the annual regional managers conference and a conference on working with the learning disabled. The region also participated in Career 2001, an event to assist some 50,000 students with career planning, and co-ordinated numerous training initiatives and conferences for volunteers, professional staff and community agency directors.



ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Institutions in the Metro Toronto Region continued to provide a wide range of in-house programs to promote the rehabilitation of offenders in the ministry's care.

Some 64,000 inmates participated in an active recreation program at the Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre in the course of the year, while 1,500 library books were distributed within the institution each month and educational programs were conducted that involved nearly 25 per cent of the inmate population.

Inmates at the Mimico Correctional Centre took part in work programs to provide a number of goods and services for purchase by various government ministries. For the Ministry of Government Services, the plaque

shop produced presentation plaques, and the greenhouse grew all the plants and flowers required for various government buildings in Toronto. The sign shop produced road signs and markers for the Ministry of Natural Resources and the furniture shop refinished wooden furniture for a variety of different ministries.

NAME	ADULT CAPACITY		STAFF COMPLEMENT
	Male	Female	
Metro Toronto West Detention Centre	312	100	224
Metro Toronto East Detention Centre	340	—	238
Mimico Correctional Centre	568	—	168
Toronto Jail	528	—	252
TOTAL	1748	100	882

MINISTRY-OPERATED YOUNG OFFENDER INSTITUTIONS / FACILITIES

Interim accommodation for male young offenders was established during the year in the Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre.

NAME	LOCATION	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY		STAFF COMPLEMENT
		Male	Female	
Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre	Scarborough	70	—	37.5

YOUNG OFFENDER OPEN CUSTODY RESIDENCES

The following facility contracts were established during the fiscal year with additional accommodation needs met through ad hoc housing agreements:

AGENCY	LOCATION
Dovercourt Youth Home	Dovercourt Road, Toronto
Gifford Homes Ltd.	Coxwell Street, Toronto
Glendonwynne House	Glendonwynne Road, Toronto
John Howard Society	Dawes Road, Toronto
John Howard Society	Beverley Street, Toronto

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Full implementation of the Young Offenders Act increased workloads considerably and necessitated the hiring of 24 additional probation and parole officers and nine support staff to meet the demand generated by 1,500 young offender clients who received probation dispositions.

REGIONAL VOLUNTEER SUMMARY

There were 592 registered volunteers working with inmates in the region's four institutions at year-end. A total of 546 registered volunteers were involved in supervision and counselling of offenders in the community.

OFFICE	AVERAGE CASELOAD		STAFF COMPLEMENT
	Adult	Young Offender	
Bay Street	111	74	16
Black Creek	115	70	19
Consumers Road	113	85	16
Danforth	100	65	23
Dufferin	106	94	22
Islington	73	55	17
Keele Street	139	53	17
Rexdale	110	47	16
River Street	95	60	15
Scarborough East	128	55	16
Scarborough West	110	55	18
Toronto Courts	N/A	N/A	13
TOTAL			208

CENTRAL REGION

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

entered in Mississauga, the Central Region encompasses the Niagara Peninsula and the area north of Metropolitan Toronto to Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe.

REGIONAL OFFICE REPORT

The regional office is located at 15 Bishop Street in Cambridge and comprises a staff of 20 which includes:

regional director
regional managers (2)
business administrator
personnel administrators (2)
assistant personnel administrators (2)
co-ordinator for young offender programs
training advisor
support staff (10)

Two integrated regional conferences were held for superintendents and area managers, and numerous conferences/seminars were held for professional staff, community agency directors, case managers, administrative clerks, personnel clerks, nursing coordinators, institutional training officers and young offender and volunteer coordinators.

OUTSTANDING INSTITUTIONS

State participants learned skills and work habits while making a \$255 profit for the Burtch Correctional Centre cannery operation in Brantford.

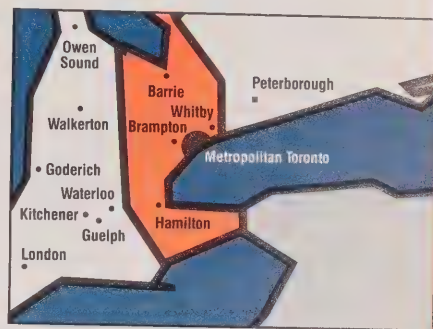
State volunteers throughout the region were also active in community activities, donating time for such activities as road clean-up (Burtch C.C.) and assisting senior citizens through

lawn mowing and snow shovelling (Maplehurst C.C.).

The Ontario Correctional Institute had extensive involvement with Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, producing safe and durable wooden toys from raw lumber provided by the hospital. Staff and residents of the Vanier Centre for Women participated in several community projects, hosting the Peel Region Walk-a-thon for Vandalism Prevention and a bazaar to raise funds for working charities.

Inmates from Barrie Jail donated over 730 hours helping to clean up after a devastating tornado levelled parts of the community in May 1985. The Niagara Detention Centre also participated in community work projects, with inmates restoring and renovating the St. Catharines Rowing Club property and the Rodman Hall Arts Centre.

Maplehurst Correctional Centre hosted the first annual John D'Amico Skate-a-thon for Timmy in February to raise funds for the Easter Seal Society. More than 100 inmate and staff participants from as far away as North Bay obtained pledges and skated 50 laps around Maplehurst's outdoor rink to raise some \$8,000 for crippled children in the province.



NAME	LOCATION	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY		STAFF COMPLEMENT
		Male	Female	
Burtch Correctional Ctr.	Brantford	262	—	136
Ontario Correctional Institute	Brampton	220	—	161
Vanier Centre for Women	Brampton	—	102	110
Brantford Jail	Brantford	44	—	27
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	Milton	272	—	195
Barrie Jail	Barrie	98	8	71
Camp Hillsdale	Midland	50	—	16
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	Hamilton	366	40	219
Niagara Detention Ctr.	Thorold	146	—	87
Whitby Jail	Whitby	237	—	79
TOTAL		1695	150	1101

MINISTRY-OPERATED YOUNG OFFENDER INSTITUTIONS / FACILITIES

Secure custody and detention facilities were implemented at Maplehurst Correctional Centre, Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre and the Vanier Centre for Women. The Young Offender Unit at Maplehurst Correctional Centre established psychological and counselling services which included programs of anger management and drug therapy. Young offenders at the Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre were able to learn home management skills and obtain basic job readiness training through an agreement with Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology, and they were able to upgrade or continue their education through an agreement made with the Hamilton Board of Education.

NAME	LOCATION	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY		STAFF COMPLEMENT
		Male	Female	
Vanier Centre for Women, Young Offender Unit	Brampton	16	8	29
Maplehurst Correctional Centre, Young Offender Unit	Milton	120	—	82
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre, Young Offender Unit	Hamilton	44	4	26
TOTAL		180	12	137

YOUNG OFFENDER OPEN CUSTODY RESIDENCES

The following open custody residences received clients during the year:

Alternatives for Youth — Hamilton
Cuthbert House — Brampton
Durhamdale House — Pickering
Gwillim Place — Queensville
Phoenix House — Burlington
David's Youth Home — Thorold

In addition to these, a number of ad hoc residential agreements provided beds in facilities throughout the region as they were needed.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

A major pre-occupation in community services has been the development of programs for young offenders. With full implementation of the Young Offenders Act, the workload in community services increased

both in number and type of programs administered.

While there was a decrease in adult community supervision counts, the reduction was far exceeded by the addition of young offender numbers. In spite of this, services for adults continued to develop and improve.

Some highlights of particular note include:

- a cognitive learning program involving two Ajax/Pickering and three Oshawa probation officers to examine the effects on recidivism of life skills training as measured against regular maximum supervision without the training.
- restitution payments by clients to victims of crime totalling \$72,900 and \$42,200 respectively under supervision of the Brampton and Hamilton Centre probation and parole offices.

• formation of the Mississauga Blues hockey team by two Mississauga probation and parole officers using 20 of their clients. The team was entered in a local men's league and was league and cup finalist this year.

• provision by the Hamilton East Probation and Parole Office of probation orientation programs with area police in-service training sessions. In addition, probation and parole officers were involved in cruiser patrols to gain a greater insight into the nature of police work. (Chart on next page)

REGIONAL VOLUNTEER SUMMARY

At year-end 383 registered volunteers were giving of their time and energy to provide services to clients in community operations and 1,018 registered volunteers were working with institutional clients.

ROBATION AND PAROLE: CENTRAL REGION

AREA	AVERAGE CASELOAD		STAFF COMPLEMENT
	Adult	Young Offender	
Shawville	90	50	18
Windsor-Pickering	77	61	13
Georgian Bay	73	10	25
North Bay	90	85	19
Brampton	120	55	26
Mississauga	100	60	23
Markham	92	32	18
Hamilton Centre	113	59	17
Hamilton East	90	60	18
St. Catharines	85	56	21
London	116	50	14
TOTAL			212



WESTERN REGION

GRAPHIC AREA

With London as its central point, the Western Region encompasses an area east to Kitchener, Waterloo, and Guelph; north to Walkerton and Owen Sound; west to Goderich; and south to Sarnia, Chatham and Windsor.

REGIONAL OFFICE

The regional office consists of 16 staff members:

- regional director
- regional managers (2)
- business administrator
- personnel administrator
- assistant personnel administrators (2)
- co-ordinator, young offender programs
- training advisor
- support staff (7)

Premises are located on the first floor of London's courthouse, a location which is central to the downtown core while providing access to a variety of justice-related organizations.

In September, the regional office held a first anniversary open house which was well attended by representatives of various organizations in the justice field.

Also in September, the Western Region sponsored its first regional conference attended by superintendents, area managers, community resource centre directors, and main office staff including the newly-appointed deputy minister, Mr. Robert McDonald.

Conferences and educational seminars were provided for most occupational groups.

In addition, regular meetings of superintendents and monthly area manager meetings were established, providing an opportunity for these groups to share information and exchange views on operational issues affecting their respective organizations.

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

All 10 adult institutions in the region provided library services and recreational, temporary absence and volunteer programs. In addition, most provided community work projects, inmate education programs and opportunities for employment through cottage industries. Chaplaincy and medical services were also provided.

The Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit, located at the Guelph Correctional Centre, continued to provide assessment services for referred offenders

province-wide and a treatment opportunity for some of the most disturbed offenders in the correctional system.

Most institutions in the region participated extensively in community work projects during the year. Inmates volunteered thousands of hours assisting in such activities as community clean-up efforts, church repairs, painting and groundskeeping. Of particular note was a project involving Chatham Jail inmates who provided 2,000 hours of labour, filling and placing sandbags for flood control purposes in two neighbouring communities.

MINISTRY-OPERATED YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

The Bluewater Centre for Young Offenders in Goderich commenced operations in August 1985. The Centre provided a basic program of academic education, vocational training, spiritual counselling, recreational activities, library facilities and medical services, as well as a progressive temporary absence program.

The Western Region also operated three secure detention units to accommodate young offenders in the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre, the Windsor Jail and the Wellington Detention Centre.

YOUNG OFFENDER OPEN CUSTODY RESIDENCES

The following open custody residences received clients during 1985 / 86:

Hope Harbour — Kitchener
New Beginnings — Windsor
Portage — Elora
Rebekah House — London
Wycliffe Booth House — Ilderton
Other accommodation was available as needed through ad hoc agreements.

NAME	LOCATION	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY		STAFF COMPLEMENT
		Male	Female	
Chatham Jail	Chatham	50	—	24
Elgin-Middlesex D.C.	London	272	40	158
Owen Sound Jail	Owen Sound	40	6	22
Sarnia Jail	Sarnia	58	1	29
Stratford Jail	Stratford	36	—	22
Walkerton Jail	Walkerton	32	2	23
Waterloo D.C.	Cambridge	92	18	52
Wellington D.C.	Guelph	98	4	61
Windsor Jail	Windsor	92	5	62
Guelph C.C.	Guelph	537	—	367
GATU	Guelph	50	—	33
Camp Dufferin	Lisle	40	—	15
TOTAL		1397	76	868

Bluewater Centre	Goderich	72		133
Elgin-Middlesex D.C.	London	32	4	18
Windsor Jail	Windsor	5	3	9
Wellington D.C.	Guelph	20		10
TOTAL		129	7	170

PROBATION AND PAROLE

AREA	AVERAGE CASELOAD		STAFF COMPLEMENT
	Adult	Young Offender	
London Centre	75	31	25
London East	73	29	23
Guelph	63	22	23
Sarnia / Chatham	73	30	20
Kitchener	97	36	26
Windsor	87	33	24
TOTAL			141

PROBATION AND PAROLE

The Western Region's six probation and parole areas provided services to clients with substance abuse problems, sexual abuse problems, mental health difficulties and histories of violence, as well as to clients convicted of impaired driving and shoplifting.

REGIONAL VOLUNTEER SUMMARY

Volunteers continued to play a vital role in the provision of correctional programs to offenders in the region. At March 31, 1986 there were 708 registered volunteers involved in institutional programs and 337 registered volunteers in community programs.

EASTERN REGION

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Kingston is the administrative centre of the Eastern Region, which includes the counties of Northumberland, Peterborough and Victoria, east to the Quebec border.

REGIONAL OFFICE REPORT

The regional office, located in the Ontario Government Building at 55 Princess Street in Kingston, consists of 14 staff members:

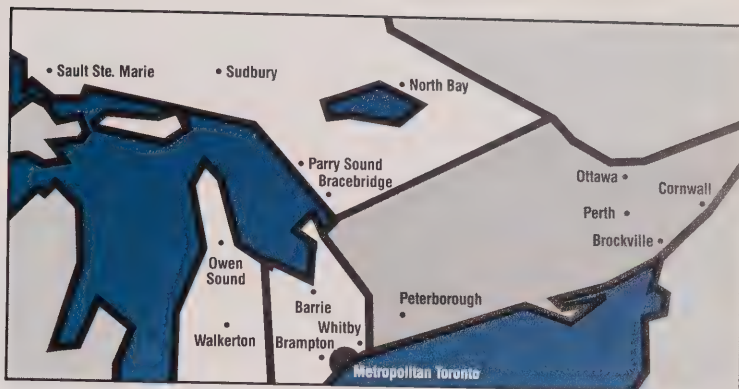
Regional director
Regional managers (2)
Business administrator
Personnel administrator
Co-ordinator, young offender programs
Training advisor
Support staff (7)

Second personnel administrator based in Peterborough with one support person.

The Eastern Region held its annual conference for superintendents and area managers, and a range of professional development activities for other occupational groups.

Several special events were organized in the region during the year. These included:

Research symposium for administrators, organized by the Rideau Correctional Centre
Workshop on AIDS sponsored by Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre
Old day for developmentally handicapped adults at the Quinte Detention Centre
Stress management workshops for staff at the Rideau Correctional Centre, Quinte Detention Centre and the Pembroke Jail
Workshops for management staff for performance planning and review



NAME	LOCATION	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY		STAFF COMPLEMENT
		Male	Female	
Brockville Jail	Brockville	25		20
Cobourg Jail	Cobourg	36		28
Cornwall Jail	Cornwall	32	2	26
Lindsay Jail	Lindsay	58	1	28
Millbrook C.C.	Millbrook	260		211
Ottawa-Carleton D.C.	Ottawa	229	16	129
Pembroke Jail	Pembroke	38	9	31
Perth Jail	Perth	24		24
Peterborough Jail	Peterborough	36	2	35
Quinte D.C.	Napanee	160	20	95
Rideau C.C.	Burritt's Rapid	160		112
L'Orignal Jail	L'Orignal	20		23
TOTAL		1090	50	762

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

During the year new accommodation units for adult offenders became operational at the Lindsay, Pembroke, Brockville and Cornwall jails.

Inmates continued to participate in a wide range of community oriented work projects across the region.

Inmates at the Cobourg Jail cleared trails in the Northumberland forest and, in return, the jail was given land to plant gardens.

The Pembroke Jail participated in an Ident-A-Kid Program servicing the County of Renfrew.

At the Quinte Detention Centre, co-operation with the Ministry of Natural Resources on a reforestation project resulted in 45 inmates volunteering 2527

hours of work. Some 25 Quinte inmates also participated in the local apple harvest, earning \$6184 of which \$1242 was paid to the ministry for room and board.

Staff and inmates at the Rideau Correctional Centre participated in a successful "Meals on Wheels" program, providing meals at cost for elderly and disabled persons.

Millbrook Correctional Centre established a new Drug Addiction Program during 1985/86 and continued to offer its program of computer-based education. This service was extended to inmates at Pembroke Jail, where a computer-based educational project was put in place in conjunction with the Renfrew County Board of Education.

MINISTRY-OPERATED YOUNG OFFENDER INSTITUTIONS / FACILITIES

During 1985/86, modifications were made to the pre-trial young offender detention units at the *Ottawa-Carleton* and *Quinte* detention centres, and to the *Peterborough* and *Cobourg* jails. At year-end plans were being finalized for a young offender unit at the *Brockville Jail* and planning continued for the design of permanent pre-trial units at the *Ottawa-Carleton* and *Quinte* detention centres.

YOUNG OFFENDER OPEN CUSTODY RESIDENCES

Regional staff devoted much energy and time during 1985/86 to developing programs and services for young offenders. This included participation in public meetings, answering inquiries and responding to concerns from the public about the opening of additional open custody residences. Many citizens had concerns about young offender open custody residences being located in their communities.

The following open custody residences were receiving clients at year-end:

Chaudiere House — Ottawa
McPhail House — Ottawa
Yonge House — Kingston

Several ad hoc housing agreements provided accommodation for young offenders in an open custody setting in other parts of the region.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

The Eastern Region's probation and parole offices provided a variety of services which included client counselling on substance abuse, a "Parents in Conflict" program for parents experiencing problems with their children,

NAME	LOCATION	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY		STAFF COMPLEMENT
		Male	Female	
Brockville Jail	Brockville	10		9
Cobourg Jail	Cobourg		6	
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	Ottawa	20	4	16
Peterborough Jail	Peterborough	10		9
Quinte Detention Centre	Napanee	16	3	11
TOTAL		56	13	45

PROBATION AND PAROLE

OFFICE	AVERAGE CASELOAD		STAFF COMPLEMENT
	Adult	Young Offender	
Belleville	84	23	11
Napanee	72		2
Trenton	98	14	4
Picton	78		1
Port Hope	77	9	5
Cornwall	46	9	15
Brockville	70	6	5
Kingston	85	21	14
Pembroke	129	45	5
Ottawa Centre	81	10	21
Ottawa East	104	63	7
Plantagenet	38	2	1
L'Orignal	79	15	1
Embrun	57	8	1
Ottawa West	91	21	16
Smiths Falls	56	5	4
Peterborough	71	59	14
Lindsay	95	23	3
Bancroft	71	3	2
TOTAL			132

community service order programs, a victim/offender reconciliation program and restitution programs, one of which paid a total of \$80,700 through the *Ottawa West* office.

A third probation and parole area office was opened during the fiscal year in *Ottawa (Ottawa East)* to alleviate heavy caseloads at the *Ottawa West* and *Ottawa Centre* offices and to reduce the size of the large geographic areas they

previously served. The seven probation and parole offices continued to experience relatively heavy caseloads throughout the year.

REGIONAL VOLUNTEER SUMMARY

At year-end there were 437 registered volunteers working with inmates in the region's institutions. There were 98 registered volunteers supervising and counselling offenders in the community.

NORTHERN REGION

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The Northern Region covers a large geographic area, extending north from Bracebridge to the Quebec border, following the James Bay and Hudson Bay shores to the Northwest Territories. The Manitoba border forms the western boundary, and it is bordered on the south by the United States and the Great Lakes shores as far as Parry Sound.

REGIONAL OFFICE

Offices are located at 199 Larch Street in Sudbury for the following staff:

Regional director
Regional managers (2)
Business administrator
Personnel administrator
Assistant personnel administrators (2)
Regional training advisor
Support staff (6)

The region's co-ordinator for young offender programs is located in North Bay at 581 Fraser Street.

In 1985/86, the regional office sponsored conferences for nurses, probation officers, classification and institution liaison officers, institutional training officers and probation and parole officers. Regional manager meetings were held regularly in the northwest and the northeast with area managers and superintendents from the two areas. In addition, a young offender implementation meeting was held with all area managers, superintendents, unit managers and regional staff.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Innovations were carried out in many of the region's 11 adult institutions to increase security and upgrade facilities.



NAME	LOCATION	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY		STAFF COMPLEMENT
		Male	Female	
Monteith C.C.	Monteith	120	—	92
Monteith Jail	Monteith	92	—	7
Thunder Bay C.C.	Thunder Bay	95	—	81
Kenora Jail	Kenora	68	26	71
Fort Frances Jail	Fort Frances	19	3	23
Thunder Bay Jail	Thunder Bay	73	3	62
Sault Ste. Marie Jail	Sault Ste. Marie	68	3	57
Sudbury Jail	Sudbury	185	—	81
Haileybury Jail	Haileybury	41	—	26
North Bay Jail	North Bay	67	4	37
Parry Sound Jail	Parry Sound	45	4	28
TOTAL		873	43	565

Most of the institutions were able to provide library services and recreational, temporary absence and volunteer programs, in addition to academic upgrading and community work projects.

Inmates volunteered many hours of labour in upkeep and repairs to such public facilities as arenas,

campgrounds and parks, as well as repairs to churches and services to the elderly and handicapped. Worthy of mention is a wood-cutting project at Monteith Correctional Centre where inmates cut, split and delivered some 350 cords of firewood to senior citizens, the needy and disabled pensioners.

MINISTRY-OPERATED YOUNG OFFENDER INSTITUTIONS / FACILITIES

Full implementation of the Young Offenders Act resulted in renovation activity at three of the region's institutions to accommodate the special needs of this client group.

An annex at the Thunder Bay Correctional Centre was converted to a 30-bed interim facility for young offenders. Several programs were offered on the unit, including a full-time program of continuing education.

Security was upgraded on dormitories at the Kenora Jail to accommodate young offenders, and a classroom was fitted up for a continuing education program.

At the Monteith Correctional Centre an existing dormitory was renovated and a separate recreation room and classroom built to accommodate young offenders in the institution.

YOUNG OFFENDER OPEN CUSTODY RESIDENCES

The following open custody residences became operational during 1985/86:

Nickel Centre for Girls — Sudbury
Sudbury Youth Residential Centre — Sudbury

Several ad hoc facilities throughout the region were also used for area open custody placements.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Offices throughout the region experienced heavy workloads generated by a slight increase in community-released adult offenders and dramatic increases in the number of 16- and 17-year old offenders placed under community supervision as a result

PROBATION AND PAROLE

NAME	LOCATION	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY		STAFF COMPLEMEN
		Male	Female	
Kenora Jail	Kenora	10	6	20
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	Thunder Bay	25	5	18
Monteith Correctional Centre	Monteith	25	5	19

OFFICE	AVERAGE CASELOAD		STAFF COMPLEMEN
	Adult	Young Offender	
Sudbury	75	84	18
Espanola	50	5	1
Manitowaning	45	17	3
North Bay	61	41	10
Sturgeon Falls	63	5	2
Bracebridge	67	9	2
Huntsville	67	5	2
Parry Sound	57.5	10	3
Sault Ste. Marie	83.5	5	6
Chapleau	63	3	1
Elliot Lake	64	6	2
Timmins	57	25	7
Iroquois Falls	27	11	1
Cochrane	35	6	1
Kapuskasing	67	8	1
Hearst	39	3	1
Moosonee / Moose Factory	86	9	2
Haileybury	43	9	2.5
Kirkland Lake	47	2	2.5
Thunder Bay	50	5	6
Nipigon	75	7	2
Geraldton	43	6	3
Kenora	57	6	9
Red Lake	55	3	2
Fort Frances	32	31	7
Atikokan	25	5	2
Dryden /Sioux Lookout	28	10	3

of implementation of the Young Offenders Act. This implementation has required additional procedures, increased meetings with judiciary and clients, mandatory court attendance of officers and an increase in liaison contacts with lawyers and families.

The 1985/86 fiscal year saw completion of the building phase of Anishinabe Wilderness Camp in the Kenora area. The camp is

expected to become an effective element in treatment and rehabilitation of the chronic drinking offender.

REGIONAL VOLUNTEER SUMMARY

On March 31, 1986, the Northern Region had 243 registered volunteers working with inmates in institutions and 515 registered volunteers supervising and counselling offenders in the community.

This section of the report provides statistics on the clients served by the ministry's various programs during the 1985/86 fiscal year. There have been several changes made to the format of the statistical section in order to reflect the separation of the young offenders from the adult correctional system due to the implementation of the Young Offenders Act (YOA) April 1, 1985. The Act defines young offenders as those between the ages of 12 and 17 years (age at the time the offence was committed).



Responsibility for these young offenders has been divided between two ministries. The Ministry of Community and Social Services provides programs for those 12 to 15 years of age, while the Ministry of Correctional Services (MCS) handles 16- and 17-year-olds.

Because MCS data previously included all offenders aged 16 and over, changes due to the YOA have made direct comparisons with previous years' statistics difficult and, in some cases, meaningless. Therefore, the section has been divided into three subsections:

The first provides statistics for the adult system

- the second provides statistics for the young offenders
- the third combines adults and young offenders in an attempt to provide some comparison to the previous fiscal year

A glossary is included at the end of the section to clarify terms used within the tables.

Section 1: Adults

TABLE 1
ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS*

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Persons	45,640	92.4	3,743	7.6	49,383	100.0
Admissions	59,809	92.8	4,657	7.2	64,466	100.0
Counts of						
Charged						
Offences	163,199	92.5	13,293	7.5	176,492	100.0

The data in Table 1 show that during the last fiscal year, 49,383 persons were admitted to jails and detention centres* a total of 64,466 times for 176,492 separate offences. It is clear that some persons were admitted more than once, and many had been charged with multiple offences. A person may be admitted to a jail or detention centre on remand prior to trial, may be held for immigration violations, or may be admitted subsequent to receiving a sentence of imprisonment. Although the eventual sentence may be to federal time (two years and over), the initial admission is always to a provincial institution.

*Note: In this case, "institutions" refers only to jails and detention centres since a person is always initially admitted to a jail or DC. Correctional centre admissions are made via a jail or DC, after a sentence to provincial time is imposed.

TABLE 2
SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Persons	36,987	92.8	2,854	7.2	39,841	100.0
Admissions	44,528	93.2	3,264	6.8	47,792	100.0
Counts of Charged Offences	113,079	92.6	9,054	7.4	122,133	100.0

Table 2 provides data for sentences to imprisonment. These numbers are not a direct subset of those in Table 1 because of the overlap of people between fiscal years, i.e., a person sentenced to imprisonment may have been admitted on remand prior to the fiscal year in which he/she was sentenced. Again, the data show that some persons were sentenced more than once, and that single sentences often reflected multiple offences.

TABLE 3
TYPE OF SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT BY SEX: 1985/86

SENTENCED TIME	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
Fine Default	14,765	1,052	15,817	33.1
Other than Fine Default	27,890	2,162	30,052	62.9
Total Provincial Time (Under 2 years)	42,655	3,214	45,869	96.0
Federal Time	1,873	50	1,923	4.0
TOTAL	44,528	3,264	47,792	100.0

Table 3 shows the type of sentences to imprisonment. They are divided into two categories: provincial time and federal time. Provincial time is any sentence of less than 2 years, and is further broken down to show sentences due to fine defaults (incarceration for non-payment of fines). The federal time category refers to all those sentences to imprisonment of 2 years and over. It also includes federal inmates admitted temporarily to provincial institutions for federal parole violation or escape from a federal institution, as well as those being held for a court appearance. As a result, the number categorized as federal time is somewhat higher than the actual number of federal sentences issued.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO A SENTENCE TO IMPRISONMENT: 1985/86

OFFENCE TYPE	COUNTS OF ALL OFFENCES			MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Homicide & Related	171	13	184	152	13	165
Serious Violent	1,127	78	1,205	785	64	849
Violent Sexual	806	32	838	569	26	595
Break & Enter & Related	6,519	405	6,924	3,283	168	3,451
Sexual (Non-Violent)	309	58	367	162	44	206
Traffic / Import Drugs	1,431	186	1,617	961	137	1,098
Weapons Offences	1,103	64	1,167	694	41	735
Theft & Related	5,844	1,044	6,888	1,799	349	2,148
Assault Against Person	212	13	225	153	9	162
Theft / Possession	10,056	1,117	11,173	4,829	554	5,383
Assault & Related	4,670	274	4,944	3,014	163	3,177
Property Damage / Arson	1,888	127	2,015	789	42	831
Assault Against / Morals	84	40	124	38	22	60
Obstruct Justice	1,412	165	1,577	639	44	683
Possession Drugs	2,261	121	2,382	1,018	33	1,051
Traffic - Criminal Code	1,375	50	1,425	843	20	863
Break Court Ord. / Escape	9,845	871	10,716	2,983	231	3,214
Impaired Driving	11,704	484	12,188	8,522	350	8,872
Assault Against Public Order	3,575	266	3,841	1,597	107	1,704
Under Federal Statutes	1,994	263	2,257	487	61	548
Provincial Violation	1,167	60	1,227	875	42	917
Highway Traffic Act	8,475	495	8,970	2,976	163	3,139
Intoxication Control Act	17,718	1,385	19,103	5,003	426	5,429
Under Provincial Stats.	3,825	188	4,013	1,042	57	1,099
Municipal Bylaws	14,443	1,204	15,647	719	70	789
Unknown	1,065	51	1,116	596	28	624
TOTAL	113,079	9,054	122,133	44,528	3,264	47,792

1985/86, 39,841 offenders were sentenced to imprisonment 47,792 times for 122,133 counts of offences. Table 4, a distribution of these offences is presented, categorized and listed in descending order of severity. "Counts of all Offences" gives the total number of offences in each category for which a sentence to imprisonment was given. Since people may be admitted for multiple offences, the single most serious charge of all the charges resulting in the admission is deemed the "Most Serious Offence". If the sentence results from only one charge, that charge is considered the "Most Serious Offence".

TABLE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT
1985/86

SENTENCE LENGTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
<8 Days	7,412	762	8,174	17.1
8 - 15 Days	9,538	698	10,236	21.4
16 - 29 Days	4,875	295	5,170	10.8
30 - 89 Days	10,159	647	10,806	22.6
3 to <6 Months	5,115	368	5,483	11.5
6 to <12 Months	2,931	210	3,141	6.6
12 to <18 Months	1,178	104	1,282	2.7
18 to <24 Months	834	91	925	1.9
Federal Time	1,407	39	1,446	3.0
Unknown	1,079	50	1,129	2.4
TOTAL	44,528	3,264	47,792	100.0

Table 5 shows the distribution of aggregate sentences to imprisonment. Since a sentenced admission may be result of conviction on multiple offences, "aggregate sentence" refers to the total or "aggregate" length of time to which the offender was sentenced. (For further details on aggregate sentence see the glossary at the end.) The average aggregate sentences to provincial time (less than 2 years) were: 70.3 days for males and 74 days for females.

TABLE 6
AGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED AND SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT
1985/86

AGE CATEGORIES	PERSONS ADMITTED			PERSONS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16 Years*	142	21	163	119	13	132
17 Years*	521	44	565	467	35	502
18 Years	2,240	201	2,441	1,504	134	1,638
19 - 20 Years	5,057	389	5,446	3,714	257	3,971
21 - 22 Years	5,432	419	5,851	4,312	302	4,614
23 - 25 Years	7,085	586	7,671	5,892	435	6,327
26 - 30 Years	8,692	740	9,432	7,181	578	7,759
31 - 35 Years	5,687	495	6,182	4,683	378	5,061
36 - 40 Years	3,873	361	4,234	3,120	297	3,417
41 - 50 Years	4,192	325	4,517	3,588	281	3,869
51 - 64 Years	2,404	139	2,543	2,131	126	2,257
65 Plus Years	305	22	327	270	18	288
Unknown	10	1	11	6	0	6
TOTAL	45,640	3,743	49,383	36,987	2,854	39,841

In Table 6 the first three columns show the age distribution of persons admitted during the fiscal year. Any person admitted more than once during the year is counted only once, and the age is taken as of the first admission. The last three columns show the age distribution of persons sentenced to imprisonment. Again, persons receiving more than one sentence to imprisonment are counted only once, and age is taken as of the date of the initial sentence.

*NOTE: 16- and 17-year-olds who were charged with offences prior to the implementation of the Young Offenders Act remained in the adult system.

TABLE 7
OFFENCE TYPE AND SENTENCE LENGTH FOR FINE DEFAULTS
1985/86

SENTENCE LENGTH	PROVINCIAL OFFENCES			MUNICIPAL BYLAWS	FEDERAL OFFENCES*	TOTAL	% PAID PRO RATA
	HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT	LIQUOR	OTHER PROV.				
5 Days	75	1,580	81	313	193	2,242	27.6
7 Days	554	1,257	182	333	811	3,137	41.1
15 Days	988	1,537	165	110	1,602	4,402	48.8
- 29 Days	672	626	385	13	1,339	3,035	58.3
- 59 Days	352	215	96	10	1,545	2,218	62.5
- 89 Days	59	21	24	1	370	475	58.9
plus Days	31	8	10	2	257	308	60.1
TOTAL	2,731	5,244	943	782	6,117	15,817	48.5
PAID PRO RATA	59.0	36.5	58.3	42.2	53.5	48.5	—

includes Criminal Code, Food & Drug Act and Narcotic Control Act.

Table 7 indicates the types of offences and lengths of sentences associated with the non-payment of fines. In all, 15,817 sentences were served by fine defaulters. A majority (61%) of these sentences involved offences under the Provincial Offences Act and municipal bylaws. Most (62%) were 15 days or less. Often, individuals committed in default of fines pay a portion of the fine after serving some of the sentence. This is shown in the table as "% paid Pro Rata". The aggregate sentences of fine defaulters, excluding those who paid pro rata, represent only 9% of the aggregate sentences to be served in provincial institutions.

TABLE 8
ADMISSIONS AND SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT OF NATIVES: 1985/86

	ADMISSIONS			% OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
Sentences	3,000	479	3,479	7.0
Admissions	4,628	691	5,319	8.3
Counts of Charged Offences	12,681	1,698	14,379	8.1
	SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT			% OF TOTAL SENTENCES
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
Sentences	2,624	401	3,025	7.6
Sentences to Imprisonment	3,756	544	4,300	9.0
Counts of Convicted Offences	10,249	1,402	11,651	9.5

Table 8 provides data on Natives admitted or sentenced to imprisonment during 1985/86. Natives accounted for 8.3% of all provincial admissions and 9% of sentences to imprisonment.

TABLE 9
ADMISSIONS AND SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT OF THOSE
WITH PRIOR INCARCERATIONS: 1985 / 86

	ADMISSIONS			% OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
Persons	25,119	1,371	26,490	53.6
Admissions	39,288	2,285	41,573	64.5
Counts of Charged Offences	114,588	7,190	121,778	69.0

	SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT			% OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
Persons	23,508	1,499	25,007	62.8
Sentences to Imprisonment	30,543	1,871	32,414	67.8
Counts of Convicted Offences	80,754	5,587	86,341	70.7

Table 9 provides information on admissions and sentences to imprisonment of those with prior incarcerations within the province. Note that while they accounted for 53.6% of the persons admitted, 69% of the counts of offences leading to admissions involved those with prior incarcerations.

TABLE 10
DAYS STAY BY REGION: 1985 / 86

INSTITUTION TYPE	REGION					TOTAL
	CENTRAL	NORTH	EAST	WEST	METRO	
Correctional Centres	274,914	60,818	142,030	215,524	141,690	834,976
Jails & Detention Centres	264,115	158,085	199,586	233,396	472,146	1,327,328
Camps	12,063	—	—	7,069	—	19,132
Community Resource Centres*	40,400	13,206	24,452	12,916	20,820	111,804
TOTAL	591,492	232,109	366,068	468,905	634,656	2,293,509

*Includes only actual days stay by inmates on temporary absence passes (T.A.P.s).

The days stay are presented by region and by type of facility in Table 10. One days stay represents one inmate incarcerated for one day, and reflects the midnight counts in each institution for each day of the year. The Community Resource Centre (CRC) counts include only the days stay of inmates on temporary absence passes, since this group constitutes the most significant proportion of CRC clients. In addition to housing temporary absence clients, the CRCs are sometimes used to house probationers, parolees and those on bail supervision.

TABLE 11
USE OF ACCOMMODATION - CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1985/86

	DAILY COUNTS		TOTAL DAYS STAY
	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	
DIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS			
le			
turtch C.C.	268	219	80,066
uelph C.C.	638	590	215,524
aplehurst C.C.	342	268	97,906
illbrook C.C.	275	264	96,412
imico C.C.	635	388	141,690
onteith C.C.	123	87	31,633
ntario Correctional Institute	219	202	73,861
ideau C.C.	166	125	45,618
hunder Bay C.C.	116	80	29,185
ale			
anier Centre	95	63	23,081
TAL (Male)	2,666*	2,224	811,895
TAL (Female)	95	63	23,081
TAL (Prov.)	2,757*	2,288	834,976

he totals here are not simply the sums of the maximum daily counts for the institutions as each of the institutional high figures may have occurred on different days during the year. The first total (2,666) gives the maximum count during 1985/86 for all the male facilities *as a whole*. Similarly, the provincial total (2,757) is the one day the *entire system* showed the highest count. This day may or may not have coincided with any of the institutional maximum counts.

TE: While the maximum count is the *actual* high count for the year, the average count is an average of all the midnight counts during 1985/86.

TABLE 12
USE OF ACCOMMODATION - JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES: 1985-86

INSTITUTION	DAILY COUNTS				DAYS STAY			
	MAXIMUM		AVERAGE		REMAND		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Barrie Jail	124	11	100	3	20,296	637	36,590	1,2
Brantford Jail	81	3	49	0	8,727	0	17,818	
Brockville Jail	44	1	25	0	2,306	3	9,006	
Chatham Jail	58	0	39	0	4,101	0	14,397	
Cobourg Jail	40	0	26	0	3,443	0	9,360	
Cornwall Jail	39	1	24	0	2,680	1	8,640	
Fort Frances Jail	18	3	10	0	919	0	3,595	
Haileybury Jail	45	3	31	0	5,480	10	11,296	1
Kenora Jail	84	21	54	9	5,119	576	19,651	3,1
Lindsay Jail	61	2	42	0	3,799	0	15,229	
L'Orignal Jail	28	0	17	0	2,763	0	6,246	
Monteith Jail	29	0	15	0	1,279	0	5,629	
North Bay Jail	88	3	49	0	5,403	53	17,829	1
Owen Sound Jail	46	1	32	0	1,666	0	11,626	
Parry Sound Jail	48	2	34	0	6,055	3	12,369	
Pembroke Jail	38	2	24	0	2,552	2	8,784	
Perth Jail	29	1	15	0	1,253	0	5,594	
Peterborough Jail	43	5	28	0	6,866	42	10,235	
Sarnia Jail	60	1	39	0	4,266	1	14,175	
Sault Ste. Marie Jail	93	9	66	4	7,100	228	23,981	1,3
Stratford Jail	47	0	31	0	2,533	0	11,417	
Sudbury Jail	110	15	80	7	12,685	724	29,263	2,0
Thunder Bay Jail	108	9	71	3	7,099	380	26,046	9
Toronto Jail	561	0	469	0	98,236	0	171,221	
Walkerton Jail	43	1	28	0	1,970	1	10,364	
Whitby Jail	153	16	105	8	11,104	1,529	38,432	2,3
Windsor Jail	107	8	80	3	12,648	350	29,280	1,3
Elgin-Middlesex DC	290	25	226	14	23,005	1,068	82,632	5,3
Hamilton-Wentworth DC	390	44	309	27	44,228	2,788	112,880	9,3
Niagara DC	164	0	121	0	14,645	0	44,196	
Metro Toronto East DC	460	0	385	0	96,409	0	140,626	
Metro Toronto West DC	421	122	353	86	74,737	17,419	128,982	31,3
Ottawa-Carleton DC	228	16	193	8	23,273	887	70,465	2,3
Quinte DC	183	19	136	9	10,906	799	49,638	3,3
Waterloo DC	99	0	75	0	11,017	0	27,249	
Wellington DC	108	5	70	1	6,029	283	25,534	
TOTAL	3,988	240	3,453	184	546,597	27,784	1,260,275	67,3

Table 12 shows the utilization of jails and DCs during the year. The remand days stay is a subset of total day stay. In this table, the remand category includes inmates with outstanding charges, parole violators and those on "pure" remand. All told, remand days stay accounted for 43% of total days stay in jails and detention centres.

TABLE 13
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE COMMENCING PROBATION OR
PAROLE DURING: 1985/86

CATEGORIES	PROBATION			PAROLE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16 Years*	312	60	372	31	7	38
17 Years*	600	127	727	60	13	73
18 Years	1,347	253	1,600	95	22	117
20 Years	2,564	573	3,137	266	37	303
22 Years	2,090	470	2,560	308	47	355
25 Years	2,695	621	3,316	445	69	514
30 Years	3,309	745	4,054	634	83	717
35 Years	2,239	549	2,788	392	56	448
40 Years	1,641	426	2,067	260	33	293
50 Years	1,812	475	2,287	324	41	365
64 Years	1,122	282	1,404	170	22	192
plus Years	199	22	221	27	2	29
unknown	16	6	22	9	0	9
TOTAL	19,946	4,609	24,555	3,021	432	3,453

Table 13 shows the total number of admissions to a term of probation or parole during 1985/86. The imposition of probation terms, which include existing orders, are not counted as new probation terms. During 1985/86, Community Service Orders were included in 31.5% of new probation orders and restitution orders were included in 22.8%.

NOTE: 16- and 17-year-olds who were charged with offences prior to the implementation of the Young Offenders Act remained in the adult system.

TABLE 14
AVERAGE TOTAL COUNT: PROBATION AND PAROLE

	CENTRAL	NORTH	EAST	WEST	METRO	TOTAL
Probation	9,932	4,392	6,182	5,784	11,482	37,771
Parole	531	177	166	269	424	1,567

Table 14 provides the average month-end count of probation and parole cases, based on the 12 month-end balances. Community Service Orders were included in 15.7% of the probation cases and restitution orders were included in 15.6%.

TABLE 15
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES LEADING TO TERMS OF PROBATION
COMMENCING DURING: 1985/86

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Homicide & Related	18	3	21
Serious Violent	258	39	297
Violent Sexual	485	101	586
Break & Enter & Related	2,027	360	2,387
Sexual (Non-Violent)	395	108	503
Traffic/Import Drugs	233	43	276
Weapons Offences	593	106	699
Fraud & Related	2,043	487	2,530
Misc. Against Person	143	27	170
Theft/Possession	5,000	1,405	6,405
Assault & Related	2,823	610	3,433
Property Damage/Arson	1,547	357	1,904
Misc. Against Morals	85	20	105
Obstruct Justice	209	50	259
Possession Drugs	657	161	818
Traffic - Criminal Code	219	45	264
Breach Court Order/Escapes	375	77	452
Drinking Driving	1,816	350	2,166
Misc. Against Public Order	475	126	601
Other Federal Statutes	123	27	150
Parole Violator	0	0	0
Highway Traffic Act	10	5	15
Liquor Control Act	11	2	13
Other Provincial Statutes	20	7	27
Municipal Bylaws	0	1	1
Unknown	381	92	473
TOTAL	19,946	4,609	24,555

Each probation term is counted only once and is categorized according to the most serious offence among the charges leading to the term of probation.

TABLE 16
DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE PROBATION TERMS COMMENCING DURING
1985/86

LENGTH OF PROBATION TERM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
3 Months or Less	675	157	832
>3 to 6 Months	2,496	674	3,170
>6 to 12 Months	8,392	2,025	10,417
>12 to 15 Months	417	72	489
>15 to 18 Months	1,923	448	2,371
>18 to 24 Months	4,448	928	5,376
>24 to 36 Months	1,532	291	1,823
Over 36 Months	63	14	77
TOTAL	19,946	4,609	24,555

Since persons on probation may receive more than one term of probation, Table 16 shows the distribution of "aggregate" terms for probation cases commencing during 1985/86. The aggregate probation terms are calculated from the beginning of the first probation order. Additional terms tend to extend the probation end date. Because of this, aggregate terms may exceed 36 months, which is the maximum term for a single probation order.

TABLE 17

CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO PROBATION TERM COMMENCING
DURING: 1985/86

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
Priors	10,120	3,231	13,351	54.4
or Probation Only	1,055	286	1,341	5.5
or Incarceration Only	4,980	562	5,542	22.6
or Probation and Prior arceration	3,791	530	4,321	17.6
TAL	19,946	4,609	24,555	100

Contacts with the correctional system prior to probation terms during 5/86 are shown in Table 17. The majority (54%) of probation terms involve those with no prior experience with either probation or arceration.

TABLE 18

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATISTICS: 1985/86

al Institutional In-Person Hearings Held	9,314
s includes reviews and post-suspension hearings, as l as initial hearings)	
al Case Review Hearings Held at Regional Offices	3,235
al Parole Granted or Parole Denied Decisions Made	7,620
TAL PAROLE RELEASES	3,757

TABLE 19

RESULTS OF CASES PAROLED: 1985/86

	NO.	% OF PAROLE RELEASES
ULT OF CASES PAROLED		
oked	609	16.2
uccessful Completion	3,148	83.8
TAL PAROLE RELEASES	3,757	100.0

Consideration activities of the Ontario Board of Parole are summarized in Table 18. During the year, 3,757 individuals were based on parole.

Section 2:
Young Offenders

This section is new to the Annual Report and has been included to provide information on young offenders (16- and 17-year-olds) who are being dealt with under the Young Offenders Act. The Act gives judges a range of disposition (the equivalent adult term is "sentencing") options. These include: fine, compensation order, community service order, restitution order, probation order, order for detainment for treatment, custody order (either open or secure custody must be specified), or absolute discharge. (See Glossary for further definition of these options.)

The Act also requires that the young offenders be held in separate facilities (although many young offender facilities are located in adult institutions, the two populations are segregated), therefore data for young offenders are collected separately from adult data.

TABLE 1
ADMISSIONS TO SECURE FACILITIES

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Persons	2,240	293	2,533
Admissions	3,114	394	3,508
Counts of Charged Offences	9,278	925	10,203

Table 1 shows that during 1985/86, 2,533 young offenders were admitted to secure facilities, a total of 3,508 times for 10,203 separate offences. A young offender may be admitted to a secure facility on detention prior to trial, on a custody order or because of misconduct in an open custody facility.

TABLE 2
CUSTODY ORDERS TO SECURE FACILITIES

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Persons	842	86	928
Admissions	951	91	1,042
Counts of Convicted Offences	2,966	313	3,279

Table 2 shows similar data for young offenders orders to secure custody. Here again, it is obvious that some people were ordered to custody on more than one occasion, and that single orders often reflect multiple offences.

TABLE 3
CUSTODY ORDERS TO SECURE FACILITIES BY OFFENCE TYPE: 1985/86

OFFENCE CATEGORY	COUNTS OF ALL OFFENCES		MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE		AVERAGE LENGTH OF CUSTODY ORDER*	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Homicide & Related	1	0	1	0	548.0	0.0
Serious Violent	51	7	40	4	360.4	531.5
Violent Sexual	8	0	6	0	286.0	0.0
Break & Enter & Related	1,056	89	378	34	250.3	201.7
Sexual (Non-Violent)	8	2	3	2	223.0	4.0
Offic./Import Drugs	7	1	5	1	154.6	15.0
Weapons Offences	42	5	20	0	189.4	0.0
Stolen & Related	148	41	28	3	108.2	335.0
Assault Against Person	12	0	7	0	164.9	0.0
Theft/Possession	684	61	225	19	131.3	116.4
Assault & Related	129	20	53	8	108.1	100.6
Property Damage/Arson	86	6	15	3	96.0	128.0
Assault Against Morals	0	1	0	1	0.0	3.0
Obstruct Justice	27	9	6	1	22.5	1.0
Possession Drugs	29	1	7	0	124.3	0.0
Offic - Criminal Code	25	0	3	0	85.0	0.0
Breach Court Order/Escapes	424	53	86	8	59.0	50.8
Impaired Driving	9	1	2	0	10.5	0.0
Assault Against Public Order	41	3	8	0	44.6	0.0
Under Federal Statutes	40	0	5	0	121.8	0.0
Probation Violator	5	0	2	0	98.0	0.0
Highway Traffic Act	27	3	8	1	14.0	6.0
Quorum Control Act	39	3	12	1	6.5	6.0
Under Provincial Statutes	8	0	2	0	6.0	0.0
Municipal Bylaws	1	0	1	0	5.0	0.0
Unknown	59	7	28	5	187.0	121.0
TOTAL	2,966	313	951	91	179.3	160.5

*Average length of custody order in days for most serious offence.

TABLE 4
DAYS STAY BY INDIVIDUAL SECURE FACILITY: 1985/86

	CAPACITY*		AVERAGE COUNT		DAYS STAY	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
CENTRAL REGION						
Hamilton-Wentworth YO Unit	40	6	32	1	11,681	4
Vanier Centre YO Unit	16	8	23	10	8,379	3,5
Maplehurst Centre YO Unit	120	0	77	0	24,046	
NORTHERN REGION						
Cecil Facer YO Centre	18	2	29	2	10,482	7
Kenora YO Unit	10	6	8	1	2,974	3
Monteith YO Unit	25	5	15	0	5,337	
Thunder Bay YO Unit	25	5	12	1	4,374	2
EASTERN REGION						
Cobourg YO Unit	0	6	0	1	0	2
Ottawa-Carleton YO Unit	20	4	19	1	7,017	4
Quinte YO Unit	16	3	10	0	3,640	
Peterborough YO Unit	10	0	6	0	2,133	
WESTERN REGION						
Elgin-Middlesex YO Unit	32	2	23	1	8,460	3
Wellington YO Unit	20	0	12	0	4,530	
Windsor YO Unit	5	3	6	0	2,155	
Bluewater YO Centre	72	0	45	0	9,598	
METRO REGION						
Metro Toronto East YO Unit	60	0	57	0	20,725	
TOTAL PROVINCE	489	50	344	18	125,531	6,8

*Since several of the units had one or more increases in capacity during the year, the capacity figures shown are as of March 31, 1986.

NOTE: Because the young offender facilities had a midnight count of zero for April 1, 1985, and grew to a count of 588 for March 31, 1986, the average counts for the facilities must be viewed with some caution.

TABLE 5
USE OF ACCOMMODATION — OPEN CUSTODY FACILITIES
(YOUNG OFFENDERS)

QUARTER	TOTAL DAYS STAY	AVERAGE COUNT
April - June	425	5
July - September	4,679	51
October - December	11,372	124
January - March	13,870	154
TOTAL	30,346	83

Table 5 shows the days stay for open custody facilities during 1985/86. There are 25 open custody residences that are used regularly by the ministry to house young offenders. In addition to these houses, there are approximately 25 others that the ministry uses on an ad hoc basis. Young offenders may be ordered to a term in open custody, or they may reside in the facility as a condition of a probation order.

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES LEADING TO A TERM OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION*
DURING: 1985 / 86

OFFENCE CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Murder & Related	3	0	3
Sexually Violent	17	4	21
Involuntary Sexual	23	3	26
Break & Enter & Related	701	138	839
Assault (Non-Violent)	29	3	32
Offence / Import Drugs	12	6	18
Weapons Offences	61	20	81
Robbery & Related	169	39	208
Offence Against Person	10	2	12
Offence / Possession	1,732	337	2,069
Assault & Related	243	34	277
Property Damage / Arson	205	37	242
Offence Against Morals	11	2	13
Obstruct Justice	27	5	32
Possession Drugs	124	25	149
Offence - Criminal Code	31	3	34
Warrant Court Order / Escape	93	16	109
Impaired Driving	68	9	77
Offence Against Public Order	79	15	94
Under Federal Statutes	13	0	13
Probation Violator	0	0	0
Highway Traffic Act	3	1	4
Control Act	4	0	4
Under Provincial Statutes	1	0	1
Municipal Bylaws	0	0	0
Unknown	71	15	86
TOTAL	3,730	714	4,444

*This table represents only those cases for which dispositions have been given, and does not include bail supervision cases. (See Glossary)

Each community supervision term is counted only once and is categorized according to the most serious offence among the charges resulting in the term.

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION* TERMS
COMMENCING DURING: 1985 / 86

LENGTH OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION TERMS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
6 Months or Less	72	17	89	2.0
More than 6 Months	529	106	635	14.3
More than 12 Months	1,962	367	2,329	52.4
More than 15 Months	102	18	120	2.7
More than 18 Months	499	96	595	13.4
More than 24 Months	511	101	612	13.8
More than 36 Months	54	9	63	1.4
More than 36 Months	1	0	1	0.0
TOTAL	3,730	714	4,444	100

A community supervision disposition may be a probation order, a community service order, a restitution order, a personal service or compensation order, or a combination thereof, i.e. probation plus a community service order. The majority (52.4%) of young offenders were given a community supervision term of between 6 and 12 months.

Note regarding "Community Supervision" on previous table.)

TABLE 8
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF SENTENCE / SECURE CUSTODY ORDER BY OFFENCE TYPE
FOR 16 AND 17 YEAR OLDS IN 1984 / 85 AND YOUNG OFFENDERS IN 1985 / 86

OFFENCE CATEGORY	1984 / 85 16- and 17-YR.-OLDS		1985 / 86 YOUNG OFFENDERS	
	NO.	AVERAGE LENGTH*	NO.	AVERAGE LENGTH
CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES				
Homicide & Related	7	288.2	1	548
Serious Violent	116	307.9	44	370
Violent Sexual	29	192.6	6	280
Break & Enter & Related	848	167.7	410	240
Sexual (Non-Violent)	3	73.3	5	130
Weapons Offences	25	43.4	6	130
Traffic / Import Drugs	46	48.0	20	180
Fraud & Related	74	100.5	31	130
Misc. Against Person	4	299.5	7	160
Theft / Possession	606	72.4	240	130
Assault & Related	130	42.9	61	100
Property Damage / Arson	51	60.1	18	100
Misc. Against Morals	0	0.0	1	
Obstruct Justice	17	42.4	7	100
Possession Drugs	33	36.4	7	120
Traffic - Criminal Code	17	61.8	3	80
Breach Court Order / Escape	345	27.4	92	50
Drinking Driving	8	24.8	2	100
Misc. Against Public Order	54	12.8	8	40
Other Federal Statutes	15	40.2	5	120
Parole Violation	34	127.1	2	90
PROVINCIAL OFFENCES				
Highway Traffic Act	143	11.2	9	
Liquor Control Act	197	8.2	13	
Other Provincial Statutes	29	11.1	2	
Municipal Bylaws	10	7.5	1	
Charges Unknown	5	115.8	18	100
Sentence Length Unknown	36	—	25	
TOTAL	2,882	91.3	1,042	100

*Average sentence length is in days.

Offences have been categorized and are presented in descending order of severity. The sentences shown are aggregate sentences, and where there was more than one convicted offence, the sentence is counted in the category of the most serious of the offences.

ase final comments are ended to provide some information about the young under age group (16- and 17-year-olds) in relation to their counterparts of one year ago. The impact can be seen by looking at the sentence lengths and probation terms being given to young offenders.

For example, in 1984/85, 16- and 17-year-old males received an average 16.8-month probation term (3 for females*). Male young offenders this year were given an average 13.5-month term, down from approximately 3 months from last year. Even if one looks at the 16- and 17-year-olds going through the probation system in 1985/86 (some in the 16- age group are still going through as adults because their offences were committed before the YOA came into effect), the average has gone down slightly, to an average of 15.3 months.

It appears that, in general, there has been a slight reduction in the probation terms being given to 16- and 17-year-olds (both male and female) in 1985/86 as compared with the same age group in 1984/85.

The significant change has occurred in sentence data, which shows that while 16- and 17-year-olds were given an average 91.3 days in 1984/85, young offenders in 1985/86 received an average of 182.5 days, almost double the average of the previous year.

Further examination of this significant change in sentence length shows that the increase is very consistent across the various Criminal Code offence categories (Table 8 in this section). Those categories which usually register the highest number of persons — Break & Enter and Related; Theft/Possession; Breach of Court Order/Escape — still represent the majority of all young offenders in 1985/86 (71.2% of all young

offenders ordered to secure custody fell in those three categories), and the sentences were substantially higher for all three. (For Break & Enter and Related, an average 169.1 days in 1984/85 went to 250.3 days in 1985/86; for Theft/Possession, 74.2 days went up to 131.3 days; and for Breach of Court Order/Escape, 28.8 days went to 59.0 days.) Overall sentenced offender numbers for this age group are down, however, 64% from last year's total.

The increased sentence length shown here is made even greater by the fact that under the YOA young offenders must serve their full sentence times, while adults may be eligible for parole after serving one-third of the sentence, and may earn up to one-third off for good behaviour while in the institution. Therefore the gap is likely even wider in actual time than these figures indicate, as the adult time is full-sentence time given, not actual time served.

*Figures for males are presented and discussed more extensively because the larger number of males in the system provides for more accurate averages. Numbers for females are so small, relatively, that one or two long terms can greatly affect the averages and make comparisons with both males and previous years difficult.

Section 3: Comparative Data

This section is included to enable some comparison between the 1985/86 figures and last year's figures. Since the 1984/85 data included 16- and 17-year-olds as adults, the 1985/86 adult and young offender data have been amalgamated in order to give a general indication of the change in total population from the last fiscal year. For simplicity's sake, "sentence to imprisonment" refers to adult sentences to imprisonment and young offender secure custody orders. Similarly, "sentence length" refers to both adult sentence length and young offender custody length.

TABLE 1
ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS AND SECURE FACILITIES ADULTS IN 1984/85
AND ADULTS AND YOUNG OFFENDERS IN 1985/86

	1984/85	1985/86			% CHANGE
	TOTAL	ADULTS	YOUNG OFFENDERS	COMBINED TOTAL	
Persons	50,567	49,383	2,533	51,916	2.7
Admissions	67,785	64,466	3,508	67,974	0.3
Counts of Charged Offences	176,609	176,492	10,203	186,695	5.7

The data in this table show the total number of admissions to institutions during the 1985/86 fiscal year. Overall, there were 51,916 adults and young offenders admitted to jails/DCs or young offender secure facilities 67,974 times for 186,695 offences. This represents a slight increase in the number of admissions over 1984/85, and a more substantial increase in the number of people and the number of counts.

TABLE 2
SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT
ADULTS IN 1984 / 85 AND ADULTS AND YOUNG OFFENDERS IN 1985 / 86

	1984 / 85	1985 / 86			% CHANGE
	TOTAL	ADULTS	YOUNG OFFENDERS	COMBINED TOTAL	
Persons	40,468	39,841	928	40,769	0.7
Admissions	49,682	47,792	1,042	48,834	-1.7
Counts of Convicted Offences	118,211	122,133	3,279	125,412	6.1

Similar comparative data for sentences to imprisonment are provided in Table 2. Adults sentenced to imprisonment during 1985 / 86 may have been admitted on remand in the previous fiscal year. Here again, the figures shows that some people received more than one sentence in a year, and that single sentences often reflect multiple offences.

TABLE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT:
ADULTS IN 1984 / 85 AND ADULTS AND YOUNG OFFENDERS IN 1985 / 86

SENTENCE LENGTH	1984 / 85	1985 / 86			CHAN
	TOTAL	ADULTS	YOUNG OFFENDERS	COMBINED TOTAL	
<8 Days	8,860	8,174	76	8,250	-
8 - 15 Days	10,757	10,236	63	10,299	-
16 - 29 Days	4,780	5,170	28	5,198	-
30 - 89 Days	11,092	10,806	196	11,002	-
3 to <6 Months	5,588	5,483	221	5,704	-
6 to <12 Months	3,542	3,141	277	3,418	-
12 to <18 Months	1,567	1,282	103	1,385	-1
18 to <24 Months	809	925	33	958	1
24 Months & Over	—	—	20	—	-
Federal Time	2,087	1,446	—	1,446	-3
Unknown	600	1,129	25	1,154	9
TOTAL	49,682	47,792	1,042	48,834	

The combined number of sentenced admissions for adults and secure custody admissions for young offenders during 1985 / 86 are down by 1.7% from the 1984 / 85 fiscal year. The "Federal Time" group includes everyone sentenced to 24 months or more. Of this group, some will be transferred to federal facilities (penitentiaries), others may remain in provincial facilities for various reasons (e.g. awaiting appeals or expiration of appeal period). It does not include young offenders who receive a sentence of more than two years, since all of their time is to be served in provincial facilities. (Note: young offenders may receive up to three-year sentence. This is not considered federal time and they will remain in provincial young offender facilities for the duration of the custody order.) The combined adult and young offender average provincial aggregate sentence for 1985 / 86, was 72.9 days, up from 71.0 days in 1984 / 85. This increase is mainly due to the fact that 16- and 17-year-old young offenders were given substantially longer sentences than 16- and 17-year-old adults were given last year.

(See Section 2: Young Offenders; Section 3, Table 5)

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT
ADULTS IN 1984 / 85 AND ADULTS AND YOUNG OFFENDERS IN 1985 / 86

OFFENCE TYPE	MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE				% CHANGE
	1984 / 85	1985 / 86		COMBINED TOTAL	
	TOTAL	ADULTS	YOUNG OFFENDERS		
Homicide & Related	149	165	1	166	11.4
Various Violent	990	849	44	893	-9.8
Violent Sexual	505	595	6	601	19.0
Break & Enter & Related	4,387	3,451	412	3,863	-11.9
Assault (Non-Violent)	166	206	5	211	27.1
Import/Export Drugs	1,245	1,098	6	1,104	-11.3
Weapons Offences	735	735	20	755	2.7
Theft & Related	2,209	2,148	31	2,179	-1.4
Offence Against Person	134	162	7	169	26.1
Theft/Possession	6,120	5,383	244	5,627	-8.1
Assault & Related	3,147	3,177	61	3,238	2.9
Property Damage/ Arson	869	831	18	849	-2.3
Offence Against Morals	59	60	1	61	3.4
Obstruct Justice	677	683	7	690	1.9
Possession Drugs	963	1,051	7	1,058	9.9
Offence - Criminal Code	795	863	3	866	8.9
Break Court Order/Escape	3,458	3,214	94	3,308	-4.3
Impaired Driving	8,727	8,872	2	8,874	1.7
Offence Against Public Order	1,231	1,704	8	1,712	39.1
Under Federal Statutes	598	548	5	553	-7.5
Probation Violator	952	917	2	919	-3.5
Highway Traffic Act	3,142	3,139	9	3,148	0.2
Parole Control Act	6,164	5,429	13	5,442	-11.7
Under Provincial Statutes	1,165	1,099	2	1,101	-5.5
Municipal Bylaws	558	789	1	790	41.6
Unknown	537	624	33	657	22.3
TOTAL	49,682	47,792	1,042	48,834	-1.7

Table 4 shows the combined number of adult and young offender admissions to institutions or secure facilities on a sentence to incarceration. The offences are registered by the most serious offence within each admission set, i.e. each admission is counted only once in the offence category which is the most serious. Offences are shown here in descending order of severity.

TABLE 5
COMPARISON OF COUNTS OF OFFENCES PER ADMISSION
ADULTS IN 1984 / 85 AND ADULTS AND YOUNG OFFENDERS IN 1985 / 86

COUNTS PER ADMISSION	1984 / 85		1985 / 86				COMBINED TOTAL NO.	
	ADULTS NO.	%	ADULTS NO.	%	YOUNG OFFENDERS NO.	%		
1 Count	27,475	55.3	26,247	54.9	407	39.1	26,654	54.6
2 Counts	9,798	19.7	9,160	19.2	193	18.5	9,353	19.2
3 - 4 Counts	7,135	14.4	6,925	14.5	252	24.2	7,177	14.4
5 - 7 Counts	3,194	6.4	3,157	6.6	117	11.2	3,274	6.6
8 - 15 Counts	1,615	3.3	1,657	3.5	63	6.0	1,720	3.5
16 plus Counts	465	0.9	646	1.4	10	1.0	656	1.3
TOTAL	49,682	100.0	47,792	100.0	1,042	100.0	48,834	100.0

A comparison of the counts of offences per admission for 1984 / 85 and 1985 / 86 shows that there has not been much change in the general pattern; in 1985 / 86 the majority of all offenders (54.6%) were admitted on only one charge compared with 55.3% in 1984 / 85.

Of interest, however, is that young offenders in 1985 / 86 tended to have more counts per admission than adults. While 26% of adults admissions had three or more counts, 42.4% of young offenders fell into these categories. This should be noted particularly in discussing average custody order lengths for young offenders. They appear to be receiving longer orders, but this may simply reflect the fact that young offenders are coming into the system with more charges.

TABLE 6
ADMISSIONS TO PROBATION / PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION:
ADULTS IN 1984 / 85 AND ADULTS AND YOUNG OFFENDERS IN 1985 / 86

	1984 / 85	1985 / 86			% CHANGE
	TOTAL	ADULTS	YOUNG OFFENDERS	COMBINED TOTAL	
Probation / Community Supervision	29,122	24,555	4,444	28,999	-0.4
Parole	3,774	3,453	—	3,453	-8.5

Table 6 shows the total number of adults and young offenders commencing terms of probation / community supervision during 1985 / 86. The number of new parole cases during the year is for adults only, since young offenders do not receive parole. It is interesting to note that 31.5% of new adult probation orders included community service orders, and 22.8% included restitution orders. Among the young offenders, 27.2% of new community supervision orders included community service orders, 15.1% included restitution orders, and 7.4% included compensation or personal service orders. (Under the Young Offenders Act, it is possible to receive a community service order or a restitution order as a sentence, without an accompanying probation order. For adults, community service orders and restitution orders are included as a condition of the probation order.)

Glossary of Terms

ADMISSION	Any entrance to a jail or detention centre on one or more charges for the purpose of awaiting a court hearing, serving a sentence, or pending an immigration hearing or deportation. NOTE: One person may be admitted on new charges more than once during the fiscal year. He or she will then be counted as one person but as several admissions.
ADULT VERIFICATION AND SUPERVISION PROGRAM	A program which provides relevant background information on offenders (both adults and young offenders) at their bail hearings, and offers supervision in the community should they be granted release. The program is operated in an effort to enable offenders to be released awaiting and during their trials.
ADULT WORK PROJECTS	A minimum security setting where approved adult inmates work on conservation projects, e.g. planting, pruning and reforestation, while serving their sentence.
ADULT COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)	A residence within the community for approved adult offenders to attend work, school, training or treatment programs while serving their sentences. Offenders may also be ordered to reside in a CRC as a condition of probation, parole or bail.
ADULT COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER (CSO)	<p>For adult offenders, a community service order is a condition of a probation order which requires the offender to perform a certain number of hours of unpaid work for the benefit of the community.</p> <p>For young offenders, a community service order may be attached to a probation order, or it may be the only disposition given.</p>
ADULT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION	This refers to any supervision by a probation officer of young offenders who have received one or more of the following dispositions: community service order, restitution order, compensation / personal service order, or probation order. Although they are not included in the tables in this report, young offenders in the bail supervision program are sometimes included in the community supervision caseload.
COMPENSATION ORDER OR PERSONAL SERVICE ORDER (PSO)	There are two types of compensation orders provided for under the YOA, and these may be made alone, or in conjunction with a probation order. An order can be made for compensation to any person for loss of or damage to property, for loss of income or support, or for special damage for personal injury. A compensation order may also require personal services to the victim.
NUMBER OF COUNTS OF OFFENCES	When a person is apprehended he or she may have committed one type of offence, e.g. theft, on more than one occasion, or may have committed several types of offences. Therefore, each count represents one charge laid for each occurrence of an offence.
90 DAY STAY	The total number of days of incarceration during the fiscal year (time spent on either remand or sentence). For example, one inmate incarcerated for thirty days accounts for thirty days stay, and thirty inmates incarcerated for one day each also equals thirty days stay. Thirty inmates incarcerated for 30 days each equals 900 days stay.
AGGREGATE TIME OR AGGREGATE SENTENCE	An aggregate sentence to imprisonment of two years or longer.
FINES BY DEFAULT	This category includes those incarcerated for the non-payment of a fine.
MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO)	As people may be admitted for multiple offences, the single most serious charge of all the charges which resulted in the admission is deemed the "Most Serious Offence". If the sentence results from only one charge, that charge is considered the "Most Serious Offence". Offences are categorized into "Offence Types" or "Offence Categories" and are presented in descending order of severity. (Severity is determined by the lengths of sentences imposed.)
STATUS	Native refers to status and non-status Indians, Metis and Inuit.

OFFENCE CATEGORY

Rather than listing every single offence, related or similar offences have been organized under appropriate headings. For example, the "Break and Enter and Related" category includes such offences as Break and Enter, Attempted Break and Enter, Being Unlawfully in a Dwelling House, Possession of a Housebreaking Instrument, and Being Masked with Intent to Commit an Indictable Offence.

OPEN CUSTODY

The YOA has created open custody as a disposition option for young offenders. An open custody facility is a community-based home where the offenders may attend school and/or employment while serving their time, but they must keep specific hours and report on their whereabouts.

PERSON

During the fiscal year, one person may represent multiple admissions, multiple sentences to imprisonment and/or multiple orders of probation, but is counted only once in each of the categories under "person".

**PROVINCIAL SENTENCE OR
PROVINCIAL TIME**

Any aggregate sentence to imprisonment of less than two years.

REMAND

When a person is arrested and held in custody, a bail hearing must be held to determine if he/she should be released or remain in custody until the outcome of their trial. Those who are denied bail, or cannot meet the conditions of bail are "remanded in custody" and remain incarcerated on "remand". These people are referred to as "pure remands".

Others who are counted in the remand category are those awaiting a hearing for violations of the Immigration Act, paroled offenders who are re-admitted for parole violations, and offenders who were admitted with multiple offences and have not yet been tried for some of them.

REMISSION

A sentenced inmate (adults only) is able to earn up to a one-third reduction in his or her sentence for good behaviour while in the institution. This is also known as "earned remission", and is based on regular evaluation of the inmate's conduct.

RESTITUTION ORDER

For adults, this is compensation to be made for injury, loss or damage to an aggrieved party, and is given as a condition of a probation order. This is similar to a compensation order for young offenders. In contrast, a restitution order under the YOA directs the return of property taken and, if applicable, prescribes compensation to an innocent purchaser of the returned property.

**SECURE FACILITY OR
CLOSED CUSTODY FACILITY**

Under the YOA, a jail, detention centre or correctional centre constitutes a secure facility. The young offender secure facilities are, in most cases, attached to adult institutions; however, the two populations are kept separate.

**SENTENCE TO
IMPRISONMENT**

A sentence to imprisonment imposed during the fiscal year, regardless of the date of admission, is counted as a sentenced admission that year. Additional sentences imposed during one continuous period of incarceration are not counted as separate sentences.

AGGREGATE SENTENCE

Several sentences may be imposed at one time for a group of offences. The aggregate sentence is the total sentence, whether for one or several offences. For adults, time actually served may be less than the aggregate because of earned remission, parole and early release Temporary Absence Passes. Young offenders must serve their full sentence time. NOTE: In cases where there are convictions on a number of charges a judge may hand down more than one sentence, and must specify whether the sentences are "consecutive" or "concurrent". The former means that each sentence will be fully served, e.g. when the first is completed, the second one immediately begins, and so on. "Concurrent" means that the sentences will all run at the same time, so that an individual may be serving two or more sentences at one time, and in total will only serve the length of the single longest sentence.

**TEMPORARY ABSENCE
PROGRAM OR TEMPORARY
ABSENCE PASS (TAP)**

At the discretion of institutional personnel, approved inmates are permitted to absent from an institution (with or without an escort) to attend classes, to work, to receive medical attention, or to attend to family crises.

Appendix "I"

Affiliated Agencies

the ministry contracted with the agencies listed below to provide a wide range of programs and services.

Alcohol Awareness

AGENCY	LOCATION
D.A.P.T.	Halton
AC (Addictions, Training & Assessment Counselling) Centre	Belleville
Alcohol & Drug Concerns	Mimico Correctional Centre
Alternatives for Youth	Hamilton East
Ant Alcolve Rehabilitation	Brantford
Assis Centre of North Bay	North Bay
St Frances CDAF	Kenora
PEC House Inc.	Belleville
ffman & Hollands Inc.	Kingston
ros	Kingston
V Counselling	Kitchener
nt Volunteers in	Sarnia/Chatham
Correctional Service	
nbroke and Area	Ottawa West
Community Corrections Council	
ewood Alcohol Centre	Oshawa
vation Army	London Centre
. Patterson & Associates	Mississauga & Rexdale
umins Recon (Northern Community Corrections Association)	Timmins

Probation Supervision

AGENCY	LOCATION
Elizabeth Fry Society	Sudbury
n Howard Society	Hamilton East, Mississauga, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie
aching Out Inc.	Windsor
vation Army	Barrie, Brantford, Ottawa Centre, Thunder Bay
nto Bail Program	Toronto Courts

Community Residential Agreement

AGENCY	LOCATION
Marine Brock Lodge	Hamilton
is Centre of North Bay	North Bay
tiny Manor	Oshawa
pathy House of Recovery	Ottawa
ily Crisis Centre	Cambridge
Elizabeth Fry Society	Brampton, Hamilton, Kingston, Toronto

AGENCY

G & B House
Harmony House
Homes for Reflection
Horizon House
Kairos Farm
Kirkpatrick House
Kitchener Waterloo
Maison L'Arc-En-Ciel
Leone Residence for Women
Magwa Gami Gamig
(Rainbow Lodge)
My Brother's Place
Native Women's Centre
New Leaf
Our House (Carleton Place)
Pines CRC
Porter Place
St. Leonard's Society

LOCATION

Owen Sound
Kirkland Lake
Welland
Ottawa
Harrowsmith
Ottawa
Kitchener
Opasatika
Windsor
Wikwemikong

Serenity House
Simcoe, Muskoka,
Parry Sound District

Toronto
Hamilton
Queensville
Ottawa
Kenora
Newmarket
Brampton,
Windsor

Halfway House
Sobriety House
Stone Henge Therapeutic
Community

Belleville
Orillia

Three Oaks Foundation
Wayside House of Hamilton
Sudbury YWCA
Geneva House

Ottawa
Guelph
Belleville
Hamilton
Sudbury

Project H.O.S.T.E.L.
Yellow Brick House

Newmarket

Woodland Residence

Peterborough

Community Resource Centres

NAME	FACILITY LOCATION
Aberdeen House	Kingston
Bunton Lodge	Toronto
Calvert House	Hamilton
Durhamcrest Centre	Oshawa
Ferguson House	Ottawa
Galbraith House	Toronto
Gerrard House	Toronto
Kairos CRC	Thunder Bay
Kawartha House	Peterborough
Kitchener House	Kitchener
La Fraternite	Sudbury
Luxton Centre	London
MacMillan House	Barrie
Madeira House	Toronto
Maison Decision	Ottawa
Maison P.C. Bergeron House	Cornwall

(Continued on next page.)

AGENCY	FACILITY LOCATION
Ontario Native Women's CRC	
KE-SHI-IA-ING	Thunder Bay
Onesimus House	Belleville
Ellen Osler Home	Dundas
Wm. Proudfoot House	London
Red Lake CRC	Red Lake
Riverside House	Ottawa
Robichaud House	Timmins
Robinson house	Windsor
Salvation Army CRC	Sault Ste. Marie
Sherbourne House	Toronto
Stanford House	Toronto
Glen Thompson House	Toronto
Joe Versluis Centre	Brockville
Victoria House	Brantford
Wayside house	St. Catharines

Community Service Order

AGENCY	LOCATION
A.C.O.R.D.	Guelph
Blakeney Consulting Services	Ottawa West
CSO Association of Orillia	Barrie
CSO Program	Barrie
Centre Hastings	Belleville
Chatham-Kent Community	Sarnia
Family Services	
Chief and Band Council	Superior North
Collingwood CSO	Barrie
Community Development	Brantford
Enterprise	
Community Oriented	Belleville
Sentencing	
Community Resource Services	Halton
Contact (Midland)	Barrie
Contact Community	Barrie
Information Centre	
Corporation of the Town of	Sarnia / Chatham
Wallaceberg	
Elizabeth Fry Society	Hamilton Centre, Brampton
Family Counselling Centre	Sarnia / Chatham
Family Services	Thornhill
Glengarry, Prescott-Russell	Ottawa Centre
Community Corrections	
Committee	
Inga Hooper	Fort Frances
John Howard Society	Thunder Bay, Kingston, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto (Keele St.), St. Catharines, Kitchener, Peterborough

AGENCY	LOCATION
Leeds-Grenville Community	Cornwall
Corrections Program	
Marathon-Huron Bay	Superior North
Mattawa Lions Club	North Bay
Napanee & Area CSO Program	Belleville
Newcastle CSO	Oshawa
Nipissing District Youth	North Bay
Employment	
Ottawa-Carleton CSO Program	Ottawa Centre
Oxford Association of	London East
Volunteers in Corrections	
Pembroke and Area	Ottawa West
Community Corrections	
Council	
Peterborough District	Peterborough
Information Centre	
Prince Edward Correctional	Belleville
Committee	
Reaching Out	Windsor
Renfrew, Arnprior & District	Kingston
CSO Program	
Ricci, Brad	Fort Frances
Salvation Army	Sault Ste. Marie, Peterborough, London East, Toronto (Dufferin)
Schreiber-Terrace Bay	Superior North
St. Leonard's House	London Centre
St. Leonard's Society	Brantford
St. Philip's CRC	Toronto (Consumers Road)
Stratford & District	Brantford
Association	
of Volunteers in Corrections	
Timmins Recon (Northern	Timmins
Community Corrections	
Association)	
Trent Community	Belleville
Correctional Committee	
Volunteer Organization in	Sudbury
Community Correctional	
Services	
Welcome-Port Hope	Belleville
YMCA	Pickering

Counselling

AGENCY	LOCATION
Black Creek Venture	North York
Group Inc.	
Family Services Centre	Sault St. Marie
Hoffman & Hollands Inc.	Kingston
Ontario Family Guidance	Mississauga, Thornhill
St. Leonard's House (Peel)	Brampton
York Community Connection	North York

Living While Impaired

AGENCY	LOCATION
Alcohol and Drug Concerns Inc.	Toronto (Consumers Road)
Ant Alcove Rehabilitation in Howard Society	Brantford Peterborough, Sudbury Thunder Bay Halton, Mississauga Kingston
With Clinic A. Patterson & Associates	Ottawa West
North Frontenac Community Services Corp. Olson, Ponce & Gaum, Health & Criminal Justice Consultants	

Employment

AGENCY	LOCATION
Future Society of Canada Frontier College/H.E.L.P. Gay-Bruce Youth in Howard Society	Toronto Cornwall Guelph Kingston, Toronto (Keele St.), Ottawa West, Peterborough, Oshawa, Kitchener, Sarnia/ Chatham, St. Catharines Sarnia/Chatham
At Volunteers in Correctional Services Northern College of Applied Arts & Technology Ford Association of Volunteers in Corrections Ford Youth Action Inc. Nut Employment	Monteith London East London East Toronto (Consumers Rd.) Mississauga
l Youth Employment Service Evolution Army	Halton, Peterborough Guelph Belleville
ond Chance ational Assessment & ounseling Services CA	Thornhill, Scarborough East, Islington Barrie Toronto (Bay St.), Pickering London Centre
th Business Bureau th Employment Services	
th Opportunities nlimited	

Fine Option

AGENCY	LOCATION
Elizabeth Fry Society John Howard Society	Hamilton Centre St. Catharines

Restitution

AGENCY	LOCATION
Centre Hastings Community Oriented Sentencing Corporation of the Town of Wallaceburg Glengarry, Prescott-Russell Community Corrections Committee John Howard Society Leeds-Grenville Community Corrections Program Prince Edward Correctional Committee Stratford District Association of Volunteers in Corrections Trent Community Correctional Committee Volunteer Action Centre of Thunder Bay	Belleville Belleville Sarnia/Chatham Ottawa Centre Peterborough Cornwall Belleville Brantford Belleville Thunder Bay

VORP (Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program)

AGENCY	LOCATION
Central Hastings Community Justice Initiatives Community Oriented Sentencing Glengarry, Prescott-Russell Community Corrections Committee Inga Hooper John Howard Society Leeds/Grenville Community Corrections Program Mattawa Lions Club Napanee & Area CSO Program North Frontenac Community Services Corp. Prince Edward Correctional Committee Social Planning Council Trent Community Correctional Committee	Belleville Kitchener Belleville Ottawa Centre Fort Frances Kingston Cornwall North Bay Belleville Kingston Belleville Pickering Belleville

Native Programs

AGENCY	TYPE	LOCATION
Chief and Band Council Grassy Narrows	P. & P. Supervision	Kenora
Chief and Band Council Islington #29	CSO	Kenora
Chief and Band Council Pikangicum	CSO	Kenora
Chief and Band Council Seine River	Counselling	Kenora
Council Fire Native	Counselling	Toronto (Bay St.)
Indian Friendship Centre	Inmate Liaison	Thunder Bay
Ininew Friendship Centre	Inmate Liaison	Timmins
John Howard Society	P. & P. Supervision	London Centre
Kenora Fellowship Centre	Court Intake	Kenora
Native Aids (24)	Counselling	Kenora
Native Canadian Friendship Centre	Inmate Liaison	MCS-Community Development Unit
Native Community Corrections Service	P.&P. Supervision	Brantford
Nechee Friendship Centre	Inmate Liaison	Kenora
Nishnawbe-Simik Friendship Centre	Office Services	Fort Frances
Rat Portage Band Council	Counselling	Kenora
Saugeen Reserve	Alcohol Counselling	Walkerton
Thunderbird Friendship Centre	Inmate Liaison	Superior North

Miscellaneous

AGENCY	TYPE	LOCATION
Black Sheep Venture Group Inc.	Life Skills	North York
Canadian Training Institute	Staff Training	CPSS
Changing Ways	Batterers	London Centre
Dr. Harry Wedgerfield	Chemical	Thunder Bay
Educational Assessment	Abuse Education	
Elizabeth Fry Society	Literacy Training	Guelph
Elizabeth Fry Society Society of Toronto	Shoplifting	Brampton
Guelph-Wellington	Female Offender Counselling	Toronto (Parliament St.)
Hiatus House Inc.	Client Assessment	Guelph
	Family Assault Counselling	Windsor
John Howard of Windsor	Batterers	Windsor
Salvation Army	Court Intake	Brampton
Salvation Army	Counselling	Windsor
Salvation Army Etobicoke	Victim / Witness	Rexdale
York Community Services	Life Skills	Toronto (Keele St.)

Appendix "II"

Volunteer Organizations

The ministry acknowledges the invaluable contributions made by individual corrections volunteers and church congregations in institutions and communities throughout the province, as well as the many agencies and volunteer organizations listed below that provide services to offenders under the ministry's care.

ORD
 Addictions Research Foundation
 Alcoholics Anonymous
 Association of Volunteers (Hamilton)
 Ausoleil Alcohol and Drug Program
 Eld Park Lodge
 Edge
 Canadian Association in Support of Native People
 Canadian Legion
 Changing Ways
 Christian Connection
 Citizen Action Group
 Community Alcohol and Drug Fellowship
 Community Justice Initiatives of Waterloo
 Cross for Christ
 Cornerstone Ministry
 Crisis of Awareness
 Educational Assistance
 Elizabeth Fry Society
 Electronic Reading Material Project
 Family Counselling Centre
 Family Service Bureau
 Fort Erie Native Centre
 Future Society
 Gospel Fellowship
 Gamblers Anonymous
 Geo Origranne
 Geons (The)
 Glaph-Wellington Family Counselling Service
 Haysbury Alcohol and Drug Program (HAD)
 Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Alcohol/Drug
 Assessment Services
 Hastings Correctional Committee
 L.P.
 Lotus House Inc.
 Monica Hearing Impaired
 Native Friendship Centre
 Native Worker's Fellowship

John Howard Society
 K-W Counselling
 Kairos
 Kent Volunteers in Correctional Services
 Kiwanis
 Knights of Columbus
 Lighthouse Ministry
 Literacy Council
 Man to Man, Woman to Woman (M2W2)
 Mercury Youth Services
 Metro Volunteer Placement
 Monteith Alcohol and Drug Program (MAD)
 Narcotics Anonymous
 Native Alcohol and Drug Centre
 Native Fellowship
 Native Sons
 Native Women's Centre
 New Opportunities for Women
 Niagara Regional Credit Counselling
 Niagara Regional Health Unit
 Niagara Regional Native Centre
 Northern Youth Group
 Ontario Seven Step Society (The)
 Operation Blessing
 Operation Springboard Inc.
 Optimist Club
 Owen South YM-YWCA
 Oxford Association of Volunteers in Corrections
 Pedehbun Lodge
 Pembroke Drug and Alcohol Abuse Centre
 Pembroke Mental Health Centre
 Prison Arts Foundation
 Prince Edward Correctional Committee
 Prison Fellowship of Canada
 Project Reconciliation
 Reaching Out
 Riverdale Community Health Service
 St. Brigid's Shepherds of Good Hope
 St. Leonard's Society
 St. Vincent de Paul
 Salvation Army
 Second Chance
 Simcoe County Substance Abuse Program
 Stonehenge
 Stratford & District Association of Volunteers
 in Corrections
 Streetlink Inc.

Toronto Institute for Pastoral Training (The)
Tough Love
Trent Community Correctional Committee
Turning Point

Under 21

Visiting Friends
VOICES
Volunteer Bureau of Niagara Falls

Warriors in Prison
Wayside House

Youth Action Inc.
Youth Corps
Youth in Conflict with the Law

Toronto Institute for Pastoral Training (The)
Tough Love
Trent Community Correctional Committee
Turning Point
Under 21
Visiting Friends
VOICES
Volunteer Bureau of Niagara Falls
Warriors in Prison
Wayside House
Youth Action Inc.
Youth Corps
Youth in Conflict with the Law

Annexe "II" Organismes Bénévoles

Le ministère reconnaît les contributions précieuses qu'ont apportées les bénévoles et les congrégations religieuses dans les établissements et les communautés travers la province, ainsi que celles des nombreux organismes et groupes de bénévoles énumérés ci-dessous qui ont offert leurs services aux contrevenants placés au soin du ministère.

ORD
Fondations Research Foundation
Associations Anonymes
Association of Volunteers (Hamilton)
United Alcohol and Drug Program
St. Paul's Lodge
Canadian Association in Support of Native People
Living Ways
Associations de Colombiens
Christian Connection
Citizen Action Group
Optimiste
Community Alcohol and Drug Fellowship
Community Justice Initiatives of Waterloo
Services for Christ
Ministry of AWARENESS

International Assistance
Elizabeth Fry Society
Public Reading Material Project
Daily Counselling Centre
Daily Service Bureau
Erie Native Centre
Future Society
Gospel Fellowship
Amblers Anonymous
St. Ignace
St. Joseph's Family Counselling Service
St. Vincent de Paul
St. Leonard's Society
St. Brigid's Shepherds of Good Hope
Rivdale Community Health Service
Reaching Out
Project Reconciliation
Prison Fellowship of Canada
Prison Arts Foundation
Pembroke Mental Health Centre
Pembroke Drug and Alcohol Abuse Centre
Pembroke Lodge
Oxford Association of Volunteers in Corrections
Owen South YM-YWCA
Operation Springboard Inc.
Operation Blessing
Ontario Seven Step Society (The)

John Howard Society
K-W Counselling
Kairos
Kent Volunteers in Correctional Services
Kiwanis
Legion canadienne
Lighthouse Ministry
Literacy Council
Man to Man, Woman to Woman (M2W2)
Mercury Youth Services
Metro Volunteer Placement
Monteith Alcohol and Drug Program (MAD)
Narcotics Anonymous
Native Alcohol and Drug Centre
Native Fellowship
Native Sons
Native Women's Centre
New Opportunities for Women
Niagara Regional Credit Counselling
Niagara Regional Health Unit
Niagara Regional Native Centre
Northern Youth Group
Ontario Seven Step Society (The)
Operation Blessing
Operation Springboard Inc.
Owen South YM-YWCA
Oxford Association of Volunteers in Corrections
Pembroke Lodge
Pembroke Drug and Alcohol Abuse Centre
Pembroke Mental Health Centre
Prison Arts Foundation
Prison Fellowship of Canada
Project Reconciliation
Reaching Out
Rivdale Community Health Service
St. Brigid's Shepherds of Good Hope
St. Leonard's Society
St. Vincent de Paul
Second Chance
Simcoe County Substance Abuse Program
Stonehenge
Stratford & District Association of Volunteers in Corrections
Steelink Inc.

Programmes à l'intention des autochtones

ORGANISME	TYPE	EMPLACEMENT
Chief and Band Council Grassy Narrows	Surveillance, probation et libération conditionnelle	Kenora
Chief and Band Council Islington #29	OSC	Kenora
Chief and Band Council Pikangikum	OSC	Kenora
Chief and Band Council Seine River	Orientation	Kenora
Council Five Native Indian Friendship Centre Innuew Friendship Centre John Howard Society	Orientation Liaison avec les détenus Surveillance, probation et libération conditionnelle Admission au tribunal Orientation Liaison avec les détenus	Toronto (rue Bay) Thunder Bay Timmins London-centre Kenora MSC-Groupe de développement dans la communauté Brantford
Kenora Fellowship Centre Native Aids (24) Native Canadian Friendship Centre Native Community Corrections Service	Surveillance, probation et libération conditionnelle Liaison avec les détenus Services de bureau Orientation Consultation en matière d'alcool Liaison avec les détenus	Kenora Fort Frances Kenora Walkerton Superior North
Thunderbird Friendship Centre		

Divers

ORGANISME	TYPE	EMPLACEMENT
Armée du salut	Admission au tribunal Orientation Victime et témoin Préparation à la vie en société	Brampton Windsor Rexdale North York London-centre
Armée du salut Etoibicoke Black Sheep Venture Group Inc.	Personnes qui en maltraitent d'autres abus de substances chirurgiques Education Alphabétisation Orientation des Vol à l'étalage contrevenantes évaluation des clients Orientation familiale Formation du personnel	Thunder Bay Guelph Brampton Toronto (rue Parliament) Guelph Windsor Direction des services de soutien aux programmes communautaires Windsor
Changling Ways Dr. Harry Wedgertfield Educational Assessment Elizabeth Fry Society Elizabeth Fry Society of Toronto Guelph-Wellington Hiatus House Inc. Institut Canadien de Formation	Personnes qui en maltraitent d'autres Préparation à la vie en société	Toronto (rue Keele)
York Community Services	Personnes qui en maltraitent d'autres Préparation à la vie en société	Toronto (rue Keele)

NOM
Ontario Native Women's CRC
KE-SHI-IA-ING
Onesimus House
Ellen Osler Home
Wm. Proudfoot House
Red Lake CRC
Riverside House
Robichaud House
Robinson house
Sherbourne House
Stanford House
Glen Thompson House
Joe Versluis Centre
Victoria House
Wayside house

EMPLACEMENT
Thunder Bay
Belleville
Dundas
London
Red Lake
Ottawa
Timmins
Windsor
Toronto
Toronto
Toronto
Brockville
Brantford
St. Catharines

Ordonnance de service à la

ORGANISME

A.C.O.R.D.
Armée du salut

Blakeney Consulting Services
CSO Association of Orillia
CSO Program
Centre Hastings
Chatham-Kent Community
Family Services
Chief and Band Council
Collingwood CSO
Community Development
Enterprise
Sentencing
Community Resource Services
Contact (Midland)
Information Centre
Corporation of the Town of
Wallaceberg
Elizabeth Fry Society
Family Counselling Centre
Family Services
Glenagarry, Prescott-Russell
Community Corrections
Committee
Inga Hooper
John Howard Society

Sarnia-Chatham
Hamilton-centre,
Brampton
Sarnia-Chatham
Thornhill
Ottawa-centre
Fort Frances
Thunder Bay,
Kingston,
Sudbury,
Sault Ste. Marie,
Toronto
(rue Keele),
St. Catharines,
Kitchener,
Peterborough

Orientation

ORGANISME

Black Creek Venture
Group Inc.
Family Services Centre
Hoffman & Hollands Inc.
Ontario Family Guidance
St. Leonard's House (Peel)
York Community Connection
North York
Kingston
Mississauga,
Thornhill
Brampton
North York

EMPLACEMENT

Belleville
Pickering

Welcome-Port Hope
Services
Community Corrections
Volunteer Organization in
Correctional Committee
Trent Community
Association)

Sudbury
Belleville

Stratford & District
Association
of Volunteers in Corrections
Timmins Recon (Northern
Community Corrections
Association)

Timmins
Brantford

Fort Frances
Superior North
London-centre
Brantford
Toronto
(chemin
Consumers)
Brantford

Windsor
Kingston

Belleville
Peterborough

Ottawa-ouest
London-est

Ottawa-centre
North Bay

Oshawa
Belleville

Superior North
Cornwall

Leeds-Grenville Community
Corrections Program
Marathon-Huron Bay
Mattawa Lions Club
Napanee & Area CSO Program
Newcastle CSO
Nipissing District Youth
Employment
Ottawa-Carleton CSO Program
Oxford Association of
Volunteers in Corrections
Pembroke and Area
Community Corrections
Council
Peterborough and District
Information Centre
Prince Edward Correctional
Committee
Reaching Out
Kennew, Arnprior & District
CSO Program
Ricc, Brad
Schreiber-Terrace Bay
St. Leonard's House
St. Leonard's Society
St. Philip's CRC

ORGANISME

EMPLACEMENT

ministère a conclu des ententes avec les organismes
ci-dessous pour offrir un vaste éventail de
programmes et de services.

compréhension du problème

l'alcool

ORGANISME

O.A.P.T.

MAC (Addictions, Training &

Assessment Counselling)

Alcohol & Drug Concerns

Alternatives for Youth

Unité du salut

Centre of North Bay

Francis CDAF

P.E.C. House Inc.

Truman & Hollands Inc.

Volunteering

Correctional Service

Brooke and Area

Community Corrections

Wood Alcohol Centre

Valton Army

A. Patterson & Associates

Timmins Recon (Northern

Community Corrections

Association)

EMPLACEMENT

Halton

Belleville

Centre

correctionnel

Mimico

Hamilton-est

London-centre

Brantford

North Bay

Kenora

Belleville

Kingston

Kingston

Kingston

Kitchener

Sarnia-Chatham

Ottawa-ouest

Oshawa

London Centre

Mississauga

et Rexdale

Timmins

liberté surveillée

ORGANISME

Unité du salut

Elizabeth Fry Society

Don Howard Society

Mississauga,

St. Catharines,

Sault Ste. Marie

Windor

Tribunaux de

Toronto

Programme de cautionnement

Toronto

entente de logement dans

communauté

ORGANISME

Wharfedale Lodge

Centre of North Bay

Estimay Manor

mpathy House of Recovery

Elizabeth Fry Society

EMPLACEMENT

Hamilton

North Bay

Oshawa

Ottawa

Cambridge

Brampton,

Hamilton,

Kingston, Toronto

Centres de ressources communautaires

NOM

EMPLACEMENT

Aberdeen House

Burton Lodge

Calvert House

CRC de l'Armée du salut

Durhamcrest Centre

Ferguson House

Galbraith House

Gerrard House

Kaitos CRC

Kawartha House

Kitchener House

La Fraternité

Luxton Centre

MacMillan House

Madeira House

Maison Decision

Maison P.C. Bergeron House

Kingston

Toronto

Hamilton

Sault Ste. Marie

Oshawa

Toronto

Toronto

Thunder Bay

Peterborough

Kitchener

Sudbury

London

Barrie

Toronto

Ottawa

Cornwall

(suite à la page suivante)

NOMBRE DE DÉLITS

ORDONNANCE DE RESTITUTION

ORDONNANCE DE SERVICE À
LA COMMUNAUTÉ (OSC)

ORDONNANCE
D'INDEMNISATION
OU ORDONNANCE DE
SERVICE (OSP)

PEINE DE PRISON

PEINES GLOBALES OU
ENSEMBLE DE PEINES

PERSONNE

PROGRAMME D'ABSENCE
TEMPORAIRE OU
LAISSEZ-PASSER
D'ABSENCE TEMPORAIRE
(L.P.A.T.)

REMISE DE PEINE

SURVEILLANCE DANS
LA COMMUNAUTÉ

VÉRIFICATION DE CAUTION
ET PROGRAMME DE
SURVEILLANCE

Lorsqu'une personne est arrêtée, elle peut avoir commis un seul type de délits, comme le vol, à plus d'une occasion, ou avoir commis plusieurs types de délits. Par conséquent, chaque compte représente une inculpation pour chaque délit.

Dans le cas des adultes, il s'agit d'une indemnisation pour dédommager une victime d'une blessure, d'une perte ou d'un dommage, imposée comme condition d'une ordonnance de probation. Cette ordonnance ressemble à une ordonnance d'indemnisation pour les jeunes contrevenants. Par contraste, une ordonnance de restitution, en vertu de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, exige le retour des biens confisqués et, le cas échéant, prévoit une indemnisation à l'acheteur innocent de biens retournés.

Dans le cas des contrevenants adultes, une ordonnance de service à la communauté est une condition d'une ordonnance de probation qui exige de la part du contrevenant qu'il effectue un certain nombre d'heures de travail non rémunérées, dans l'intérêt de la communauté. Dans le cas des jeunes contrevenants, une ordonnance de service à la communauté peut être reliée à une ordonnance de probation, ou constituer la seule décision judiciaire rendue.

La Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants prévoit deux types d'ordonnances d'indemnisation; elles peuvent être rendues seules, ou s'accompagner d'une ordonnance de probation. On peut rendre une ordonnance d'indemnisation pour toute personne qui a subi une perte matérielle ou des dommages à la propriété, une perte de revenu ou de soutien, ou une blessure personnelle. Une ordonnance d'indemnisation peut également exiger du contrevenant qu'il offre ses services personnels à la victime.

Une peine de prison infligée durant l'exercice financier, peu importe la date d'admission, est comptée comme une admission pour cette année. Les autres peines infligées au cours d'une période continue d'incarcération ne sont pas comptées comme des peines distinctes.

Plusieurs peines peuvent être infligées en même temps pour un ensemble de délits. La peine globale est le total des peines, pour un ou plusieurs délits. Dans le cas des adultes, la peine réellement purgée peut être moindre que la peine globale, par suite d'une remise de peine méritée, d'une libération conditionnelle ou d'un laissez-pas complet. REMARQUE : Un juge peut prononcer plus d'une peine, dans le cas de déclaration de culpabilité de plusieurs délits; il doit alors préciser si ces peines sont «cumulatives» ou «confondues». Les peines «cumulatives» doivent être purgées à la fin de la deuxième comme immédiatement à la fin de la première et ainsi de suite. Les peines «confondues» sont toutes purgées en même temps; ainsi, une personne peut purger à la fois deux peines ou plus, ce qui correspond, en tout, à ne purger que la peine la plus longue.

Durant l'exercice financier, une personne peut représenter plusieurs admissions, plusieurs peines de prison ou plusieurs ordonnances de probation, mais elle n'est comptée qu'une seule fois dans chacune des catégories, sous «personne».

À la discrétion du personnel de l'établissement, les détenus recommandés sont autorisés à s'absenter d'un établissement (accompagnés ou non d'une escorte) pour étudier, travailler, recevoir des soins médicaux ou s'occuper de crises familiales.

Un détenu condamné (adultes seulement) peut obtenir une réduction maximale d'un tiers de sa peine s'il se comporte bien dans l'établissement. Cette remise, aussi appelée «remise de peine méritée», est fondée sur une évaluation régulière de la conduite du détenu.

Il s'agit ici de toute surveillance, par un agent de probation, de jeunes contrevenants pour qui on a rendu une ou plusieurs décisions suivantes : ordonnance de service à la communauté, ordonnance de restitution, ordonnance d'indemnisation ou de service personnel, ou ordonnance de probation. Bien qu'ils ne soient pas inclus dans les tableaux du présent rapport, les jeunes contrevenants du programme de liberté surveillée sont parfois inclus dans les cas de surveillance dans la communauté.

Un programme qui fournit des renseignements sur les antécédents des contrevenants (adultes et jeunes contrevenants) lors des enquêtes sur le cautionnement, et qui offre la surveillance dans la communauté en cas de leur libération. Le programme permet la libération des contrevenants, avant et pendant leur procès.

Toute admission à une prison ou à un centre de détention sous une ou plusieurs inculpations, pour attendre une audience du tribunal, purger une peine, attendre la déportation ou une audience concernant l'immigration, REMARQUE : Une personne peut être admise sous de nouvelles inculpations plus d'une fois durant l'exercice financier. On comptera alors une personne mais plusieurs admissions.

Les autochtones comprennent les Indiens, les Métis et les Inuit ayant le statut indien et ceux qui ne l'ont pas.

Une installation à sécurité minimale où des détenus adultes recommandés travaillent à des projets de conservation, comme la plantation, l'émondage et le reboisement, tout en purgeant leur peine.

Plutôt que de faire la liste de chaque délit, on a regroupé les délits connexes ou semblables dans des catégories pertinentes. Par exemple, la catégorie "Introduction par effraction et délits connexes" comprend les délits suivants: introduction par effraction, tentative d'introduction par effraction, présence illicite dans une habitation, possession d'un instrument d'effraction de domicile, et port d'un masque dans l'intention de commettre un acte criminel.

Un établissement où les contrevenants adultes recommandés participent à des programmes de travail, scolaires, de formation ou de traitement tout en purgeant leur peine. Les contrevenants peuvent aussi devoir rester dans un CRC comme condition de probation, de libération conditionnelle ou de cautionnement.

Une peine globale de prison de deux ans ou plus.

Toute peine globale de prison de moins de deux ans.

Cette catégorie comprend les personnes incarcérées pour défaut de paiement d'une amende.

Puisque des personnes peuvent être admises pour plusieurs délits, on appelle "délit le plus grave" l'inculpation la plus grave parmi toutes celles qui ont mené à l'admission. Si la peine est attribuable à une seule inculpation, cette dernière est considérée comme le "délit le plus grave". Les délits sont classés par "types de délit" ou "catégories de délit", et sont présentés en ordre décroissant de gravité. (La gravité dépend de la durée des peines imposées.)

Lorsqu'une personne est arrêtée et mise sous garde, on doit mener une enquête sur le cautionnement pour déterminer si elle peut être libérée ou si elle doit rester sous garde jusqu'au résultat du procès. Les personnes à qui on refuse le cautionnement ou qui ne peuvent respecter les conditions du cautionnement sont incarcérées "en détention préventive". On dit alors que ces personnes sont en "détention préventive pure";

Les autres personnes qui entrent dans la catégorie de détention préventive sont celles qui attendent pour violation de la Loi sur l'immigration, les contrevenants réadmis pour violation de libération conditionnelle, et les contrevenants admis pour plusieurs délits qui attendent toujours un procès pour certains d'entre eux.

Le nombre total de jours en incarcération durant l'exercice financier (temps passé en détention préventive ou à servir la peine). Par exemple, un détenu incarcéré pendant 30 jours représente une durée de séjour de 30 jours, et 30 détenus incarcérés un jour chacun donnent aussi une durée de séjour de 30 jours. 30 détenus incarcérés pendant 30 jours chacun correspondent à une durée de séjour de 900 jours.

La Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants a prévu la garde en milieu ouvert dans le choix des décisions judiciaires à rendre aux jeunes contrevenants. Une installation de garde en milieu ouvert est un foyer dans la communauté où les contrevenants peuvent étudier ou travailler tout en purgeant leur peine; ils doivent toutefois respecter un horaire précis et signaler où ils vont.

En vertu de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, une prison, un centre de détention ou un centre correctionnel sont des installations de garde en milieu fermé, dans la plupart des cas, annexées à des établissements pour adultes; les deux groupes sont toutefois séparés.

TABLEAU 5
COMPARAISON DES COMPTES DE DÉLITS PAR ADMISSIION :
ADULTES EN 1984/85, ADULTES ET JEUNES CONTREVENANTS EN 1985/86

DÉLITS PAR ADMISSIION	1984 / 85		1985 / 86	
	ADULTES	NBRE	ADULTES	NBRE
1 délit	27 475	55,3	26 247	54,9
2 délits	9 798	19,7	9 160	19,2
3 et 4 délits	7 135	14,4	6 925	14,5
5 à 7 délits	3 194	6,4	3 157	6,6
8 à 15 délits	1 615	3,3	1 657	3,5
16 délits ou plus	465	0,9	646	1,4
TOTAL	49 682	100,0	47 792	100,0
			1 042	100,0
			10	1,0
			63	6,0
			117	11,2
			252	24,2
			193	18,5
			407	39,1
				26 654
				9 353
				7 177
				3 274
				1 720
				656
				48 834
				10

La comparaison des nombres de délits par admission en 1984/85 et en 1985/86 indique peu de changement en général; 1985/86, on a admis la majorité des contrevenants (54,6 %) sous une seule inculpation, comparativement à 55,3 % en 1984/85.

Fait intéressant cependant, le nombre de délits par admission était plus élevé chez les jeunes contrevenants que chez les adultes en 1985/86. Bien qu'on ait calculé trois comptes ou plus pour 26 % des admissions d'adultes, 42,4 % des jeunes contrevenants tombaient dans ces catégories. Ce fait est particulièrement important lorsqu'on examine la moyenne des durées des ordonnances de mise sous garde des jeunes contrevenants. Ces derniers semblent recevoir des ordonnances plus longues, ce qui peut toutefois simplement refléter le fait que les jeunes contrevenants sont admis au régime sous plusieurs inculpations.

TABLEAU 6
ADMISSIONS À LA PROBATION OU À LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE, ET
À LA SURVEILLANCE DANS LA COMMUNAUTÉ :
ADULTES EN 1984/85, ADULTES ET JEUNES CONTREVENANTS EN 1985/86

1984/85	TOTAL	ADULTES	JEUNES CONTRE- VENANTS	TOTAL CUMULÉ	% DE CHANGEMENT
1985/86					
Probation ou surveillance dans la communauté	29 122	24 555	4 444	28 999	-0,4
Libération conditionnelle	3 774	3 453	—	3 453	-8,5

Le tableau 6 indique le nombre total d'adultes et de jeunes contrevenants qui ont commencé des périodes de probation ou de surveillance dans la communauté en 1985/86. Le nombre de nouveaux cas de libération conditionnelle durant l'année ne concerne que les adultes, puisqu'on n'accorde pas la libération conditionnelle aux jeunes contrevenants. Il est intéressant de noter que, dans le cas des adultes, 31,5 % des nouvelles ordonnances de probation comprenaient des jeunes contrevenants, 27,2 % des nouvelles ordonnances de surveillance dans la communauté comprenaient des ordonnances de service à la communauté, et que 22,8 % comprenaient des ordonnances de restitution. Dans le cas des jeunes contrevenants, 15,1 % des ordonnances de restitution et 7,4 %, des ordonnances d'indemnisation ou de service personnel. (En vertu de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, il est possible de recevoir, comme peine, une ordonnance de service à la communauté ou une ordonnance de restitution, sans que celle-ci ne soit accompagnée d'une ordonnance de probation. Dans le cas des adultes, les ordonnances de service à la communauté et les ordonnances de restitution sont incluses comme une condition de l'ordonnance de probation.)

RÉPARTITION DES DÉLITS MENANT À DES PEINES DE PRISON:
ADULTES EN 1984/85, ADULTES ET JEUNES CONTREVENANTS EN 1985/86

DÉLIT LE PLUS GRAVE			
1984/85		1985/86	
TOTAL	ADULTES	JEUNES CONTRE- VENANTS	TOTAL CUMULÉ
149	165	1	166
990	849	44	893
505	595	6	601
4 387	3 451	412	3 863
166	206	5	211
1 245	1 098	6	1 104
735	735	20	755
2 209	2 148	31	2 179
134	162	7	169
6 120	5 383	244	5 627
3 147	3 177	61	3 238
869	831	18	849
59	60	1	61
677	683	7	690
963	1,051	7	1 058
795	863	3	866
3 458	3 214	94	3 308
8 727	8 872	2	8 874
1 231	1 704	8	1 712
598	548	5	553
952	917	2	919
3 142	3 139	9	3 148
6 164	5 429	13	5 442
1 165	1 099	2	1 101
558	789	1	790
537	624	33	657
49 682	47 792	1 042	48 834
TOTAL			
-1,7	-1,7		-1,7

Tableau 4 indique le total cumulé des adultes et des jeunes contrevenants condamnés à l'incarcération qui sont admis à des établissements ou à des installations de garde en milieu fermé. Les délits sont enregistrés selon le délit le plus grave de chaque groupe d'admissions; par exemple, chaque admission n'est comptée qu'une seule fois dans la catégorie du délit le plus grave. Les délits sont indiqués ici en ordre décroissant de gravité.

TABLEAU 2
PEINES DE PRISON:
ADULTES EN 1984/85, ADULTES ET JEUNES CONTREVENANTS EN 1985/86

	1984/85				1985/86			
	TOTAL		ADULTES		JEUNES CONTRE- VENANTS		TOTAL	
Personnes	40 468	39 841	928	40 769	48 834	40 769	0,7	
Admissions	49 682	47 792	1 042	48 834	125 412	48 834	-1,7	
Nombre de condamnations	118 211	122 133	3 279	125 412	6,1			

Le tableau 2 renferme des données comparatives semblables sur les peines de prison. Les adultes condamnés à la prison en 1985/86 peuvent avoir été admis en détention préventive durant l'exercice financier précédent. Ici encore, les chiffres indiquent que des personnes ont été condamnées plus d'une fois durant l'année, et qu'une même peine reflète souvent plusieurs délits.

TABLEAU 3
RÉPARTITION DE L'ENSEMBLE DES PEINES DE PRISON:
ADULTES EN 1984/85, ET JEUNES CONTREVENANTS EN 1985/86

	1984/85				1985/86			
	TOTAL		ADULTES		JEUNE CONTRE- VENANTS		TOTAL	
<8 jours	8 860	8 174	76	8 250	10 299	8 250		
8 à 15 jours	10 757	10 236	63	10 299	5 198	10 299		
16 à 29 jours	4 780	5 170	28	5 198	5 704	5 198		
30 à 89 jours	11 092	10 806	196	11 002	3 418	11 002		
3 à <6 mois	5 588	5 483	221	5 704	1 385	5 588		
6 à <12 mois	3 542	3 141	277	3 418	1 446	3 418		
12 à <18 mois	1 567	1 282	103	1 385	—	1 385		
18 à <24 mois	809	925	33	958	—	958		
24 mois ou plus	—	—	20	—	—	—		
Condamnation fédérale	2 087	1 446	25	1 446	1 544	1 446		
Inconnu	600	1 129	—	1 544	—	1 544		
TOTAL	49 682	47 792	1 042	48 834	9	48 834		

Le total cumulé des admissions d'adultes condamnés et de jeunes contrevenants mis sous garde en milieu fermé durant 1985/86 a diminué de 1,7 % par rapport à l'exercice financier 1984/85. Le groupe "Condamnation fédérale" inclut toute les personnes condamnées à 24 mois de prison ou plus. Certaines personnes de ce groupe sont transférées à des installations fédérales (pénitenciers), d'autres peuvent rester dans les installations provinciales pour diverses raisons (ex.: attente d'appel ou expiration de la période d'appel). Le groupe ne comprend pas les jeunes contrevenants qui ont reçu une peine supérieure à deux ans, puis que qu'ils doivent purger toute leur peine dans les installations provinciales (Remarque: on peut infliger aux jeunes contrevenants des peines maximales de trois ans. Ces peines ne sont pas considérées comme des condamnations fédérales, et les jeunes contrevenants restent dans les installations provinciales pendant la durée de l'ordonnance de mise sous garde.) La moyenne globale de l'ensemble des peines provinciales infligées aux adultes et aux jeunes contrevenants pour 1985/86 était de 72,9 jours, comparativement à 71,0 jours en 1984/85. On doit cet accroissement en grande partie au fait que les jeunes contrevenants de 16 et 17 ans ont reçu des peines considérablement plus longues que celles infligées aux adolescents de 16 et 17 ans l'an dernier.

(Voir la section 2 intitulée jeunes contrevenants, et le tableau 5 de la section 3.)

derniers commentaires

ment des renseignements sur les
les contrevenants (adolescents de
17 ans); ils permettent de faire la
partiel. On peut observer l'impact
al en examinant la durée des
périodes de probation accordées
aux jeunes hommes, soit environ
13,5 mois en moyenne, et 17 ans
pour les cas des femmes. Cette
différence, on a accordé des périodes de
probation durant en moyenne 13,5
mois de moins que l'an dernier.
ne si l'on examine les adolescents
de 17 ans qui sont entrés dans le
système pour adultes en 1985/86, on
observe une légère diminution des
périodes dont la moyenne s'établit
à 15,3 mois (certains de
adolescents sont toujours inscrits
dans le régime pour adultes, du fait
qu'ils ont commis leurs délits avant la
mise en vigueur de la Loi sur les
jeunes contrevenants).

examen plus approfondi de ce
système dans la durée des peines
et que l'augmentation est
essablement la même dans toutes les
catégories de délits commis en vertu
du code criminel (voir le tableau 8
à la présente section). Les
différentiellement le nombre le plus
de personnes (introduction par
l'ordonnance du tribunal ou
l'ordonnance de conditions
de probation) représentent toujours la
majorité de tous les jeunes
contrevenants en 1985/86 (71,2 % de
tous les jeunes contrevenants).

Section 3: Données comparatives

* Les chiffres relatifs aux hommes sont plus détaillés que ceux des femmes, le nombre élevé d'hommes domine les moyennes plus précises. En comparaison, les chiffres sur les femmes sont tellement faibles, qu'une ou deux longues périodes peuvent fausser les moyennes et rendre difficile les comparaisons aux données sur les hommes et à celles des années précédentes.

tous les jeunes contrevenants à qui on
a rendu une ordonnance de mise sous
garde en milieu fermé font partie de
ces trois catégories, et les peines
étaient considérablement plus élevées
dans ces trois catégories. (Dans le cas
de l'introduction par effraction et
délits connexes, on est passé d'une
moyenne de 169,1 jours en 1984/85 à
une moyenne de 250,3 jours en
1985/86; dans le cas du vol et
possession, on est passé de 74,2 jours
à 131,3 jours; et dans le cas de la
violation des conditions de
l'ordonnance du tribunal ou évasion,
on est passé de 28,8 jours à 59,0 jours.)
Dans l'ensemble cependant, le
nombre de contrevenants condamnés
dans ce groupe d'âge est moins élevé
puisque l'équivalent qu'à 64 % du
total de l'an dernier.

L'augmentation de la durée des
peines indiquée ici est d'autant plus
grande du fait qu'en vertu de la Loi sur
les jeunes contrevenants, ces derniers
doivent purger leur peine au complet,
tandis que les adultes sont
admissibles à la libération
conditionnelle après avoir purgé un
tiers de leur peine, et peuvent même
obtenir une réduction d'un tiers de
leur peine s'ils se comportent bien
dans l'établissement. Par conséquent,
l'écart est probablement encore plus
grand en réalité que ne l'indiquent ces
chiffres, puisque, dans le cas des
adultes, la durée indiquée représente
la peine complète infligée, non la
peine réellement purgée.

TABLEAU 1
ADMISSIONS AUX ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET AUX INSTALLATIONS DE GARDE EN MILIEU
FERMÉ: ADULTES EN 1984/85, ADULTES ET JEUNES CONTREVENANTS EN 1985/86

Personnes	Admissions	Nombre d'inculpations	1984/85				1985/86				% DE CHANGEMENT
			TOTAL	ADULTES	CONTRE-VE-NANTS	TOTAL	ADULTES	CONTRE-VE-NANTS	TOTAL	CUMULÉ	
50 567	67 785	176 609	49 383	2 533	51 916	67 974	3 508	186 695	5,7	0,3	2,7

Les données de ce tableau indiquent le nombre total d'admissions aux établissements financiers durant l'exercice financier 1985/86. Dans l'ensemble, on a admis 51 916 adultes et jeunes contrevenants aux prisons, et aux centres de détention et installations de garde en milieu fermé pour jeunes contrevenants, 67 974 fois, pour un total de 186 695 délits. Ceci représente une légère augmentation du nombre d'admissions par rapport à 1984/85, et une augmentation plus considérable du nombre de personnes et du nombre d'inculpations.

TABLEAU 8
COMPARAISON DE LA DURÉE MOYENNE DES PEINES OU DES ORDONNANCES DE MISE SOUS GARDE EN MILIEU FERMÉ,
PAR TYPE DE DÉLIT, POUR LES ADOLESCENTS DE 16 ET 17 ANS EN 1984/85 ET LES JEUNES CONTREVENANTS EN 1985/86

CATÉGORIE DE DÉLIT	1984/85 ADOLESCENTS DE 16 ET 17 ANS		1985/86 JEUNES CONTREVENANTS	
	DURÉE MOYENNE*	NBRE	NBRE	MOYENNE
DÉLITS DU CODE CRIMINEL				
Homicide et délits connexes	288,2	7	1	5
Violence grave				
Violence sexuelle	116	1	44	3
Introduction par effraction et délits connexes	848	29	6	2
Délit sexuel (non violent)	3	3	73,3	2
Délits avec armes	25	43,4	5	1
Trafic ou importation de stupéfiants	25	43,4	6	1
Fraude et délits connexes	46	48,0	20	14
Délits divers contre une personne	74	100,5	31	14
Vol et possession	4	299,5	7	14
Voie de fait et délits connexes	606	72,4	240	10
Domages à la propriété ou incendie volontaire	130	42,9	61	10
Délits divers contre la morale	51	60,1	18	10
Entrave à la justice	0	0,0	1	10
Possession de stupéfiants	17	42,4	7	1
Code de la route — Code criminel	33	36,4	7	12
Violation des conditions de l'ordonnance	17	61,8	3	8
du tribunal ou évasion				
Conduite en état d'ébriété	345	27,4	92	5
Délits divers contre l'ordre public	8	24,8	2	5
Délits divers fédéraux	54	12,8	8	4
Violation de la libération conditionnelle	15	40,2	5	12
DÉLITS PROVINCIAUX				
Code de la route	143	11,2	9	1
Loi sur les alcools	197	8,2	13	1
Autres statuts provinciaux	29	11,1	2	1
Règlements municipaux	10	7,5	1	17
Inculpations inconnues	5	115,8	18	25
Durée de la peine inconnue	36	—	25	17
TOTAL	2 882	91,3	1 042	17

*La durée moyenne des peines est donnée en jours.

Le tableau 8 présente les délits par catégorie et par ordre décroissant de gravité, de même que les peines globales. S'il y a en plus d'une condamnation, on a inscrit la peine dans la catégorie du délit le plus grave.

TABLEAU 6
RÉPARTITION DES INCULPATIONS MENANT À UNE PÉRIODE DE SURVEILLANCE
DANS LA COMMUNAUTÉ* EN 1985/86

CATÉGORIE	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL
meurtre et délits connexes	3	0	3
violen- ce grave	17	4	21
violen- ce sexuelle	23	3	26
production par effraction et délits connexes	701	138	839
délits sexuel (non violent)	29	3	32
trafic ou importation de stupéfiants	12	6	18
délits avec armes	61	20	81
rude et délits connexes	169	39	208
délits divers contre une personne	10	2	12
et possession	1 732	337	2 069
de fait et délits connexes	243	34	277
dommages à la propriété ou incendie volontaire	205	37	242
délits divers contre la morale	11	2	13
travaux à la justice	27	5	32
session de stupéfiants	124	25	149
de la route — Code criminel	31	3	34
violation des conditions de l'ordonnance du tribunal ou évasion	93	16	109
induite en état d'ébriété	68	9	77
délits divers contre l'ordre public	79	15	94
délits statutaires fédéraux	13	0	13
violation de la libération conditionnelle	0	0	0
de la route	3	1	4
sur les alcools	4	0	4
délits statutaires provinciaux	1	0	1
glissements municipaux	0	0	0
connu	71	15	86
CATÉGORIE	3 730	714	4 444

*Ce tableau ne représente que les cas pour lesquels on a rendu des décisions judiciaires; il ne comprend pas les cas de liberté surveillée. (Voir le glossaire.)

Les périodes de surveillance dans la communauté ne sont comptées qu'une seule fois; elles sont classées par catégorie, selon le délit le plus grave parmi les inculpations ayant mené à cette période de surveillance.

TABLEAU 7
RÉPARTITION DES PÉRIODES GLOBALES DE SURVEILLANCE* DANS LA COMMUNAUTÉ
COMMENCÉES EN 1985/86

TRIMESTRE DE LA PÉRIODE DE SURVEILLANCE DANS LA COMMUNAUTÉ	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL
moins ou moins	72	17	89
3 à 6 mois	529	106	635
6 à 12 mois	1 962	367	2 329
12 à 15 mois	102	18	120
15 à 18 mois	499	96	595
18 à 24 mois	511	101	612
24 à 36 mois	54	9	63
us de 36 mois	1	0	1
CATÉGORIE	3 730	714	4 444

Une décision de surveillance dans la communauté peut être une ordonnance de probation, une ordonnance de service à la communauté, une ordonnance de restitution, une ordonnance de service personnel ou d'indemnisation, ou une combinaison de cela, c.-à-d. une ordonnance de probation et de service à la communauté. La majorité (52,4 %) des jeunes contrevenants ont reçu une période de surveillance dans la communauté de 6 à 12 mois.

TABLEAU 4
DURÉE DE SÉJOUR PAR INSTALLATION DE GARDE EN MILIEU FERMÉ: 1985/86

CAPACITÉ*	H	F	COMPTÉ MOYEN	H	F	DURÉE DE SÉJOUR
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RÉGION DU CENTRE						
Groupe des j.c. de Hamilton-Wentworth	40	6	32	1	11 681	
Groupe des j.c. du Centre Vanier	16	8	23	10	8 379	
Groupe des j.c. du Centre Maplehurst	120	0	77	0	24 046	3

RÉGION DU NORD						
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Centre des j.c. Cecil Facer	18	2	29	2	10 482	
Groupe des j.c. de Kenora	10	6	8	1	2 974	
Groupe des j.c. de Monteth	25	5	15	0	5 337	
Groupe des j.c. de Thunder Bay	25	5	12	1	4 374	

RÉGION DE L'EST						
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Groupe des j.c. de Cobourg	0	6	0	1	0	
Groupe des j.c. d'Ottawa-Carleton	20	4	19	1	7 017	
Groupe des j.c. de Quinte	16	3	10	0	3 640	
Groupe des j.c. de Peterborough	10	0	6	0	2 133	

RÉGION DE L'OUEST						
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Groupe des j.c. d'Elgin-Middlesex	32	2	23	1	8 460	
Groupe des j.c. de Wellington	20	0	12	0	4 530	
Groupe des j.c. de Windsor	5	3	6	0	2 155	
Centre Bluewater pour j.c.	72	0	45	0	9 598	

RÉGION DU GRAND TORONTO						
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Groupe des j.c. de l'est du grand Toronto	60	0	57	0	20 725	
TOTAL POUR LA PROVINCE	489	50	344	18	125 531	6 5

*La capacité de plusieurs groupes a augmenté une ou plusieurs fois au cours de l'année; les chiffres indiqués ici représentent la capacité des groupes en date du 31 mars 1986.

REMARQUE: Du fait que le compte de minuit des installations pour jeunes contrevenants était de zéro le 1^{er} avril 1985, de 588 le 31 mars 1986, on doit considérer avec une certaine prudence le compte moyen des installations.

TABLEAU 5
UTILISATION AUX FINS D'HÉBERGEMENT — INSTALLATIONS DE GARDE EN MILIEU OUVERT (JEUNES CONTREVENANTS)

TRIMESTRE	TOTAL DES DURÉES DE SÉJOUR	COMPTÉ MOYEN
Avril à juin	425	5
Juillet à septembre	4 679	51
Octobre à décembre	11 372	124
Janvier à mars	13 870	154
TOTAL	30 346	83

Le tableau 5 illustre les durées de séjour dans les installations de garde en milieu ouvert en 1985/86. Le ministère utilise régulièrement 25 établissements prévus par des ententes ad hoc. Les jeunes contrevenants peuvent rester dans une de ces installations par suite d'une ordonnance de mise sous garde en milieu ouvert, ou d'une ordonnance de probation.

ORDONNANCES DE MISE SOUS GARDE EN MILIEU FERMÉ, PAR TYPE DE DÉLIT: 1985/86

TABLEAU 3

DURÉE MOYENNE DE L'ORDONNANCE DE MISE SOUS GARDE		DÉLIT LE PLUS GRAVE		TOTAL DES DÉLITS	
H	F	H	F	H	F
0,0	548,0	0	1	0	1
531,5	360,4	4	40	7	51
0,0	286,0	0	6	0	8
0,0	201,7	34	378	89	1 056
4,0	223,0	2	3	2	8
15,0	154,6	1	5	1	7
0,0	189,4	0	20	5	42
335,0	108,2	3	28	41	148
0,0	164,9	0	7	0	12
116,4	131,3	19	225	61	684
100,6	108,1	8	53	20	129
128,0	96,0	3	15	6	86
3,0	0,0	1	0	1	0
1,0	22,5	1	6	9	27
0,0	124,3	0	7	1	29
0,0	85,0	0	3	0	25
50,8	59,0	8	86	53	424
0,0	10,5	0	2	1	9
0,0	44,6	0	8	3	41
0,0	121,8	0	5	0	40
0,0	98,0	0	2	0	5
6,0	14,0	1	8	3	27
6,0	6,5	1	12	3	39
0,0	6,0	0	2	0	8
0,0	5,0	0	1	0	1
121,0	187,0	5	28	7	59
160,5	179,3	91	951	313	2 966
TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
nécide et délits connexes		nécide et délits connexes		nécide et délits connexes	
lence grave		lence grave		lence grave	
lence sexuelle		lence sexuelle		lence sexuelle	
duction par effraction et délits connexes		duction par effraction et délits connexes		duction par effraction et délits connexes	
it sexuel (non violent)		it sexuel (non violent)		it sexuel (non violent)	
it ou importation de stupéfiants		it ou importation de stupéfiants		it ou importation de stupéfiants	
its avec armes		its avec armes		its avec armes	
ude et délits connexes		ude et délits connexes		ude et délits connexes	
its divers contre une personne		its divers contre une personne		its divers contre une personne	
et possession		et possession		et possession	
de fait et délits connexes		de fait et délits connexes		de fait et délits connexes	
mmages à la propriété ou incendie volontaire		mmages à la propriété ou incendie volontaire		mmages à la propriété ou incendie volontaire	
its divers contre la morale		its divers contre la morale		its divers contre la morale	
rave à la justice		rave à la justice		rave à la justice	
session de stupéfiants		session de stupéfiants		session de stupéfiants	
de la route — Code criminel		de la route — Code criminel		de la route — Code criminel	
lation des conditions de l'ordonnance du		lation des conditions de l'ordonnance du		lation des conditions de l'ordonnance du	
ibunal ou évacion		ibunal ou évacion		ibunal ou évacion	
nduite en état d'ébriété		nduite en état d'ébriété		nduite en état d'ébriété	
its divers contre l'ordre public		its divers contre l'ordre public		its divers contre l'ordre public	
tes statuts fédéraux		tes statuts fédéraux		tes statuts fédéraux	
ation de la libération conditionnelle		ation de la libération conditionnelle		ation de la libération conditionnelle	
de de la route		de de la route		de de la route	
sur les alcools		sur les alcools		sur les alcools	
tes statuts provinciaux		tes statuts provinciaux		tes statuts provinciaux	
glements municipaux		glements municipaux		glements municipaux	
connu		connu		connu	
TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	

urée moyenne, en jours, de l'ordonnance de mise sous garde pour le délit le plus grave.

Section 2: Jeunes contrevenants

Voici une nouvelle section au rapport annuel; on y trouve des renseignements sur les jeunes contrevenants (16 et 17 ans) traités en vertu de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants. Cette loi permet aux juges de choisir parmi les décisions judiciaires suivantes (le terme équivalent pour les adultes est "jugement"); amende, ordonnance de restitution, ordonnance de probation, ordonnance de détention aux fins de traitement, ordonnance de garde en milieu ouvert ou en milieu fermé), et libération inconditionnelle. (Le glossaire donne une définition plus détaillée de ces termes.)

Cette loi stipule aussi que les jeunes contrevenants doivent être détenus dans des installations distinctes de celles pour adultes. (Bien que bon nombre d'installations pour jeunes contrevenants soient situées dans des établissements pour adultes, on sépare les deux groupes.) Par conséquent, on recueille séparément les données relatives aux jeunes contrevenants et celles relatives aux adultes.

Le tableau 2 renferme des données similaires relatives aux jeunes contrevenants qui ont reçu une ordonnance de mise sous garde en milieu fermé. Ici encore, il est évident que certaines personnes ont reçu une ordonnance de mise sous garde plus d'une fois, et qu'une seule ordonnance reflète souvent plusieurs délits.

TABLEAU 2
ORDONNANCES DE MISE SOUS GARDE EN MILIEU FERMÉ

Personnes	Admissions	Nombre de condamnations		
			HOMMES	FEMMES
842	951	2 966	313	3 271
9	91			1 010
TOT				

TABLEAU 1
ADMISSIONS À DES ÉTABLISSEMENTS DE GARDE EN MILIEU FERMÉ

Personnes	Admissions	Nombre d'inculpations		
			HOMMES	FEMMES
2 240	3 114	9 278	925	10 353
293	394			10 353
TOT				

Le tableau 1 indique qu'en 1985/86, 2 533 jeunes contrevenants ont été admis des établissements de garde en milieu fermé un total de 3 508 fois, pour 10 20 délits distincts. Un jeune contrevenant peut être admis à une installation de garde en milieu fermé lorsqu'il est en détention avant un procès, à la suite d'une ordonnance de mise sous garde ou de son inconduite dans une installation de garde en milieu ouvert.

TABIEAU 17
DÉMELES AVEC LE RÉGIME CORRECTIONNEL AVANT LA PÉRIODE DE PROBATION
 COMMENCÉE EN 1985/86

	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	%
un démele antérieur	10 120	3 231	13 351	54,4
probation antérieure seulement	1 055	286	1 341	5,5
arccération antérieure seulement	4 980	562	5 542	22,6
probation et incarceration antérieures	3 791	530	4 321	17,6
TOTAL	19 946	4 609	24 555	100

Tableau 17 indique les démeles avec le régime correctionnel avant les périodes de probation commencées en 1985/86. La majorité (54 %) des périodes de probation touche des personnes sans probation ni incarceration antérieure.

TABIEAU 18
STATISTIQUES DE LA COMMISSION ONTARIENNE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES:
 1985/86

al des audiences tenues en présence des détenus, dans les	9 314
blissements (comprend les audiences d'examen et les audiences	
des suspensions, ainsi que les audiences initiales.)	
al des audiences d'examen de cas tenues aux bureaux régionaux	3 235
al des décisions prises quant à l'accord ou au refus de la	7 620
ération conditionnelle	
TOTAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES	3 757

TABIEAU 19
RÉSULTATS DES CAS DE LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE: 1985/86

% DE	
LIBÉRATIONS	
CONDITIONNELLES	
Nbre	609
SUITE DES CAS DE LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE	
avocation	16,2
ussite	83,8
TOTAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES	3 757
	100,0

Tableau 18 résume les cas examinés par la Commission ontarienne des libérations conditionnelles. 3 757 personnes ont été libérées sous condition pendant l'année.

TABLEAU 15
RÉPARTITION DES INCULPATIONS MENANT À DES PÉRIODES
DE PROBATION COMMENCÉES EN 1985/86

CATÉGORIES DE DÉLITS			
	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL
Homicide et délits connexes	18	3	21
Violence grave	258	39	297
Violence sexuelle	485	101	586
Introduction par effraction et délits connexes	2 027	360	2 387
Délit sexuel (non violent)	395	108	503
Trafic ou importation de stupéfiants	233	43	276
Délits avec armes	593	106	699
Fraude et délits connexes	2 043	487	2 530
Délits divers contre une personne	143	27	170
Vol et possession	5 000	1 405	6 405
Voie de fait et délits connexes	2 823	610	3 433
Domage à la propriété	1 547	357	1 904
Délits divers contre la morale	85	20	105
Entrave à la justice	209	50	259
Possession de stupéfiants	657	161	818
Code de la route — Code criminel	219	45	264
Violation des conditions de l'ordonnance du tribunal ou évasion	375	77	452
Conduite en état d'ébriété	1 816	350	2 166
Délits divers contre l'ordre public	475	126	601
Autres statuts fédéraux	123	27	150
Violation de la libération conditionnelle	0	0	0
Code de la route	10	5	15
Loi sur les alcools	11	2	13
Autres statuts provinciaux	20	7	27
Règlements municipaux	0	1	1
Inconnu	381	92	473
TOTAL	19 946	4 609	24 555

Les périodes de probation ne sont comptées qu'une seule fois; elles sont classées par catégorie, selon le délit plus grave parmi les inculpations ayant mené à cette période de probation.

TABLEAU 16
RÉPARTITION DES PÉRIODES GLOBALES DE PROBATION
COMMENCÉES EN 1985/86

DURÉE DE LA PÉRIODE DE PROBATION			
	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL
3 mois ou moins	675	157	832
> 3 à 6 mois	2 496	674	3 170
> 6 à 12 mois	8 392	2 025	10 417
> 12 à 15 mois	417	72	489
> 15 à 18 mois	1 923	448	2 371
> 18 à 24 mois	4 448	928	5 376
> 24 à 36 mois	1 532	291	1 823
Plus de 36 mois	63	14	77
TOTAL	19 946	4 609	24 555

Puisqu'on peut accorder plus d'une période de probation, le tableau 16 indique la répartition des périodes "globales" de probation commencées en 1985/86. Ces périodes globales sont calculées depuis le début de la première ordonnance de probation. Les périodes supplémentaires tendent à dépasser la date de fin de probation. Pour cette raison, les périodes globales peuvent dépasser 36 mois, ce qui représente la période maximale pour une seule ordonnance de probation.

TABLEAU 13
RÉPARTITION DES CATÉGORIES D'ÂGE DES PERSONNES QUI ONT COMMENCÉ UNE
PROBATION OU UNE LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE EN 1985/86

PROBATION				LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE			
HOMME	FEMMES	TOTAL		HOMMES	FEMME	TOTAL	
312	60	372	31	7	38	73	117
600	127	727	60	13	73	303	355
1 347	253	1 600	95	22	37	514	717
2 564	573	3 137	266	47	303	448	293
2 090	470	2 560	308	69	365	192	29
2 695	621	3 316	445	83	514	9	9
3 309	745	4 054	634	56	717		
2 239	549	2 788	392	33	448		
1 641	426	2 067	260	41	293		
1 812	475	2 287	324	22	365		
1 122	282	1 404	170	2	192		
199	22	221	27	0	29		
16	6	22	9	432	3 453		
19 946	4 609	24 555	3 021				

Tableau 13 indique le nombre total d'admissions à une période de probation de libération conditionnelle en 1985/86. Les périodes de probation qui passent la durée des ordonnances existantes ne sont pas comptées comme de nouvelles périodes de probation. En 1985/86, des ordonnances de service à la communauté ont été incluses dans 31,5 % des nouvelles ordonnances de probation, et des ordonnances de restitution, dans 22,8 % de ces ordonnances.

REMARQUE: On a laissé dans le régime pour adultes les adolescents de 16 et 17 ans qui ont été reconnus coupables de délits avant la mise en œuvre de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants.

TABLEAU 14
MOYENNE DU COMPTE TOTAL: PROBATION ET LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

GRAND TOTAL	EST	OUEST	TORONTO	TOTAL
9 932	4 392	6 182	5 784	11 482
531	177	166	269	424
1 567				37 771

Tableau 14 indique la moyenne des comptes de fin de mois des cas de probation et de libération conditionnelle, calculée d'après les douze soldes de fin de mois. Des ordonnances de service à la communauté ont été incluses dans 7 % des cas de probation, et des ordonnances de restitution, dans 15,6 % de ces cas.

TABLEAU 12
UTILISATION AUX FINS D'HÉBERGEMENT — PRISONS ET CENTRES DE DÉTENTION: 1985/86

COMPTES QUOTIDIENS				ÉTABLISSEMENT			
MOYENS		MAXIMUMS		H		F	
F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H
DURÉES DE SÉJOUR							
DÉTENTION				PRÉVENTIVE			
TOTAL				TOTAL			
1	36 590	20 296	637	1	36 590	20 296	637
1	17 818	8 727	0	1	17 818	8 727	0
3	9 006	2 306	3	3	9 006	2 306	3
14	14 397	4 101	0	0	14 397	4 101	0
9	9 360	3 443	0	0	9 360	3 443	0
8	8 640	2 680	1	1	8 640	2 680	1
3	3 595	919	0	0	3 595	919	0
11	11 296	5 480	10	10	11 296	5 480	10
19	19 651	5 119	576	576	19 651	5 119	576
3	15 229	3 799	0	0	15 229	3 799	0
0	15 229	3 799	0	0	15 229	3 799	0
0	12 369	6 055	3	3	12 369	6 055	3
2	8 784	2 552	2	2	8 784	2 552	2
0	5 594	1 253	0	0	5 594	1 253	0
1	10 235	6 866	42	42	10 235	6 866	42
14	14 175	4 266	1	1	14 175	4 266	1
23	23 981	7 100	228	228	23 981	7 100	228
0	11 417	2 533	0	0	11 417	2 533	0
29	29 263	12 685	724	724	29 263	12 685	724
9	26 046	7 099	380	380	26 046	7 099	380
171	171 221	98 236	0	0	171 221	98 236	0
10	10 364	1 970	1	1	10 364	1 970	1
29	38 432	11 104	1 529	1 529	38 432	11 104	1 529
1	29 280	12 648	350	350	29 280	12 648	350
5	82 632	23 005	1 068	1 068	82 632	23 005	1 068
9	112 880	44 228	2 788	2 788	112 880	44 228	2 788
4	44 196	14 645	0	0	44 196	14 645	0
31	140 626	96 409	0	0	140 626	96 409	0
3	128 982	74 737	17 419	17 419	128 982	74 737	17 419
2	70 465	23 273	887	887	70 465	23 273	887
3	49 638	10 906	799	799	49 638	10 906	799
4	25 534	11 017	6 029	6 029	25 534	11 017	6 029
1	260 275	546 597	27 784	27 784	260 275	546 597	27 784

Le tableau 12 illustre l'utilisation des prisons et des centres de détention durant l'année. Les durées de séjour en détention préventive sont un sous-ensemble du total des durées de séjour. Dans ce tableau, la catégorie de détention préventive comprend les détenus avec accusations pendantes, les violateurs de la libération conditionnelle et les personnes en détention préventive pure. En tout, les durées de séjour en détention préventive ont représenté 43 % du total des durées de séjour dans les prisons et les centres de détention.

TABLEAU 11
UTILISATION AUX FINS D'HÉBERGEMENT — CENTRES CORRECTIONNELS:
1985/86

COMPTES QUOTIDIENS			TOTAL DES DURÉES DE SÉJOUR
MAXIMUMS	MOYENS		
TABLISSSEMENTS			
omme	268	219	80 066
Burtch	638	590	215 524
Guelph	342	268	97 906
Maplehurst	275	264	96 412
Millbrook	635	388	141 690
Mimico	123	87	31 633
J.C.O.	219	202	73 861
Rideau	166	125	45 618
Thunder Bay	116	80	29 185
mmes	95	63	23 081
Vanier			
TAL (Hommes)	2 666*	2 224	811 895
TAL (Femmes)	95	63	23 081
TAL (Prov.)	2 757*	2 288	834 976

Les totaux indiqués ci-dessus ne représentent pas seulement la somme des comptes quotidiens maximums pour les établissements, puisque les chiffres élevés de chaque établissement peuvent avoir été enregistrés à différents jours durant l'année. Le premier total (2 666) représente le compte maximal en matière similiaire, le total provincial (2 757) représente la journée durant laquelle on a enregistré le compte le plus élevé dans l'ensemble des établissements. Cette journée peut avoir coïncidé ou non avec n'importe lequel des comptes maximums d'un établissement particulier.

REMARQUE: Bien que le compte maximal représente le compte élevé réel pour l'année, le compte moyen est une moyenne de tous les comptes de minuit durant 1985/86.

TABEAU 9
ADMISSIONS ET PEINES DE PRISON DE PERSONNES
QUI ONT DÉJÀ ÉTÉ INCARCÉRÉES: 1985/86

ADMISSIONS % DU TOTAL DES	ADMISSIONS			TOTAL	%
	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL		
Personnes	25 119	1 371	26 490	53,6	
Admissions	39 288	2 285	41 573	64,5	
Nombre d'inculpations	114 588	7 190	121 778	69,0	

PEINES DE PRISON

% DU TOTAL DES PEINES	PEINES DE PRISON			TOTAL	%
	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL		
Personnes	23 508	1 499	25 007	62,8	
Peines de prison	30 543	1 871	32 414	67,8	
Nombre de condamnations	80 754	5 587	86 341	70,7	

Le tableau 9 renferme des données sur les admissions et les peines de prison de personnes qui ont déjà été incarcérées dans la province. Ces gens représentent 53,6 % des personnes admises; 69 % du total des délits menant à l'admission mettaient en cause des personnes ayant déjà été incarcérées.

TABEAU 10
DURÉE DE SÉJOUR PAR RÉGION: 1985/86

TYPE D'ÉTABLISSEMENT	RÉGION				TOTAL D DURÉES SÉJO
	CENTRE	NORD	EST	OUEST	GRAND TORONTO
Centres correctionnels	274 914	60 818	142 030	215 524	141 690
Prisons et centres de détention	264 115	158 085	199 586	233 396	472 146
Camps	12 063	—	—	7 069	—
Centres de ressources communautaires*	40 400	13 206	24 452	12 916	20 820
TOTAL	591 492	232 109	366 068	468 905	634 656

* Comprend seulement les durées réelles de séjour par les détenus munis d'un laissez-passer d'absence temporaire.

Le tableau 10 présente les durées de séjour par région et par type d'installation. Une seule durée de séjour représente un détenu incarcéré pour une journée, et reflète le compte de minuit dans chaque établissement à chaque jour de l'année. Les comptes des centres de ressources communautaires (CRC) n'incluent que les durées de séjour des détenus munis d'un laissez-passer d'absence temporaire, ce groupe représentant la majeure partie des clients des CRC. En plus de logger les clients munis de laissez-passer, les CRC servent parfois aussi à logger les probationnaires, les personnes en libération conditionnelle et celles en liberté surveillée.

TABLEAU 7
TYPES DE DÉLIT ET DURÉE DES PEINES POUR DÉFAUT DE PAIEMENT D'AMENDES:
1985/86

DÉLITS PROVINCIAUX							
LA PEINE	CODE DE LA ROUTE	ALCOOLS	PROV.	RÉGLEMENTS MUNICIPAUX	DÉLITS FÉDÉRAUX*	TOTAL	% PAYÉ AU PROPRATA
1 jour	75	1 580	81	313	193	2 242	27,6
2 jours	554	1 257	182	333	811	3 137	41,1
3 jours	988	1 537	165	110	1 602	4 402	48,8
4 à 15 jours	672	626	385	13	1 339	3 035	58,3
16 à 29 jours	352	215	96	10	1 545	2 218	62,5
30 à 89 jours	31	59	21	1	370	475	58,9
90 jours ou plus	2 731	5 244	943	782	6 117	15 817	60,1
TOTAL	59,0	36,5	58,3	42,2	53,5	48,5	—
PAYÉ PROPRATA							

comprend les violations du Code criminel, de la Loi des aliments et drogues et de la Loi sur les stupéfiants.

tableau 7 indique les types de délits et les durées des peines associées aux défauts de paiement d'amendes. Au total, 817 peines ont été infligées aux personnes reconnues coupables de défaut de paiement d'amendes. La majorité (61 %) ces peines étaient reliées à des délits en vertu de la Loi de 1979 sur les infractions provinciales et des règlements municipaux. La plupart (62 %) étaient de 15 jours ou moins. Souvent, les personnes admises pour défaut de paiement d'amendes paient une partie de l'amende après avoir purgé une partie de leur peine. La colonne " % payé au prorata " du tableau illustre ce cas. L'ensemble des peines infligées aux personnes reconnues coupables de défaut de paiement d'amendes, excluant celles qui ont payé au prorata, ne représente que 9 % de l'ensemble des peines à purger dans des établissements provinciaux.

TABLEAU 8
ADMISSIONS ET PEINES DE PRISON D'AUTOCHTONES: 1985/86

ADMISSIONS							
PEINES DE PRISON	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	% DU TOTAL DES ADMISSIONS	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL
3 000	479	3 479	7,0				
4 628	691	5 319	8,3				
12 681	1 698	14 379	8,1				

PEINES DE PRISON							
PEINES DE PRISON	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	% DU TOTAL DES PEINES	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL
2 624	401	3 025	7,6				
3 756	544	4 300	9,0				
10 249	1 402	11 651	9,5				

tableau 8 renferme des données sur les admissions et les peines de prison d'autochtones en 1985/86. Les autochtones représentent 8,3 % du total des admissions provinciales et 9 % des peines de prison.

TABLEAU 5
RÉPARTITION DE L'ENSEMBLE DES PEINES DE PRISON
1985/86

DURÉE DE	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	%
<8 jours	7 412	762	8 174	17,1
8 à 15 jours	9 538	698	10 236	21,4
16 à 29 jours	4 875	295	5 170	10,8
30 à 89 jours	10 159	647	10 806	22,6
3 à <6 mois	5 115	368	5 483	11,5
6 à <12 mois	2 931	210	3 141	6,6
12 à <18 mois	1 178	104	1 282	2,7
18 à <24 mois	834	91	925	1,9
Condamnation fédérale	1 407	39	1 446	3,0
Inconnue	1 079	50	1 129	2,4
TOTAL	44 528	3 264	47 792	100,0

Le tableau 5 indique la répartition de l'ensemble des peines de prison. Puisqu'une admission peut résulter d'une condamnation pour plusieurs délits, "l'ensemble des délits" représente la durée totale ou d'ensemble de la peine infligée au contrevenant. (Pour de plus amples renseignements sur l'ensemble des délits, consulter le glossaire à la fin de la section.) La moyenne de l'ensemble des délits dans la catégorie des condamnations provinciales (moins de 2 ans) était suivante: 70,3 jours pour les hommes et 74,2 jours pour les femmes.

TABLEAU 6
ÂGE DES PERSONNES ADMISES ET CONDAMNÉES À LA PRISON
1985/86

CATÉGORIE	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL
D'ÂGE						
PERSONNES ADMISES				PERSONNES CONDAMNÉES		
16 ans*	142	21	163	119	13	132
17 ans*	521	44	565	467	35	502
18 ans	2 240	201	2 441	1 504	134	1 638
19 et 20 ans	5 057	389	5 446	3 714	257	3 971
21 et 22 ans	5 432	419	5 851	4 312	302	4 614
23 à 25 ans	7 085	586	7 671	5 892	435	6 327
26 à 30 ans	8 692	740	9 432	7 181	578	7 759
31 à 35 ans	5 687	495	6 182	4 683	378	5 061
36 à 40 ans	3 873	361	4 234	3 120	297	3 417
41 à 50 ans	4 192	325	4 517	3 588	281	3 869
51 à 64 ans	2 404	139	2 543	2 131	126	2 257
65 ans ou plus	305	22	327	270	18	288
Inconnu	10	1	11	6	0	6
TOTAL	45 640	3 743	49 383	36 987	2 854	39 841

Au tableau 6, les trois premières colonnes indiquent l'âge des personnes admises durant l'exercice financier. Toute personne admise plus d'une fois durant l'exercice n'est comptée qu'une seule fois; l'âge est celui de la personne au moment de la première admission. Les trois dernières colonnes indiquent l'âge des personnes condamnées à la prison. nouveau, les personnes à qui on a infligé plus d'une peine de prison ne sont comptées qu'une seule fois, et l'âge est celui de la personne au moment de la peine initiale.

* REMARQUE: On a laissé dans le régime pour les adultes les adolescents de 16 et 17 ans reconnus coupables de délits avant l'application de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants.

TABLEAU 4
RÉPARTITION DES DÉLITS PASSIBLES D'UNE PEINE DE PRISON: 1985 / 86

NOMBRE TOTAL DE DÉLITS				DÉLIT LE PLUS GRAVE			
TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
HOMMES	FEMMES	HOMMES	FEMMES	HOMMES	FEMMES	HOMMES	FEMMES
171	127	13	184	152	13	165	165
127	78	1 205	785	64	26	595	849
806	32	838	569	26	168	3 451	206
1 431	58	367	162	44	137	1 098	735
1 103	186	1 617	961	694	41	735	2 148
5 844	64	1 167	1 799	349	9	162	5 383
212	13	225	153	554	163	3 177	831
10 056	1 117	11 173	4 829	3 014	42	60	683
4 670	274	4 944	789	44	33	1 051	863
1 888	127	2 015	38	22	20	3 214	8 872
1 888	40	124	639	44	33	8 872	3 214
1 412	165	1 577	639	44	33	8 872	3 214
2 261	121	2 382	1 018	33	20	8 872	3 214
1 375	50	1 425	843	20	20	8 872	3 214
9 845	871	10 716	2 983	231	231	8 872	3 214
11 704	484	12 188	8 522	350	107	8 872	3 214
3 575	266	3 841	1 597	107	107	8 872	3 214
1 994	263	2 257	487	61	61	8 872	3 214
1 167	60	1 227	875	42	42	8 872	3 214
8 475	495	8 970	2 976	163	163	8 872	3 214
17 718	1 385	19 103	5 003	426	57	5 429	1 099
3 825	188	4 013	1 042	57	57	5 429	1 099
14 443	1 204	15 647	719	70	70	5 429	1 099
1 065	51	1 116	596	28	28	5 429	1 099
113 079	9 054	122 133	44 528	3 264	47 792	113 079	9 054

1985/86, 39 841 contrevenants ont été condamnés à la prison 47 792 fois, pour un total de 122 133 délits. Le tableau 4 récapitule ces délits par catégories et par ordre décroissant de gravité. Il indique le "nombre total de délits" dans chaque catégorie pour lesquelles on a infligé une peine de prison. Comme des personnes peuvent être admises pour plusieurs délits, le plus grave est indiqué dans la colonne pertinente. Si la peine a été infligée à la suite d'une seule inculpation, la dernière représente le "délit le plus grave".

TABEAU 2
PEINES DE PRISON

	HOMMES		FEMMES		TOTAL	
	Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%
Personnes	36 987	92,8	2 854	7,2	39 841	100,0
Admissions	44 528	93,2	3 264	6,8	47 792	100,0
Nombre de condamnations	113 079	92,6	9 054	7,4	122 133	100,0

Le tableau 2 fournit les données sur les peines de prison. Ces chiffres ne sont pas un sous-ensemble direct de ceux du tableau 1, à cause du chevauchement de personnes entre les exercices financiers; par exemple, une personne condamnée à la prison peut avoir été admise en détention préventive avant l'exercice financier durant lequel elle a été condamnée. À nouveau, les données indiquent que des personnes ont été condamnées plus d'une fois et que, souvent, une seule peine a reflété plusieurs délits.

TABEAU 3
TYPE DE PEINE DE PRISON PAR SEXE: 1985/86

CONdamnATION		HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	%
Défaut de paiement d'amendes	14 765	1 052	15 817	33,1	62,9
Autre que défaut de paiement d'amendes	27 890	2 162	30 052		
Total des condamnations provinciales (moins de 2 ans)	42 655	3 214	45 869	96,0	4,0
Condamnations fédérales	1 873	50	1 923		
TOTAL	44 528	3 264	47 792	100,0	

Le tableau 3 indique les types de peine de prison. Celles-ci se divisent en deux catégories: les condamnations provinciales et les condamnations fédérales. Les condamnations provinciales représentent toute peine de moins de 2 ans, ainsi que l'incarcération pour défaut de paiement d'amendes. Les condamnations fédérales représentent toutes les peines de prison de 2 ans ou plus. Elles s'appliquent aussi aux détenus des établissements fédéraux admis temporairement aux établissements provinciaux, à la suite d'une violation fédérale de la libération conditionnelle ou d'une évasion d'un établissement fédéral, ainsi qu'aux personnes détenues pour comparution devant les tribunaux. En conséquence, le nombre indiqué dans la catégorie des condamnations fédérales est légèrement plus élevé que le nombre réel de condamnations prononcées.

La section du rapport fournit des statistiques sur les clients qui ont bénéficié des divers programmes du ministère durant l'exercice financier 1985/86. On a apporté plusieurs modifications à la présentation de la section sur les statistiques: en fait, on a voulu refléter la distinction entre le régime correctionnel pour les contrevenants et celui pour les adultes, à la suite de l'entrée en vigueur de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, le 1^{er} avril 1985. La Loi stipule que les jeunes contrevenants ont des adolescents de 12 à 17 ans et que aucun le délit a été commis).

Les ministères se partagent la responsabilité des jeunes contrevenants. Le ministère des services sociaux et communautaires et des programmes aux jeunes de 12 à 15 ans, tandis que le ministère des Services correctionnels s'occupe des contrevenants de 16 et 17 ans. Comme les données du ministère des services correctionnels comprennent paravant tous les contrevenants de moins de 17 ans, les modifications apportées par la L.J.C. ont rendu difficiles, et dans certains cas significatives, les comparaisons rectes aux statistiques de l'année précédente. Par conséquent, on a visé cette section en trois sections:

Section 1: Adultes

TABLEAU 1

ADMISSIONS AUX ÉTABLISSEMENTS*

TOTAL		FEMMES		HOMMES	
Nbre	%	Nbre	%	Nbre	%
49 383	100,0	3 743	7,6	45 640	92,4
Admissions		4 657	7,2	59 809	92,8
Nombre d'inculpations		13 293	7,5	92,5	163 199
		176 492	100,0		

Les données du tableau 1 indiquent que durant le dernier exercice financier, on a admis 49 383 personnes aux prisons et aux centres de détention*, 64 466 fois, pour un total de 176 492 délits distincts. Il est évident que des personnes ont été admises plus d'une fois et que bon nombre ont été accusées de plusieurs délits. Une personne peut être admise à un centre de détention ou à une prison en détention préventive avant le procès, être détenue pour violation des règlements sur l'immigration ou être admise après avoir reçu une peine de prison. Bien que la peine qui s'ensuivra puisse être une condamnation fédérale (deux ans ou plus), l'admission initiale est toujours à un établissement provincial.

* Remarque: Dans ce cas, "établissements" ne signifie que les prisons et les centres de détention, une personne étant toujours admise initialement à une prison ou à un centre de détention. Les admissions à un centre correctionnel sont faites par le biais d'une prison ou d'un centre de détention, après qu'on ait infligé une condamnation provinciale.

- La première comprend les statistiques sur le régime pour adultes;
 - La deuxième comprend les statistiques sur le régime pour jeunes contrevenants;
 - La troisième réunit les statistiques sur les adultes et les jeunes sur les tableaux.
- La section se termine par un glossaire des termes employés dans les tableaux.

contrevenants aux fins de comparaison avec les données de l'exercice financier précédent.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET INSTALLATIONS

POUR JEUNES CONTRÉVENANTS

EXPLOITÉS PAR LE MINISTÈRE

L'application de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants a entraîné des travaux de rénovation à trois des établissements de la région, de façon à ce qu'on puisse répondre aux besoins particuliers de ce groupe de contrevenants.

On a transformé une rallonge du Centre correctionnel de Thunder Bay en installation intermédiaire de 30 lits

pour jeunes contrevenants. Plusieurs programmes ont été offerts à cet endroit, dont un sur l'éducation permanente à temps plein.

On a amélioré la sécurité des dortoirs de la prison de Kenora pour qu'on puisse y héberger des jeunes contrevenants; on a pourvu une classe du matériel nécessaire à un programme d'éducation permanente.

Au Centre correctionnel de Monteth, on a renové un dortoir existant et on a constitué une salle de récréation et de cours distincte, à l'intention des jeunes contrevenants de l'établissement.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS DE GARDE EN MILIEU

OUVERT POUR JEUNES CONTRÉVENANTS

Les établissements de garde en milieu ouvert suivants sont entrés en exploitation en 1985/86:

Nickel Centre for Girls — Sudbury
Sudbury Youth Residential Centre — Sudbury

Plusieurs installations ad hoc dans toute la région ont aussi servi à la garde en milieu ouvert.

PROBATION ET LIBÉRATION

CONDITIONNELLE

Les bureaux de toute la région ont eu une forte charge de travail en raison de la légère augmentation du nombre de contrevenants adultes mis en liberté dans la communauté, et de la forte augmentation de jeunes contrevenants de 16 et 17 ans placés sous la surveillance de la communauté, par suite de l'application de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants. Cette mise en application a entraîné des formalités

PROBATION ET LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

NOM	EMPLACEMENT	CAPACITÉ OPÉRATIONNELLE		PERSONNEL CLASSIFIÉ
		Hommes	Femmes	
Prison de Kenora	Kenora	10	6	20
Centre correctionnel de Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay	25	5	18
Centre correctionnel de Monteth	Monteth	25	5	19

NOMBRE MOYEN DE DOSSIERS

BUREAU	Adultes	Jeune contrevenants	PERSONNEL CLASSIFIÉ
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Sudbury	75	84	18
Espanola	50	5	1
Manitowaning	45	17	3
North Bay	61	41	10
Sturgeon Falls	63	5	2
Bracebridge	67	9	2
Huntsville	67	5	2
Parry Sound	57,5	5	3
Sault Ste. Marie	83,5	5	6
Chapleau	63	3	1
Elliot Lake	64	6	1
Timmins	57	25	7
Iroquois Falls	27	11	1
Cochrane	35	6	1
Kapuskasing	67	8	1
Hearst	39	3	1
Moosonee/	86	9	2
Moose Factory	43	9	2,5
Halleybury	47	2	2,5
Kirkland Lake	50	5	6
Thunder Bay	75	7	3
Nipigon	43	6	9
Geraldton	57	31	2
Kenora	32	5	7
Red Lake	25	3	2
Fort Frances	28	10	3
Aitkohan			
Dryden/Sioux			
Lookout			

SOMMAIRE DES BÉNÉVOLES RÉGIONAUX

En date du 31 mars 1986, 243 bénévoles agréés travaillaient avec 1 détenus dans les établissements de la région du nord, et 515 offraient leur services de surveillance et d'orientation aux contrevenants dans la communauté.

Durant l'exercice financier 1985/86, on a terminé la construction de l'Anishinabe Wilderness Camp dans la région de Kenora. Le camp devrait jouer un rôle efficace dans le traitement et la réadaptation des contrevenants aux prises avec des problèmes chroniques d'alcool.

ION GÉOGRAPHIQUE

gion géographique du nord est
nde: elle s'étend, au nord, depuis
cebridge jusqu'à la frontière du
ébec, en suivant les rives de la
le James et de la Baie d'Hudson
qu'aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest.
ouest, elle atteint la frontière du
nitoba et touche, au sud, les États-
is et les rives des Grands Lacs.

REAU RÉGIONAL

bureaux sont situés au 199, rue
ch, à Sudbury; ils comptent les
ployés suivants:

irecteur régional
chefs de service régionaux (2)

administrateur d'affaires

administrateurs adjoints du

personnel (2)

conseiller régional en formation

personnel de soutien (6)

bureau du coordonnateur régional
s programmes à l'intention des
581, rue Fraser.

1985/86, le bureau régional a
traine des conférences à l'intention
s personnes suivantes: infirmiers,
biotechniciens, agents de
assification et de liaison avec les
abissements, agents de formation
us les établissements et agents de
obation et de libération
ditionnelle. On a tenu
régulièrement des réunions des
recteurs régionaux dans le nord-
est et le nord-est, avec les directeurs
secteur et les chefs d'établissement
ces deux régions. En outre, on a
nu une réunion sur l'application de
loi sur les jeunes contrevenants avec
us les directeurs de secteur, les chefs
abissement, les directeurs de
oupe et le personnel régional.

ABLISSEMENTS POUR ADULTES

n a rénové plusieurs des 11
abissements pour adultes de la
gion en vue d'accroître la sécurité et
améliorer les installations.



NOM	EMPLACEMENT	CAPACITÉ OPÉRATIONNELLE		PERSONNEL CLASSIFIÉ
		Hommes	Femmes	
Centre correctionnel de Monteth	Monteth	120	—	92
Prison de Monteth	Monteth	92	—	7
Centre correctionnel de Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay	95	—	81
Prison de Kenora	Kenora	68	26	71
Prison de Fort Frances	Fort Frances	19	3	23
Prison de Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay	73	3	62
Prison de Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie	68	3	57
Prison de Sudbury	Sudbury	185	—	81
Prison de Haileybury	Haileybury	41	—	26
Prison de North Bay	North Bay	67	4	37
Prison de Parry Sound	Parry Sound	45	4	28
TOTAL		873	43	565

La plupart des établissements ont pu offrir des services de bibliothèque et des programmes récréatifs, d'absence temporaire et de bénévolat, en plus des projets de recyclage scolaire et de travaux communautaires.

Les détenus ont offert plusieurs heures de leur temps à l'entretien et à la réparation d'installations publiques comme les arénas, les terrains de camping et les parcs; ils ont aussi réparé des églises et offert des services aux personnes âgées et aux handicapées. Le projet de coupe de bois au Centre correctionnel de Monteth est digne de mention; les détenus ont coupé, fendu et livré quelque 350 cordes de bois de chauffage aux personnes âgées, aux indigents et retraités handicapés.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET INSTALLATIONS

POUR JEUNES CONTRÉVENANTS

EXPLOITÉS PAR LE MINISTÈRE

En 1985/86, on a modifié les groupes de préparation au procès travaillant avec les jeunes contrevenants, aux centres de détention de Quinte et d'Ottawa-Carleton, de même qu'aux prisons de Peterborough et de Cobourg. À la fin de l'exercice, on mettait la dernière touche aux plans

d'un groupe pour jeunes contrevenants à la prison de Brockville, et on continuait de planifier la conception de groupes permanents de préparation au procès aux centres de détention de Quinte et d'Ottawa-Carleton.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS DE GARDE EN MILIEU OUVERT POUR JEUNES CONTRÉVENANTS

En 1985/86, le personnel régional a consacré beaucoup de temps et d'énergie à la création de programmes et de services pour les jeunes contrevenants. Il a, entre autres, participé à des réunions publiques, répondu à des demandes de renseignements, ainsi qu'aux préoccupations du public quant à l'ouverture de nouveaux établissements de garde en milieu ouvert pour jeunes contrevenants. L'emplacement d'établissements de ce genre dans leur communauté a préoccupé un grand nombre de citoyens.

On accueillait des clients aux établissements de garde en milieu ouvert suivants à la fin de l'exercice: Chaudière House — Ottawa McPhail House — Ottawa Yonge House — Kingston Plusieurs ententes de logement ad hoc ont assuré l'hébergement des jeunes contrevenants dans des établissements de garde en milieu ouvert, en d'autres endroits de la région.

PROBATION ET LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

Les bureaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle de la région de l'Est ont offert un éventail de services, dont la consultation sur l'abus de drogues ou d'alcool, un programme conçu pour les parents ayant des problèmes avec leurs

NOM CAPACITÉ

EMPLACEMENT

OPÉRATIONNELLE

PERSONNE CLASSIFIÉE

Prison de Brockville	10	6	9
Prison de Cobourg	20	4	16
Centre de détention d'Ottawa-Carleton			
Peterborough	10	3	9
Centre de détention	16		11
Quinte	56	13	45
TOTAL			

PROBATION ET LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

NOMBRE MOYEN DE DOSSIERS

ADULTES

JEUNE

CONTRÉVENANTS

Belleville	84	23	11
Napanee	72		2
Trenton	98	14	4
Pictou	78		1
Port Hope	77	9	5
Cornwall	46	9	15
Brockville	70	6	5
Kingston	85	21	14
Pembroke	129	45	5
Ottawa-centre	81	10	21
Ottawa-est	104	63	7
Plantagenet	38	2	1
L'Orignal	79	15	1
Embrun	57	8	1
Ottawa-ouest	91	21	16
Smiths Falls	56	5	4
Peterborough	71	59	14
Lindsay	95	23	3
Bancroft	71	3	2
TOTAL			132

enfants, des programmes d'ordonnance de services à la communauté, un programme de réconciliation entre les contrevenants et leurs victimes, et des programmes de restitution, dont l'un a entraîné un paiement total de 80 700 dollars par l'entremise du bureau d'Ottawa-ouest. Durant l'exercice financier, on a ouvert un troisième bureau régional de probation et de libération conditionnelle à Ottawa (Ottawa-est) pour réduire le nombre de dossiers à traiter aux bureaux d'Ottawa-ouest et

SOMMAIRE DES BÉNÉVOLES RÉGIONAUX

À la fin de l'exercice, 437 bénévoles agréés travaillaient avec les détenus dans les établissements de la région 98 autres offraient leurs services de surveillance et d'orientation aux contrevenants dans la communauté.

ION DE L'EST

gestion est le centre administratif de l'Est; cette dernière comprend les comités de Northumberland, Peterborough et Ontario, et la région à l'est allant jusqu'à la frontière du Québec. Le Bureau régional est situé dans l'édifice du gouvernement de l'Ontario du 1055, rue Princess, à Kingston. Il compte 14 employés: directeur régional chefs de service régionaux (2) administrateur d'affaires administrateur du personnel coordonnateur, programmes à l'intention des jeunes contrevenants conseiller en formation personnel de soutien (7) deuxième administrateur du personnel travaillant à Peterborough, région de l'Est a tenu sa conférence annuelle à l'intention des chefs d'établissement et des directeurs de l'Ontario; elle offre un éventail d'activités de perfectionnement professionnel à l'intention d'autres groupes professionnels.

PORT DU BUREAU RÉGIONAL



PERSONNEL CLASSIFIÉ	CAPACITÉ OPÉRATIONNELLE		EMPLACEMENT	TOTAL
	Hommes	Femmes		
20	25		Brockville	25
28	36	2	Cobourg	38
26	32		Cornwall	32
28	58	1	Lindsay	66
211	260		Millbrook	471
129	229	16	Ottawa	245
31	38	9	Pembroke	47
24	24		Perth	24
35	36	2	Peterborough	38
95	160	20	Napanee	180
112	160		Burnt's Rapid	160
23	20		L'Orignal	20
762	1 090	50		1 140

ÉTABLISSEMENTS POUR ADULTES

Durant l'année, de nouvelles installations pour contrevenants adultes sont entrées en exploitation aux prisons de Lindsay, Pembroke, Brockville et Cornwall.

Les détenus ont continué de participer à nombreux projets communautaires dans toute la région.

Les détenus de la prison de Cobourg ont défriché des sentiers dans la forêt de Northumberland; en retour, on a fait don d'un terrain à la prison pour qu'elle y aménage des jardins.

Les détenus de la prison de Pembroke ont participé à un programme d'identification des enfants, en cours dans le comité de Pembroke.

Au Centre de détention Quinte, 45 détenus ont donné 2 527 heures de leur temps à un projet de reboisement, en collaboration avec le ministère des Ressources naturelles. Quelque 25

Le personnel et les détenus du Centre correctionnel Rideau ont participé à un programme très réussi de livraison de repas à domicile, offrant des repas à prix réduit aux personnes âgées et handicapées.

Le Centre correctionnel de Millbrook a créé un nouveau programme sur la toxicomanie en 1985/86; il a continué d'offrir son programme d'enseignement assisté par ordinateur. On a étendu ce service à la prison de Pembroke, où les détenus bénéficient maintenant d'un tel programme, mis sur pied en collaboration avec la commission scolaire du comté de Renfrew.

des contrevenants les plus troubles du système correctionnel.

La plupart des établissements de la région ont joué un rôle actif dans les projets communautaires durant l'année. Les détenus ont consacré des milliers d'heures de leur temps à des activités comme le nettoyage de la communauté, des réparations d'égout, des travaux de peinture et d'entretien de parcs. Le projet qui a engagé la participation de la prison de Chatham est particulièrement digne de mention: les détenus ont consacré 2 000 heures à remplir et à placer, dans les deux communautés avoisinantes, des sacs de sable destinés à protéger contre les inondations.

ETABLISSEMENTS POUR JEUNES CONTREVENANTS EXPLOITÉS PAR LE MINISTÈRE

Le Centre Bluewater pour les jeunes contrevenants a Goderich est entré en exploitation en août 1985. On y a offert un programme fondamental d'enseignement, la formation professionnelle, l'orientation spirituelle, des loisirs, des services de bibliothèque et de soins médicaux, ainsi qu'un programme progressif d'absence temporaire.

La région de l'Ouest a également exploité trois unités de détention en milieu fermé, à l'intention des jeunes contrevenants au Centre de détention Elgin-Middlesex, à la prison de Windsor et au Centre de détention Wellington.

ETABLISSEMENTS DE GARDE EN MILIEU OUVERT POUR JEUNES CONTREVENANTS

Les établissements de garde en milieu ouvert suivants ont reçu des clients en 1985/86:

- Hope Harbour — Kitchener
- New Beginnings — Windsor
- Portage — Elora
- Rebekah House — London
- Wycliffe Booth House — Ilderton

D'autres installations ont été prévues au besoin, par le biais d'entente ad hoc.

NOM	EMPLACEMENT	CAPACITÉ OPÉRATIONNELLE	Hommes Femmes	PERSONNE CLASSIFIÉ
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Prison de Chatham	Chatham	50	—	24
Centre de détention Elgin-Middlesex	London	272	40	158
Prison d'Owen Sound	Owen Sound	40	6	22
Prison de Sarnia	Sarnia	58	1	29
Prison de Stratford	Stratford	36	—	22
Prison de Walkerton	Walkerton	32	2	23
Centre de détention Cambridge	Cambridge	92	18	52
Centre de détention Waterloo	Guelph	98	4	61
Centre de détention Wellington	Windsor	92	5	62
Prison de Windsor	Guelph	537	—	367
Centre correctionnel de Guelph	Guelph	50	—	33
Camp Dufferin	Lisle	40	—	15
TOTAL		1 397	76	868

Centre Bluewater	Goderich	72	4	133
Centre de détention Elgin-Middlesex	London	32	4	18
Prison de Windsor	Windsor	5	3	9
Centre de détention Wellington	Guelph	20	7	10
TOTAL		129	7	170

SECTEUR	NOMBRE MOYEN DE DOSSIERS	PERSONNEL CLASSIFIÉ
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Adultes	Jeunes contre-venants	
Centre de London	75	31
Est de London	73	29
Guelph	63	22
Sarnia/Chatham	73	30
Kitchener	97	36
Windsor	87	33
TOTAL		141

PROBATION ET LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

Les six secteurs de probation et de libération conditionnelle de la région de l'Ouest ont offert leurs services aux clients ayant des problèmes d'abus de drogues ou d'alcool, des difficultés d'ordre sexuel, des troubles mentaux et des antécédents violents, ainsi qu'aux clients reconnus coupables de conduite avec facultés affaiblies et de vol à l'étalage.

SOMMAIRE DES BÉNÉVOLES RÉGIONAUX

Les bénévoles ont continué de jouer un rôle essentiel dans les programmes correctionnels à l'intention des contrevenants de la région. En date d'31 mars 1986, 708 bénévoles agréés étaient engagés dans des programmes en établissement, et 337 dans des programmes communautaires.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET INSTALLATIONS POUR JEUNES CONTRÉVENANTS EXPLOITÉS PAR LE MINISTÈRE

PERSONNEL	CLASSE	EMPLACEMENT	OPÉRATIONNELLE	CAPACITÉ	NOM
		Hommes	Femmes		
		Brampton	16	8	Centre Vanier pour femmes, groupe des jeunes
		Milton	120	—	Centre correctionnel
		Maplehurst, groupe des jeunes			contrevenants
		Centre de détention de Hamilton-Wentworth, groupes des jeunes			contrevenants
		Hamilton	44	4	Centre de détention de Hamilton-Wentworth, groupes des jeunes
		TOTAL	180	12	
				137	

On a établi des installations de garde en milieu fermé et de détention au Centre correctionnel Maplehurst, au Centre de détention de Hamilton-Wentworth et au Centre Vanier pour femmes. L'unité des jeunes contrevenants au Centre correctionnel Maplehurst a mis sur pied des services de psychologie et d'orientation, comprenant entre autres des programmes de maîtrise de la colère et de traitement par les médicaments. Les jeunes contrevenants du Centre de détention de Hamilton-Wentworth ont eu la possibilité d'acquiescer des aptitudes qui les préparent à la vie domestique; aussi ils ont pu obtenir une formation de travail de base, grâce à une entente conclue avec le Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology; enfin, ils avaient la possibilité de poursuivre leur éducation, selon une entente conclue avec la commission scolaire de Hamilton.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS DE GARDE EN MILIEU OUVERT POUR JEUNES CONTRÉVENANTS

Les établissements de garde en milieu ouvert suivants ont reçu des clients durant l'année:

Alternatives for Youth — Hamilton
Cuthbert House — Brampton
Durhamdale House — Pickering
Gwillim Place — Queensville
Phoenix House — Burlington
David's Youth Home — Thorold

En plus de ces installations, un certain nombre d'ententes ad hoc ont permis de fournir, au besoin, des lits dans les installations de toute la région.

PROBATION ET LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

La création des programmes à l'intention des jeunes contrevenants représente l'une des principales préoccupations des services communautaires. La mise en application de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants a fait augmenter la charge de travail des services communautaires, lesquels administrent maintenant des programmes plus nombreux et plus variés.

Bien que le nombre de programmes communautaires de surveillance à l'intention des adultes ait diminué, celui des nouveaux programmes à l'intention des jeunes contrevenants a considérablement augmenté. Malgré cela, on a continué de créer et d'améliorer les services destinés aux adultes.

Voici quelques faits saillants dignes de mention:

- La création d'un programme d'apprentissage cognitif engageant la participation de deux agents de probabilité d'Ajao et de Pickering; trois agents de probabilité d'Oshawa; l'objectif était d'examiner l'effet que l'apprentissage des activités essentielles à la vie en société a sur le taux de récidive, comparativement à la surveillance maximale ordinaire sans cet apprentissage.
 - Paiements de restitution par les clients aux victimes de crime, totalisant 22 900 dollars et 42 200 dollars respectivement, sous la supervision des bureaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle de Brampton et du Centre de Hamilton.
- À la fin de l'exercice, 383 bénévoles aggrégés offraient leur temps, leur énergie et leurs services à des clients qui participaient à des travaux communautaires, et 1 018 bénévoles aggrégés travaillaient avec les clients dans les établissements.

SOMMAIRE DES BÉNÉVOLES RÉGIONAUX

La fourniture, par le bureau de probation et de libération conditionnelle de l'est de Hamilton de programmes de probation et d'orientation comprenant des séances de formation en cours d'emploi avec la police locale. En outre, les agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle ont accompagné des policiers dans leur tournée de patrouille pour mieux comprendre la nature de leur travail (voir le tableau la page suivante).

gouvernementaux, on a produit des plaques de présentation dans l'atelier serre, toutes les plantes et fleurs requises par divers édifices du gouvernement, à Toronto. Dans l'atelier des enseignes, on a produit des panneaux de signalisation et des jalons pour le compte du ministère des Ressources naturelles et, dans l'atelier des meubles, on a refait des meubles en bois pour le compte de divers ministères.

NOM	CAPACITÉ		EMPLACEMENT	NOM
	Hommes	Femmes		
Centre de détention de l'ouest du grand Toronto	312	100	224	
Centre de détention de l'est du grand Toronto	340	—	238	
Centre correctionnel de Mimico	568	—	168	
Prison de Toronto	528	—	252	
TOTAL	1 748	100	882	

ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET INSTALLATIONS POUR JEUNES CONTRÉVENANTS
EXPLOITÉS PAR LE MINISTÈRE
On a prévu, au cours de l'année, l'hébergement provisoire pour les jeunes contrevenants de sexe masculin au Centre de détention de l'est du grand Toronto.

NOM	CAPACITÉ		EMPLACEMENT	NOM
	Hommes	Femmes		
Centre de détention du Grand Toronto	70	—	37,5	
Scarborough	70	—	37,5	

ÉTABLISSEMENTS DE GARDE EN MILIEU OUVERT POUR JEUNES CONTRÉVENANTS
On a établi les contrats de gestion d'installations ci-contre durant l'exercice financier:
On a aussi pourvu aux besoins supplémentaires en hébergement par l'entremise de contrats de logement ad hoc.

ORGANISME	EMPLACEMENT		PERSONNEL CLASSIFIÉ
	Jeunes	Adultes	
Dovercourt Youth Home	chemin Dovercourt, Toronto	chemin Dovercourt, Toronto	
Gifford Homes Ltd.	rue Coxwell, Toronto	chemin Glendonwyne, Toronto	
Glendonwyne House	chemin Glendonwyne, Toronto	chemin Daves, Toronto	
John Howard Society	John Howard Society	rue Beverley, Toronto	

PROBATION ET LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE
La mise en application de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants a accru considérablement la charge de travail; pour répondre à la demande créée par les 1 500 jeunes contrevenants mis en probation, on a embauché 9 autres employés de soutien et 24 agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle.

SOMMAIRE DES BÉNÉVOLES RÉGIONAUX
À la fin de l'exercice, 592 bénévoles agréés travaillaient avec les détenus dans les quatre établissements de la région. Un total de 546 bénévoles agréés ont offert leurs services de surveillance et d'orientation des contrevenants dans la communauté.

BUREAU	MOYENNE DE DOSSIERS		PERSONNEL CLASSIFIÉ
	Jeunes	Adultes	
Rue Bay	111	74	16
Black Creek	115	70	19
Chemlin Consumers	113	85	16
Danforth	100	65	23
Dufferin	106	94	22
Islington	73	55	17
Rue Keele	139	53	17
Rexdale	110	47	16
Rue River	95	60	16
Scarborough est	128	55	16
Scarborough ouest	110	55	18
Tribunaux de Toronto	S/O	S/O	13
TOTAL			208

supérieurs sur vidéocassettes au Centre correctionnel de Guelph et à l'Institut correctionnel de l'Ontario. Quatorze commissions scolaires ont offert des programmes aux établissements du ministère, en vertu de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants. En collaboration avec les commissions scolaires locales, 12 établissements offrent des programmes d'éducation permanente aux adultes.

LE GROUPE D'APPLICATION DE LA LOI SUR LES JEUNES CONTREVENANTS

Ce groupe a offert ses services de consultation à la division des opérations, en ce qui a trait à la création des politiques, directives et formalités se rattachant à la loi sur les jeunes contrevenants.

LE GROUPE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DANS LA COMMUNAUTÉ

Parmi les activités reliées à ce groupe, mentionnons la mise au point d'un inventaire des programmes offerts par le ministère dans les établissements et les communautés, la mise en vigueur de normes d'établissement des dossiers et de supervision pour les cas de probation, et la création et l'application de normes pour les installations de garde en milieu ouvert.

Au cours de 1985/86, le groupe a joué un rôle actif dans le développement, à la grandeur de la province, d'installations de garde en milieu ouvert pour jeunes contrevenants. En date du 31 mars 1986, on disposait d'un total de 233 lits dans 22 établissements distincts. Chacun était exploité par un organisme non gouvernemental en vertu d'un contrat conclu avec le ministère.

Le groupe a offert ses services dans quatre domaines: services aux établissements, services de bénévoles, services communautaires et services spécialisés. Un coordonnateur de programme, responsable de chacune de ces fonctions, a assuré la liaison avec les fournisseurs de services des organismes privés.

On trouvera à l'annexe "I" la liste des organismes privés qui travaillent à forfait pour le ministère.

Services de bénévoles

Plus de 5 000 citoyens de tous milieux, professions et conditions sociales, ont aidé le ministère et ses organismes en offrant leurs "services humanitaires" aux contrevenants incarcérés dans les établissements, ainsi qu'à ceux en probation dans la communauté.

Le ministère encourage et promouvoit la participation de citoyens bénévoles dans ses programmes à l'intention des contrevenants, car il croit indubitablement aux bienfaits de leurs services. D'une manière bienveillante, les bénévoles offrent aux contrevenants l'occasion d'acquiescer des aptitudes et d'adopter un comportement qui éveille leur sens des responsabilités envers eux-mêmes.

Les bénévoles offrent aux contrevenants un vaste éventail de services, qui vont de l'orientation personnelle aux services de traduction et d'interprétation, en passant par les cours particuliers et la préparation à la vie en société.

On trouvera à l'annexe "II" la liste des organismes bénévoles qui offrent leurs services au ministère.

PROGRAMMES INDUSTRIELS

En plus d'accumuler de l'expérience de travail dans le domaine de la production alimentaire, les détenus acquièrent d'autres aptitudes en participant à des programmes industriels; ainsi, ils produisent diverses choses dont des meubles pour les établissements, des articles de ménage et des vêtements, du matériel de sécurité, des tables à pique-nique, des enseignes et des plaques d'immatriculation.

Le ministère utilise ces produits dans ses propres établissements ou les vend à d'autres ministères, organismes et établissements. La vente de ces produits rapporte plusieurs milliers de dollars, ce qui aide à défrayer les coûts d'exploitation des programmes établis et des programmes correctionnels de l'Ontario.

Activités d'autosuffisance

La plupart des aliments consommés par les pensionnaires des établissements correctionnels de l'Ontario sont produits et emballés par les détenus.

L'entreprise de boeuf et de volaille de Thunder Bay, Centre correctionnel de Thunder Bay, l'entreprise de porc et de boeuf du Centre correctionnel Rideau et l'entreprise de porc de Camp Hillsdale, près de Barrie, répondent en grande partie aux besoins en viande du ministère. On cultive aussi le grain destiné aux animaux de ces établissements.

Les jardins maraîchers de nombreux centres de détention, centres correctionnels et prisons, fournissent des légumes aux fins de consommation locale ou de distribution à d'autres centres à travers la province.

La conserverie du Centre correctionnel de Burch, près de Brantford, traite et emballe les fruits, légumes en vue de leur conservation et de leur utilisation durant les mois d'hiver.

Section de la programmation des services aux intervenants production

Les programmes correctionnels sont conçus de manière à offrir des services en progression interrompue, à la mesure des besoins individuels de chaque intervenant. L'éducation, l'orientation personnelle, la formation professionnelle et l'expérience de travail font partie des programmes destinés aux contrevenants, que ce soit dans la communauté ou dans les établissements.

La direction de la programmation des services aux contrevenants comprend des sections :

- services professionnels et de santé
- formation des contrevenants
- groupe d'application de la loi sur les jeunes contrevenants
- groupe de développement dans la communauté
- programme industriel
- création de programmes des établissements
- groupe de services de bibliothèque

Le personnel de la direction reste en contact avec les chefs de service sur place et les organismes privés, pour maintenir une perspective provinciale et promouvoir la création de programmes correctionnels.

Services de soins médicaux

Cette section a dispensé des soins médicaux, psychiatriques et dentaires aux personnes sous la supervision du ministère.

Services professionnels et de santé

Cette section a offert ses services de consultation et de coordination dans des domaines suivants : art dentaire, soins nutritionnels, médecine, soins infirmiers, pharmacie, psychiatrie, psychologie, loisirs et services sociaux.

Services de soins infirmiers

Le nombre d'infirmiers et d'infirmières a augmenté l'an dernier en raison du développement continu des installations pour jeunes contrevenants. À l'heure actuelle, le ministère emploie environ 208 infirmiers et infirmières à plein temps et à temps partiel.

Services de pharmacie

La prison de Toronto et le Centre correctionnel de Guelph emploient tous deux un pharmacien à temps plein; on a approuvé l'embauche d'un troisième pharmacien pour le Centre de détention de l'ouest du grand Toronto.

Services alimentaires

Durant l'année, le ministère a exploité 48 cuisines principales d'établissement. Neuf d'entre elles ont la restauration. 39 établissements ont exploité leur propre cuisine et ont retenu les services de 113 employés à temps plein et de 22 à temps partiel. Des détenus ont travaillé dans la cuisine, sauf dans le cas d'un établissement.

Services des loisirs

On a servi près de 7,5 millions de repas au coût approximatif de 14,5 millions de dollars; 7,5 millions de dollars ont servi à l'achat des aliments, le reste, à la main-d'œuvre, au matériel et à l'entretien.

La plupart des établissements correctionnels ont offert des loisirs comme le théâtre, la musique, les arts, l'artisanat, les sports et l'éducation physique.

Le nombre d'agents des loisirs a augmenté, ce que l'on attribue au développement continu des installations pour jeunes contrevenants. Le ministère a embauché environ 78 employés à plein temps et à temps partiel.

Services de psychologues

On a offert des services psychologiques et psychométriques, comprenant l'évaluation, le traitement et la recherche, dans le cadre des programmes communautaires et des établissements du ministère.

Services de travailleurs sociaux

Les travailleurs sociaux ont continué de jouer un rôle important dans les programmes correctionnels des établissements et des communautés, offrant leurs services d'orientation personnelle et de groupe, de gestion des cas et de liaison.

Programmes sur l'abus de l'alcool

On a mis sur pied des programmes de compréhension du problème de l'alcool dans 17 établissements, 19 bureaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle, et 18 centres de ressources communautaires à travers la province. Bon nombre de ces programmes traitent, entre autres, de la conduite en état d'ébriété. On a offert des programmes portant précisément sur la conduite en état d'ébriété dans un établissement, 11 bureaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle, et quatre centres de ressources communautaires.

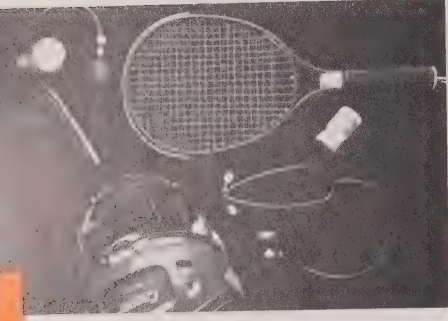
Le ministère a conclu 27 contrats communautaires pour compléter ces services, à un coût de 508 188 dollars.

FORMATION DES CONTREVENANTS

Le ministère a offert aux détenus un vaste éventail de cours, allant de l'alphabétisation aux études supérieures.

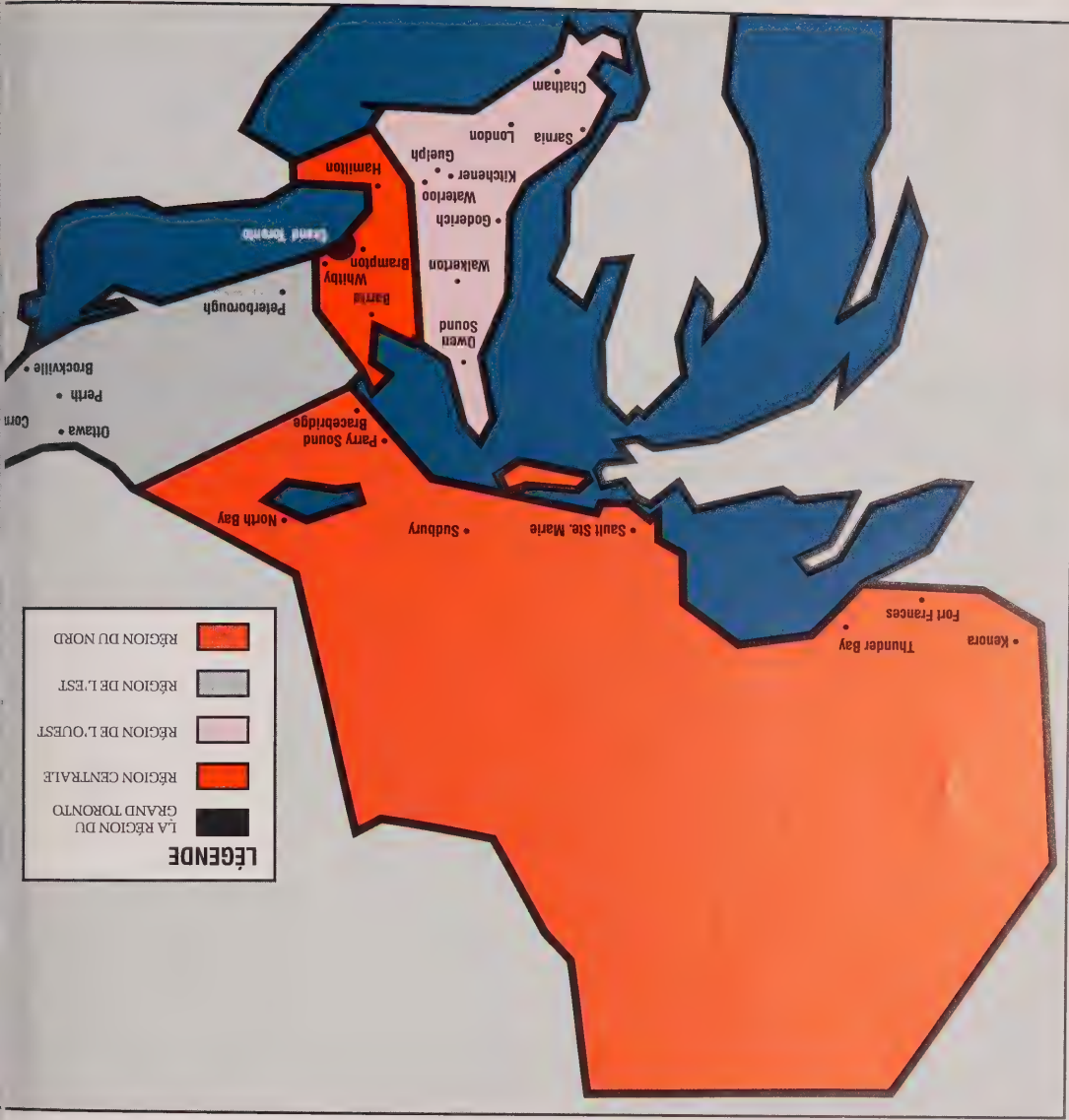
On a offert des programmes d'enseignement dans tous les centres correctionnels et dans certains centres de détention et prisons.

En collaboration avec l'université Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on a offert des cours



Division des opérations

La Division des opérations administre tous les programmes correctionnels de la province par l'entremise de cinq bureaux régionaux. Chaque bureau exploite une gamme complète de services correctionnels, depuis le régime de probation et de libération conditionnelle, jusqu'à la détention et la garde en milieu fermé.



programmes a augmenté
sistablement par rapport à
année précédente, 240 agents des
vices correctionnels et 51 agents de
bation et de libération
ditionnelle ont terminé leur
gramme de formation de base en
85/86.
loi sur les jeunes contrevenants a
lement contribué à l'extension des
grammes de formation. On a créé
ers programmes de formation
cialisée à l'intention du personnel
établissement et des services de
bation; on a offert une série de
vices spécialisés au personnel des
allations de garde en milieu
vert. Environ 1 600 employés ont
participé aux programmes de
formation offerts dans le cadre de
JFC.

offerts a augmenté de 40 pour cent par
rapport à l'année précédente.

En collaboration avec la direction des
systèmes informatiques de gestion,
la direction a contribué au
financement d'un centre de
ressources d'apprentissage pour le
ministère, ainsi qu'à la subvention
d'environ 30 cours en informatique.

La direction a parrainé un certain
nombre d'activités de formation
spéciale et de développement
organisationsnel dans le cadre du
programme d'action positive. Elle a
entrepris d'autres séminaires de
formation et des symposiums, au
cours desquels le personnel féminin
s'est réuni pour discuter du
programme d'action positive et
acquérir de nouvelles aptitudes.

Au cours de l'année, la direction a
fourni une série de guides
"autodidactes", ainsi qu'un certain
nombre de cahiers d'exercices et de
manuels de documentation.

En 1985/86, on a invité le personnel de
la direction à donner des conférences
et des présentations à plus de 50
occasions.

Programme d'action positive

La connaissance de la culture
l'application du régime de probation et
techniques d'apaisement, mise en
planification de la réalité, orientation
planification, enfance maltraitée,
personnel de tout le ministère. Les
sujets suivants font maintenant partie
des programmes: interview de base,
thérapie par la réalité, orientation
planification, enfance maltraitée,
personnel de tout le ministère. Les
sujets suivants font maintenant partie
des programmes: interview de base,

1985/86, la direction a commencé à
tirer un programme continu de deux
cours visant à faire connaître
vanité les droits de la personne. Le
personnel de la direction n'est pas
ni à assurer la gestion du
programme; les membres du
personnel d'exploitation donnent
ssi des cours, temporairement, à
de responsables "associés" de la
formation.

1985/86, 220 employés
organismes privés ont suivi les
programmes de formation du
ministère.
n a présenté de nouveaux
programmes de perfectionnement des
dres. Le nombre de cours en gestion

L'an dernier, le nombre de femmes
occupant des postes de cadres
intermédiaires et de cadres supérieurs
est passé de 40 à 50.
Le nombre de femmes a continué
d'augmenter dans les deux
principaux groupes professionnels, à
savoir les services correctionnels et les
services de probation et de libération
conditionnelle. Le nombre
d'employés féminins au sein des
services correctionnels est passé de
174 en 1975, à 423 en 1986, ce qui
représente 16,9 pour cent du total du
personnel des services correctionnels.
Le nombre d'agents féminins des
services correctionnels dans les
établissements masculins est passé de
329 en 1985, à 355 en 1986. Le nombre
d'agents féminins de probation et de
libération conditionnelle est passé de
178 en 1985, à 222 en 1986, ce qui
représente 45,6 pour cent du total des
agents de probation et de libération
conditionnelle.

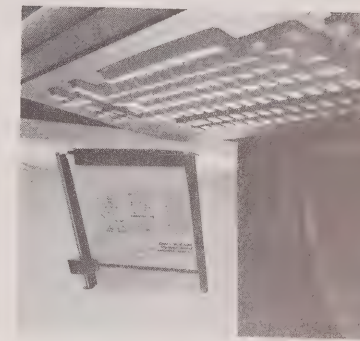
L'objectif général du programme
d'action positive est d'offrir des
chances égales à toutes les employées
de la Couronne, en assurant la
représentation des femmes à 30 pour
cent dans tous les modules et
catégories d'ici l'an 2000. Dans ce
ministère-ci, les endroits ciblés ont
été la catégorie des services
correctionnels, le module
d'exploitation et la gestion des
établissements.

Le nombre de membres féminins au
sein du personnel du ministère a
continué d'augmenter durant 1985/86.
En mars 1986, le nombre d'employés
atteignait 5 424. De ce total, 1 636
étaient des femmes, comparativement
à 1 530 en 1985. Les femmes
représentent maintenant 30,2 pour
cent des employés.

Direction des systèmes informatiques de gestion

La direction des systèmes informatiques de gestion veille à la gestion efficace des ressources en informations dans tout le ministère; ainsi, des renseignements fiables sont accessibles aux personnes chargées de l'exploitation et de la prise de décision, au moment opportun. Elle est aussi chargée de créer et de soutenir le milieu nécessaire à l'amélioration de la productivité du ministère, en exploitant les avantages de l'informatique.

La structure organisationnelle de la direction est la suivante: Cette dernière comprend quatre sections, chacune dirigée par un cadre supérieur relevant du directeur. Durant l'exercice financier 1985/86, on a ainsi structuré la direction des systèmes informatiques de gestion:



• SERVICES ADMINISTRATIFS

- Responsabilités:
- registre des contrevenants
 - gestion des dossiers
 - dossiers centraux
 - traitement de texte
 - saisie des données
 - services internes de la direction

• SERVICES À LA CLIENTÈLE

- Responsabilités:
- gestion de l'information, formation para-informatique, centre d'information sur les micro-ordinateurs

• RESSOURCES EN INFORMATIONS

- Responsabilités:
- planification opérationnelle et stratégique
 - création des politiques
 - informationnelles
 - administration des données

• SERVICES FONCTIONNELS

- Responsabilités:
- mise au point, entretien et fonctionnement de tous les systèmes informatiques

Durant l'année, on a terminé une étude sur la planification stratégique des systèmes informatiques pour déterminer les méthodes les plus efficaces et les plus rentables de répondre aux besoins en information du ministère au cours des trois à cinq prochaines années. La direction a commencé à mettre en vigueur les recommandations de cette étude.

On a aussi terminé la conception d'un nouveau système d'information sur les contrevenants. Le nouveau système intégrera, sous une même structure, tous les renseignements relatifs aux contrevenants; il permettra à tous les établissements, aux bureaux et à la Commission ontarienne des libérations conditionnelles d'avoir accès instantanément à ces renseignements.

On a mis sur pied un programme de gestion des ressources en informations pour améliorer la qualité et la disponibilité des renseignements généraux. Cette section a aussi entrepris la planification de l'information afin de répondre aux besoins du programme.

On a mis sur pied un centre d'information pour promouvoir l'utilisation des micro-ordinateurs dans tout le ministère. On a mis au point des applications de micro-ordinateur pour le traitement de texte, la planification financière, la gestion

des cas de libération conditionnelle, ou de probation, les comptes en fidéicomis pour détenus et la comptabilité des primes de rendement, et d'autres activités opérationnelles.

On a offert des cours de connaissances et de formation en informatique pour préparer le personnel du ministère à une importante implantation de l'informatique.

Parmi les autres réalisations de 1985/86, citons:

- la restructuration du registre des contrevenants pour assurer un service plus rapide et plus précis aux utilisateurs du ministère;
- la diffusion d'un manuel sur les formalités financières et administratives du ministère, et la nouvelle diffusion des manuels d'informationnel et la libération conditionnelle et sur les systèmes informatiques s'adressant aux adultes.

- le parachèvement d'un projet expérimental de bureau visé à évaluer l'impact et la valeur des fonctions de traitement de texte intégré, de courrier électronique et d'enregistrement des données relatives au courrier.

Direction de la formation et du développement du personnel

Au cours de 1985/86, plus de 5 000 employés du ministère ont participé à 253 programmes de formation. Le volume total de cette activité équivaut à 16 200 jours-personne de formation et fait de la direction l'une des sections de formation les plus actives de la fonction publique de l'Ontario.

Les programmes de formation de base offerts à l'intention du personnel de établissements et des services de probation et de libération conditionnelle représentent un élément important de l'ensemble des programmes de formation. On a révisé l'intention des agents des services de correctionnels en 1984/85. En raison de l'embauche de nouveaux employés en 1985/86, l'inscription à ces

personnel a offert ses conseils et son aide dans des domaines comme la formation en personnel, la classification, les relations avec le personnel, les avantages sociaux des employés et l'administration de la paye.

RESSOURCES HUMAINES

La planification des ressources humaines a fourni ses services à la direction du ministère dans les domaines suivants: l'identification successorale, l'identification et étude du rendement, techniques de sélection.

En 1985/86, cette section a examiné la méthode de planification du rendement et, par la suite, a apporté plusieurs recommandations qui devront être mises en application.

La section a coordonné la formation d'environ 40 chefs de service du personnel et a participé, de concert avec la direction de la formation et du développement du personnel, à la formation des chefs de service en planification et étude de rendement. On a étendu le recrutement centralisé des agents des services correctionnels, on s'efforce maintenant complètement dans trois régions et la section a préparé un cadre de travail pour la planification successorale, qui est toujours à l'étude.

À la suite d'une nouvelle convention collective tenant compte des fonctionnaires qui travaillent à temps partiel, le ministère a identifié environ 140 postes à temps partiel normaux. Les titulaires de ces postes occuperont le rang de fonctionnaire et bénéficieront d'avantages sociaux intéressants.

Direction de l'évaluation et de la planification des politiques

Le ministère est l'un des cinq ministères choisis pour diriger l'organe de planification des ressources humaines du système général d'information en ressources humaines. Ce système est une base de données informatisée conçue pour améliorer l'information sur les emplois et les employés; on l'utilise dans la planification des ressources humaines.

Durant l'été 1985, le ministère a offert environ 220 emplois à des étudiants et des jeunes, dans des bureaux et établissements de toute la province.

La direction a dirigé la création du programme général du ministère, un document destiné à guider les opérations du ministère au cours des cinq prochaines années. L'ajout de plusieurs postes complémentaires a permis de stabiliser la structure de gestion de la direction durant l'année.

À la fin de l'exercice, la direction comprenait cinq sections.

PLANIFICATION ET ANALYSE DE LA GESTION

Cette section s'est chargée d'améliorer l'efficacité des stratégies de gestion.

PLANIFICATION ET ANALYSE DES RESSOURCES

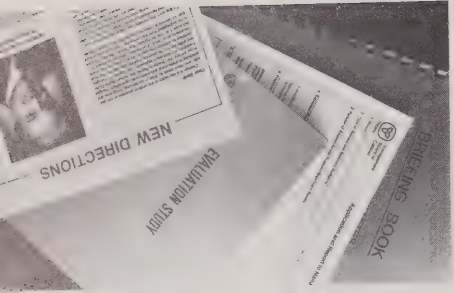
Cette section s'est chargée de la coordination des estimations et de la répartition des ressources du ministère, de la liaison avec le secrétariat du Conseil de gestion, de la préparation du matériel d'information sur les estimations, et de l'analyse de l'utilisation des ressources.

RECHERCHE ET ÉVALUATION

Cette section a dirigé les projets de recherche et était responsable de l'évaluation des programmes et des statistiques opérationnelles.

PROJETS GÉNÉRAUX SPÉCIAUX

Cette section s'est chargée d'améliorer les communications générales.



Division de la planification et des politiques

La division de la planification et des politiques a fourni les services suivants: planification opérationnelle et stratégique; création et révision de la politique du ministère; révision et évaluation des programmes; gestion et planification des ressources humaines. La division comprend les directions suivantes: évaluation et planification des politiques; personnel; formation et développement du personnel; systèmes informatiques de gestion et programme d'action positive.

Direction du personnel

La direction du personnel a offert ses services de gestion des ressources humaines dans les domaines suivants: dossiers du personnel, classification et vérification, consultation sur les avantages sociaux des employés, relations avec le personnel, dotation en personnel et planification des ressources humaines.

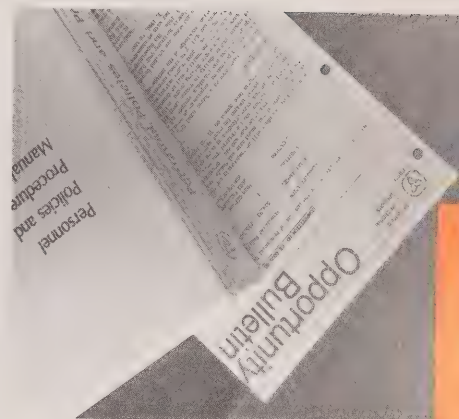
La direction se compose de quatre sections principales: planification des ressources humaines, relations avec le personnel et compensation, services de personnel et services de langue française.

SERVICES DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE

Cette section a fourni ses services de langue française pour assurer un niveau adéquat de connaissances bilingues, là où elles étaient requises.

À l'heure actuelle, 29 bureaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle, 17 établissements de libération conditionnelle assurent les services de langue française dans les régions de la province où il y a beaucoup de francophones.

Durant 1985/86, le ministère a continué d'améliorer la quantité et la qualité de ses services en langue française. Parmi les initiatives prises, citons la nomination d'un agent bilingue des communications au sein de la direction des communications; la révision et l'augmentation du lexique anglais-français du ministère sur les services correctionnels; et l'inclusion d'un article sur les postes exigeant la connaissance du français, dans le manuel des politiques et des directives relatives au personnel du ministère. À la suite d'une politique de bilinguisme adoptée par la division des opérations du ministère, les véhicules qui desservent les régions désignées affichent maintenant des décalques bilingues.



SERVICES DE PERSONNEL

Cette section a fourni une gamme complète de services de personnel aux chefs de service du ministère du bureau principal. Elle a aussi maintenu un système détaillé de dossiers du personnel pour le ministère.

Les sections de relations avec le personnel et de rémunération ont été fusionnées au moment de la restructuration en 1984/85. Les chefs de service ont continué à participer aux réunions du comité sur les relations avec les employés aux niveaux local et du ministère. Les chefs de service et les directeurs du personnel ont également offert leur médiation pour résoudre les griefs des employés.

RELATIONS AVEC LE PERSONNEL ET RÉMUNÉRATION

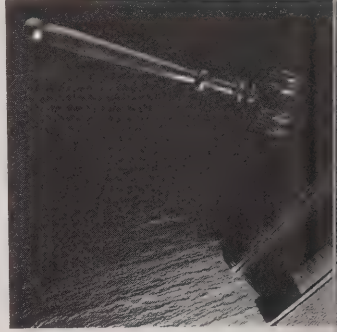
Le ministère a observé l'utilisation accrue d'enseignes, de dépliant, formulaires, d'inscriptions dans l'annuaire, d'enseignes et de réponses téléphoniques bilingues.

Durant l'année, on a continué de recruter des employés de langue française dans les régions désignées de la province pour les affecter à postes les mettant en contact direct et fréquent avec les clients du ministère et le grand public. Le nombre d'employés qui ont participé au programme de formation en langue française durant l'année s'est élevé à 80. Les participants ont suivi les programmes de formation par l'établissement, ainsi que les cours offerts à des centres désignés. On a aussi offert durant l'année un atelier sur le français écrit.

Direction des services juridiques

La direction des services juridiques a continué d'offrir ses services juridiques généraux au ministère des services correctionnels et à la Commission ontarienne des libérations conditionnelles. Dotée en personnel par le ministère du procureur général, la direction a offert conseils au personnel sur les questions juridiques se rattachant au ministère. Elle a aussi aidé à la préparation des règlements des litiges des réclamations et à l'ébauche des traités, et a fait office de conseiller avant les tribunaux judiciaires et ministériels.

En 1985/86, la direction des services juridiques a joué un rôle très important dans l'interprétation et la mise en œuvre de la Loi sur les jeunes délinquants. Elle a participé aux discussions avec les représentants provinciaux et provinciaux sur les changements qu'il serait possible d'apporter à cette loi. Elle a également participé à nombreuses activités de formation du personnel pour assurer l'on informait bien les employés ministériels des plus récents développements dans le domaine juridique.



Direction des communications

La direction des communications a fourni des renseignements sur les activités et les programmes du ministère à la presse écrite et au public; elle a aussi offert ses conseils en communication et ses services de soutien au personnel du ministère.

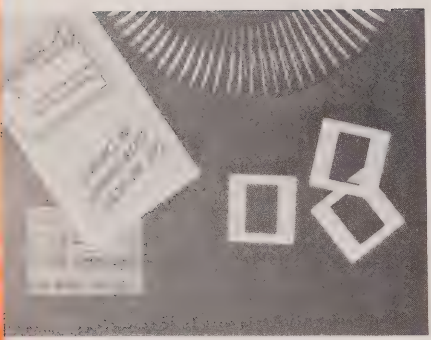
La direction a préparé le rapport annuel du ministère, qui décrit les activités et les programmes de ce dernier, ainsi qu'un éventail de brochures, de dépliants, d'affiches et d'autre matériel d'information.

Elle a accordé une attention spéciale à la production du matériel destiné aux étudiants. Elle a assuré la mise à jour régulière des dépliants et la production de nouveau matériel suivant les besoins. Elle a préparé de manière continue le matériel audiovisuel et les publications de soutien à l'intention des étudiants. Certain matériel visait à informer, d'autre à prévenir le crime.

Les six numéros du bulletin bimestriel, "Correctional Update", ont tenu le personnel, les juges, les corps de police et les autres parties intéressées au courant des activités et des programmes du ministère. Durant 1985/86, le bulletin "Correctional Update" a reçu le prix de mérite, dans la catégorie des publications du personnel du gouvernement, parmi les prix FORUM des agents d'information.

La direction a offert son soutien au personnel du ministère pour l'aider à évaluer la conscience et la compréhension du public vis-à-vis des services correctionnels, des programmes, des politiques et des objectifs du ministère. Elle a entre autres conseillé et soutenu le personnel chargé de faire des présentations publiques ou de répondre aux demandes de la presse.

On a fourni des étalages au personnel sur place pour aider à jouer un rôle actif dans les séminaires de la communauté, dans les activités de la semaine de la justice de la communauté, dans les foires locales et durant les jours d'orientation.



Direction des approvisionnement et services

SERVICES DE BUREAU
Au cours de l'exercice, la section d'achat a acheté, en services de bureau à un certain nombre de consultants gouvernementaux, de nombreux systèmes de téléphone, recherche de personnes et d'intercommunication.

La section a embauché deux services de messagerie pour la livraison et la collecte de documents et de matériel dans la région du grand Toronto et banlieue.

La direction des approvisionnements et services a continué d'offrir ses services de soutien au ministère, y compris l'achat, le contrôle des stocks, les services de bureau, la supervision de la construction et de l'entretien, l'hébergement, la conception et la planification de nouvelles installations et la rénovation des structures existantes.

CONTROLE DES ACTIFS

On a terminé la phase III d'un programme de mise en oeuvre de radio mobile pour ajouter 14 autres établissements au réseau établi à travers la province.

On a ajouté au programme des biens mobiliers le centre Bluewater pour les jeunes contrevenants.

CONSTRUCTION ET ENTRETIEN

Cette section a terminé cinq importants projets de construction, dont les prisons de Brockville, de Cornwall, de Pembroke et de Sudbury, et le centre Bluewater pour les jeunes contrevenants situé près de Goderich. On a également entrepris bon nombre de projets de rénovation et de transformation dans le cadre d'un programme permanent de remise à neuf des anciennes installations.

PLANIFICATION DE LA CONCEPTION DES INSTALLATIONS

Durant l'exercice financier 1985/86, cette section a continué d'offrir ses services de planification et de conception architecturale pour les établissements et les installations. En plus de l'élaboration de plans de travail pour d'importants projets de construction, la section a offert ses conseils et son assistance pour la mise en oeuvre de projets de rénovation gérés par l'établissement.

Cette section s'est également chargée de l'élaboration de plans pour les installations et les centres de traitement à l'intention des jeunes contrevenants.



EXPLICATION DES PRINCIPALES MODIFICATIONS ENTRE
LES DEPENSES ESTIMATIVES DE 1986/87 ET CELLES DE 1985/86

(en milliers de dollars)
12 867,1
17 793,6
12 500,0
3 500,0
3 200,0
(4 900,0)
2 900,0
347,7
48 208,4

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Direction des finances

direction des finances a fourni les
vices de comptabilité et d'analyse
gétaire à la direction du ministère
l'entremise de deux sections:
ptes et budget.

MPTES

tte section a été chargée de la
comptabilité des recettes et des
penses, qui comprend: les feuilles
paye, les comptes fournisseurs, les
is de déplacement et de
nouvellement d'un bail, les recettes
comptes clients.

le a utilisé le système centralisé de
comptes fournisseurs, contrôle
ntée des données dans le système
paye intégré pour produire tous les
éques de paye et elle a géré le
ompte d'avance à justifier du
inistère. La section s'est aussi
argée du traitement de toutes les
ctes, de la préparation des
ctures et de la vérification des
omptes clients pour les ententes de
articipation aux frais.

UDGET

chargée des analyses et des
visions continues, cette section a
visé les chefs de service des surplus
u des manques prévus. Elle a publié
es analyses dans les rapports
ensuels présentés à la haute
irection. Elle a aussi publié un
apport financier de fin d'exercice,
réalisant les écarts de rendement et
e comptabilité.

Direction de la vérification
interne

La section du budget a fourni au
secrétariat du Conseil de gestion et au
ministère du Trésor et de l'Economie
des renseignements relatifs à la
planification centrale du
gouvernement et au contrôle des
mouvements de trésorerie.

La direction de la vérification interne
a aidé la direction à effectuer plus
efficacement ses tâches en prenant les
mesures suivantes:
• elle s'est assurée de la mise en place
et de l'efficacité des processus de
vérification;
• elle a identifié les problèmes
éventuels de vérification;
• elle a fait des recommandations
pour corriger les faiblesses
identifiées.

Durant 1985/86, la direction a effectué
53 vérifications internes des
programmes du ministère, comme
suit:

Type de
vérification

Nombre de véri-
fications effectuées

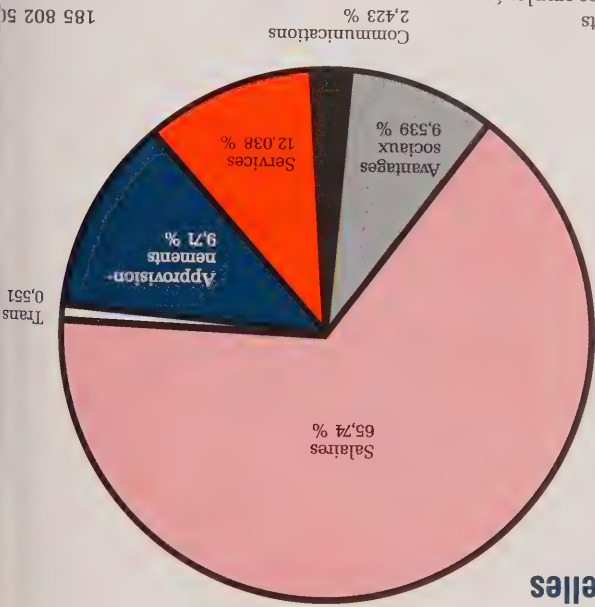
Examens de la direction	4
Centres correctionnels	4
Centres de ressources communautaires	12
Centre de détention	5
Prisons	15
Bureaux régionaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle	7
Affectations spéciales de vérification	6
Total:	53

Division des services financiers et administratifs

La division des services financiers et administratifs a fourni au ministère un éventail de services financiers et d'information, dans les domaines suivants: planification financière, traitement, planification du budget, comptabilité et contrôle des dépenses.

La division comprend cinq directions: approvisionnements et services; finances; vérification interne; communications; et services juridiques.

Dépenses réelles 1985/86



Salaires et traitements	185 802,5
Avantages sociaux des employés	26 961,2
Transport et communications	6 848,0
Services	34 023,5
Approvisionnements et matériel	34 126,0
Dons et subventions	1 558,5
TOTAL	289 319,7
Moins: Recouvrements	6 689,1
GRAND TOTAL	282 630,6

Remarque: Les pourcentages sont calculés d'après le grand total des dépenses réelles.

SOMMAIRE DES DÉPENSES ESTIMATIVES PAR CLASSEMENT STANDARD DES COMPTES

Dépenses estimatives 1986/87 (en milliers de dollars)	Classement standard des comptes	Dépenses estimatives (en milliers de dollars)	Dépenses réelles (en milliers de dollars)	1984
196 289,5	Salaires et traitements	172 148,1	185 802,5	160 49
29 800,2	Avantages sociaux des employés	25 245,9	26 961,2	24 21
8 354,0	Transport et communications	6 961,2	6 848,0	6 03
43 626,0	Services	35 070,4	34 023,5	26 62
35 938,5	Approvisionnements et matériel	29 276,7	34 126,0	30 87
901,0	Dons et subventions	843,6	1 558,5	1 53
314 909,2	Total	269 545,9	289 319,7	249 78
62 600,0	Moins: Mandats spéciaux	65 500,0	65 500,0	5
—	Moins: Affectations statutaires	25,5	6,0	2
1 800,0	Moins: Recouvrement	1 719,6	6 689,1	4 86
250 509,2*	GRAND TOTAL	202 300,8	217 124,6	244 89

*Montant à voter au moment de la publication.

Direction des inspections et des enquêtes



INSPECTIONS

En 1985/86, la direction a inspecté 55 établissements correctionnels, 33 centres de ressources

communautaires et 37 bureaux de probation et de libération

conditionnelle. On a revu 47

photocopies portant sur des

renovations ou des ajouts aux

installations existantes, et on a

également effectué 14 inspections de

sûreté et de sécurité.

ENQUÊTES

La direction a enquêté sur des

incidents auxquels le personnel du

ministère et des détenus étaient

mêlés, sur l'exploitation et

l'administration des établissements et

sur les plaintes des membres de la

communauté au sujet d'incidents

touchant le ministère. En 1985/86, la

direction a mené 76 enquêtes de ce

genre.

SÉCURITÉ PRÉVENTIVE

La direction a encouragé la sécurité

préventive en aidant les chefs de

service locaux à mettre au point des

mesures de sécurité en cas de crise

dans les établissements. À cette fin,

on a avisé les agents principaux du

ministère des cas de crise réels ou

possibles;

• on a fourni des rapports de

renseignements;

• on a assuré la liaison avec l'équipe

d'intervention en cas de crise du

ministère, le bureau fédéral du

procureur général et le service de

police de divers territoires.

La direction a également fourni des

services de consultation au ministère

et à d'autres organismes de services

correctionnels, relativement aux

méthodes et au matériel de sécurité.

Le personnel de la direction a

contribué à la formation du personnel

des établissements lors de séminaires.

MISSION DE LA RÉGION DE L'EST

304, rue Princess
Ottawa (Ontario)

545-4470

E. Fraser

président

V. White

MISSION DE LA RÉGION DU

TRÉ-OUEST

avenue Steeles est

Ontario)

876-4733

Jane Hackett

présidente

ances E. Baines

arton A. L. Polonowski

MISSION DE LA RÉGION DU CENTRE

204, 2^e étage

5, rue Yonge

Ontario)

63-0880

S.2B1

orge C. McFarlane

re-président

Charles A. Dymond

aren H. Freil

ennis M. Murphy

ement W. Nusca

membres à plein temps

Commission ontarienne de libération conditionnelle

En Ontario, la libération conditionnelle consiste à mettre en liberté surveillée les contrevenants qui purgent une peine de moins de deux ans dans des établissements correctionnels provinciaux. Les critères d'admissibilité sont définis dans la loi fédérale intitulée la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus et dans la Loi sur le ministère des Services correctionnels de l'Ontario.

La Commission ontarienne de libération conditionnelle est chargée par le ministère des Services correctionnels de convoquer automatiquement à une audience tous les contrevenants incarcérés pendant plus de six mois. Les détenus qui purgent une peine de moins de six mois doivent en faire la demande auprès de la commission.

Trois membres de la commission, un membre à plein temps et deux membres de la communauté qui ne siègent qu'à mi-temps, examinent chaque cas séparément. Les détenus ont le droit d'être mis en liberté conditionnelle après avoir purgé un tiers de leur peine. Cependant, ils peuvent demander la libération conditionnelle avant, dans des circonstances exceptionnelles. Une fois libéré, le détenu purge le reste de sa peine sous surveillance et se doit de respecter les conditions que lui a imposées la commission. S'il les enfreint, la commission peut mettre fin à la libération conditionnelle ou révoquer ce droit.

L'objectif premier de la commission est de faciliter la réinsertion des contrevenants dans la collectivité avec le minimum de risque pour la société. La commission comprend quatre nouveaux membres à temps plein, ce qui porte son effectif à plein temps à 17, dont les 5 vice-présidents régionaux.

Cinq membres de la communauté à temps partiel viennent également terminer leur programme au sein de la commission, treize personnes ont démissionné et cinq nouveaux

membres ont été élus. Il reste huit postes vacants. Comme la nomination des membres à plein temps et à temps partiel s'est étendue sur l'ensemble de l'année, les séances d'information régionales et de formation pour les nouveaux venus ont également été réparties sur toute l'année. Les membres à plein temps ont dispensé à tous les membres de la communauté une formation en cours d'emploi et leur ont offert conseils et orientation.

En mai 1986, la commission ontarienne a organisé sa conférence annuelle sur le perfectionnement professionnel. Celle-ci s'est tenue sur les lieux de la Commission de la région de l'ouest, à Kitchener (Ontario). Au cours de l'année, toutes les commissions régionales ont organisé trois ou quatre réunions pour leurs membres.

Le volume de travail de la commission a diminué à la suite d'une réduction du nombre d'admissions, après condamnation, dans les établissements correctionnels et du transfert des jeunes de 16 et 17 ans du système judiciaire adulte, où ils avaient droit à la libération conditionnelle, au système judiciaire pour adolescents.

- 3 757 détenus ont été mis en liberté conditionnelle
- 3 148 (83,8 pour 100) libérations conditionnelles se sont déroulées sans problème
- 609 (16,2 pour 100) libérations conditionnelles ont été révoquées
- 71 (1,9 pour 100) libérations conditionnelles ont été révoquées en raison de nouvelles condamnations

La commission a examiné son manuel de politiques et pratiques dans l'esprit des lois actuelles sur les droits de citoyens, comme le Code des droits de la personne de l'Ontario et la Charte canadienne des droits et libertés.

COMMISSION ONTARIENNE DE LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

La commission a participé aux travaux de l'Association canadienne des autorités de libération conditionnelle, prenant part à trois réunions au cours de l'année. Une ébauche de déclaration portant sur la philosophie de la libération conditionnelle a été produite et distribuée au public. On a également présenté une réponse sur l'examen droit criminel et remis un mémoire la commission d'étude des peines.

Donna Clark
Présidente
Jérôme A. Lefebvre
Vice-président général
John S. Morrison
Coordonnateur des projets spéciaux
membre à temps partiel, Centre de l'Ontario
Rhoda Weltman
Coordonnatrice des programmes et politiques

COMMISSION DE LA RÉGION DU NORD

Bureau 502
128, rue Larch
Sudbury (Ontario)
P3E 5J8
(705) 675-4227
William H. Roy
Vice-président
James L. McFadden

COMMISSION DE LA RÉGION DE L'OUES

C. R. 1716
Guelph (Ontario)
N1H 6Z9
(519) 822-0482
Reginald P. G. Barrett
Vice-président
David R. Maben
Marjorie E. Nicholson

Comité consultatif du ministre sur les services correctionnels

Le comité consultatif du ministre sur les services correctionnels a été mis sur pied en 1959; il s'appelait alors conseil consultatif du ministre pour le traitement des contrevenants. Le comité se compose de 11 membres de la communauté, formés dans les domaines suivants: droit, application de la loi, religion et affaires. Le rôle du comité est important pour son rôle politique et les programmes du ministère, qui vont des services aux libérés aux programmes d'éducation et 17 ans. Cette nouvelle loi reconnaît que les adolescents qui entraînent la loi peuvent devoir être soumis à une discipline, une surveillance et un encadrement, mais elle souligne aussi l'importance de la participation active des travailleurs de la jeunesse, des parents et de la communauté.

chambre et leur pension, et peuvent contribuer au soutien de leur famille. Les pensionnaires participent à une grande variété de programmes destinés à les aider à se réintégrer à la société.

SERVICES ET INSTALLATIONS À L'INTENTION DES JEUNES CONTREVENANTS

La Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants est entrée en vigueur le 1^{er} avril 1985 en Ontario, et s'adresse aux jeunes de 16 et 17 ans. Cette nouvelle loi reconnaît que les adolescents qui entraînent la loi peuvent devoir être soumis à une discipline, une surveillance et un encadrement, mais elle souligne aussi l'importance de la participation active des travailleurs de la jeunesse, des parents et de la communauté.

Bien que la plupart des jeunes contrevenants se verront accordés une probation par les tribunaux, ceux reconnus coupables de délits graves ou considérés dangereux pour la société pourraient devoir être mis sous garde. Les adolescents qui avaient plus de 16 ans au moment de leur arrestation sont incarcérés soit dans un établissement de garde en milieu fermé ou de garde en milieu ouvert, exploité par le ministère des Services correctionnels ou en vertu d'un contrat conclu avec ce dernier. Les régimes de mise sous garde à l'intention des jeunes contrevenants doivent être distincts de ceux à l'intention des adultes.

Des programmes correctionnels spécialisés sont offerts aux adolescents mis sous garde, dont, entre autres, études scolaires, apprentissage des activités essentielles à la vie en société et traitement des troubles mentaux ou du comportement.

Pour obtenir des exemplaires supplémentaires de ce rapport ou d'autres renseignements au sujet du régime correctionnel en Ontario, veuillez écrire à l'adresse suivante:

Ministère des Services correctionnels
2001, avenue Eglington est
Scarborough (Ontario) M1L 4P1
(416) 750-3333

sécurité moyenne ou minimale. Le Centre correctionnel de Millbrook, à Millbrook, en Ontario, est un établissement pour les détenus souffrant de troubles du comportement ou présentant une menace à la sécurité.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS DE TRAITEMENT

L'Institut correctionnel de l'Ontario est un lieu de traitement de 220 lits où l'on dispense des services de médecine générale, de psychothérapie, d'orientation de groupe, de soins dentaires, de découverte de son identité et d'autres programmes thérapeutiques.

Des services de soins sont également dispensés à l'Unité d'évaluation et de traitement de Guelph, qui compte 50 lits et fait partie du Centre correctionnel de Guelph. Ces deux installations accueillent les détenus recommandés par les autres établissements correctionnels.

CAMPS FORESTIERS

Deux camps forestiers à sécurité minimale offrent la possibilité de travailler en plein air. Situé dans un endroit éloigné, chaque camp peut loger de 40 à 60 détenus de sexe masculin. Les travaux consistent entre autres à émonder, éclaircir et débroussailler les forêts de comté et les sites naturels protégés. Les détenus du camp font aussi des travaux pour la communauté, comme couper du bois de chauffage pour les parcs provinciaux et divers établissements.

CENTRES DE RESSOURCES COMMUNAUTAIRES

Les centres de ressources communautaires sont exploités par des organismes privés en vertu d'un contrat conclu avec le ministère en vue de fournir des services d'hébergement et de conseil aux contrevenants qui achèvent une peine carcérale. Certains détenus en établissement correctionnel reçoivent une autorisation d'absence temporaire et sont confiés aux centres de ressources communautaires.

D'habitude, les pensionnaires des CRC travaillent ou étudient. Ceux qui ont un revenu payent des impôts, leur

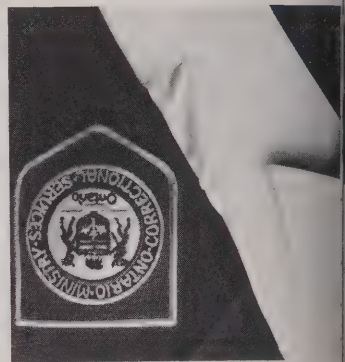
Le Ministère a juridiction sur les inquant de 18 ans et plus qui sont condamnés à une peine d'emprisonnement inférieure à deux ans, ou à une période de probation d'un an ou plus. Les peines infligées sont administrées par Service correctionnel Canada.

Les termes de la Loi canadienne sur les jeunes contrevenants, le ministère responsable la charge des contrevenants de 16 et 17 ans, jusqu'à dix-huitième anniversaire de naissance.

Ministère à un double rôle:

Offrir aux contrevenants les moyens conformes leur comportement aux attentes de la société;

Assurer à la société une protection contre les conduites délictueuses.



Le régime correctionnel

La détention en établissement, ou l'emprisonnement, n'est qu'une action des divers moyens correctionnels employés par le Ministère. Plus de 85 pour cent des contrevenants confiés au Ministère ont leur peine dans la communauté sous la surveillance des agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle du ministère.

Les bureaux régionaux administrent des programmes correctionnels dans toute la province. Chaque bureau exploite une gamme complète de services correctionnels, depuis les

Le régime de probation et de libération conditionnelle jusqu'à la détention et la garde en milieu fermé.

Les programmes correctionnels sont conçus de manière à offrir des services en progression ininterrompue, adaptés à la mesure des besoins individuels du contrevenant.

L'éducation, l'orientation personnelle, le traitement, la formation professionnelle et l'expérience de travail font partie des programmes destinés aux contrevenants, que ce soit dans la communauté ou dans les établissements.

Les programmes dans la communauté

LA PROBAION

Le tribunal estime parfois qu'il n'est pas nécessaire d'incarcérer le contrevenant et lui impose plutôt une période de probation. L'ordonnance de probation stipule les conditions à respecter pour que le contrevenant puisse demeurer dans la communauté.

- Ces conditions peuvent comporter les dispositions suivantes:
- prendre contact à intervalle régulier avec l'agent de probation ou de libération conditionnelle;
- rendre service à la communauté;
- obligation pour le contrevenant de faire réparation directe à la victime;
- restriction des libertés personnelles, par exemple, en ce qui touche la consommation d'alcool ou le droit d'association.

L'ABSENCE TEMPORAIRE

Parmi les contrevenants qui purgent une peine au sein de la communauté, on compte ceux qui sont libérés en vertu d'un permis d'absence temporaire accordé en rapport avec un emploi, des études, l'état de santé ou pour des motifs personnels.

L'absence temporaire s'avère un moyen fructueux pour éveiller les détenus aux réalités de vie en société, en vue de leur réinsertion sociale.

LA LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE

Les services correctionnels dans la communauté s'adressent également

aux contrevenants libérés d'un établissement sous certaines conditions. Les détenus sont admissibles à la libération conditionnelle après avoir purgé au moins le tiers de leur peine.

Les établissements correctionnels

LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS CORRECTIONNELS
Les contrevenants adultes font leur entrée dans le système correctionnel par l'un des 36 établissements correctionnels provinciaux, qu'il s'agisse d'une prison ou d'un centre de détention. Ces établissements assurent la garde des détenus temporaires ou de passage; la détention préventive en vue d'une comparution en cour ou d'autres actions judiciaires; la garde des détenus en instance de transfert à d'autres établissements et des contrevenants purgeant une peine inférieure à 124 jours.

Les centres de détention sont de grands établissements régionaux dont la capacité d'accueil s'étend entre 114 et 380 détenus. Les prisons sont de petits établissements locaux pouvant accueillir entre 20 et 129 détenus, à l'exception de la prison de Toronto qui loge 414 détenus.

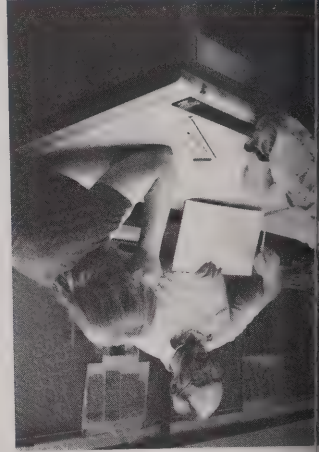
Comme ces établissements sont destinés aux contrevenants de tous types, ils sont construits pour offrir le maximum de sécurité (incarcération dans des cellules).

CENTRES CORRECTIONNELS

Les dix centres correctionnels de l'Ontario sont des établissements de séjour prolongé à l'intention des contrevenants soumis à une peine maximale de deux ans. Leur capacité d'accueil s'étend entre 120 et 516 détenus. Les centres correctionnels, sauf un, offrent un milieu carcéral à

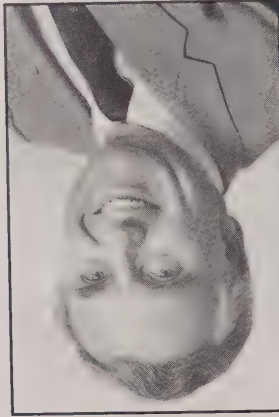
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l'exercice financier 1985 / 86 a été une
 mée d'ajustement, le ministère ayant
 ré des programmes et des installations
 pour répondre aux besoins particuliers
 des jeunes contrevenants. Les jeunes
 qui apparaissent sur la photo
 poursuivent leurs études par le biais d'un
 programme d'éducation entièrement
 accrédité, au Centre correctionnel
 Maplehurst de Milton.

age couverture



Destinataire:

Son Honneur, le lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de l'Ontario

Votre Honneur,

J'ai le plaisir de vous soumettre le rapport annuel du ministère des Services correctionnels pour l'exercice qui s'est terminé le 31 mars 1986.

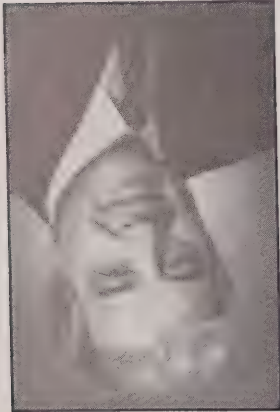
J'espère que le contenu du présent document s'avèrera intéressant et instructif, pour vous et les membres de l'Assemblée législative.

Vous agréer, Votre Honneur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus respectueux.

Le ministre,

Ken Keyes

Ken Keyes



Destinataire:

L'honorable Ken Keyes
Ministre

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre pour approbation le rapport annuel du ministère des Services correctionnels pour l'exercice 1985/86.

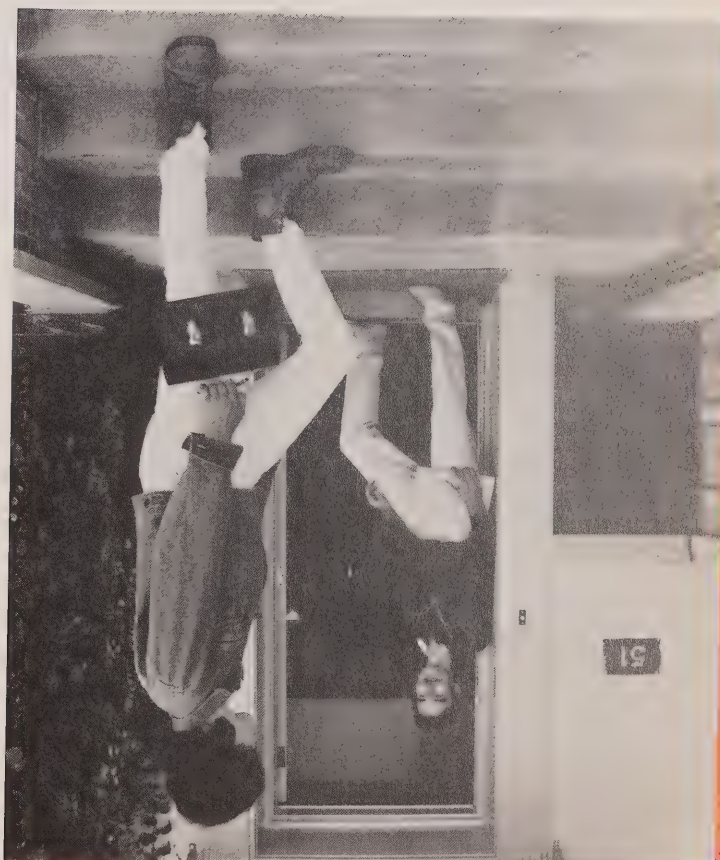
Le document souligne une année de défis et de réalisations, le personnel du ministère ayant maintenu en tout temps des niveaux élevés de service à l'égard des groupes de clients tout en élaborant les nouveaux programmes et services requis pour la mise en vigueur de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants.

Vous agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus respectueux.

Le sous-ministre,

Robert M. McDonald

Robert M. McDonald

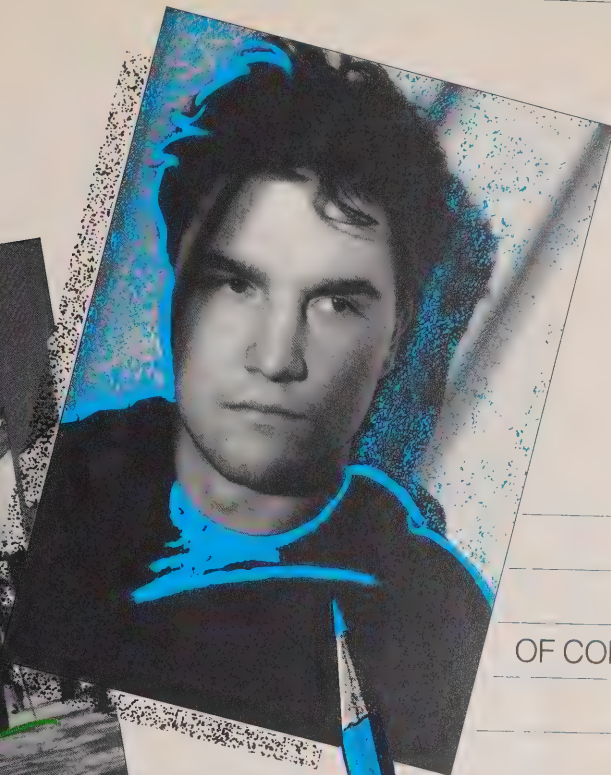


Grâce au réseau de résidences de garde en milieu ouvert pour jeunes contrevenants que le ministère a créé, les jeunes qui sont reconnus coupables de délits mineurs peuvent apprendre ce qu'est la responsabilité sociale dans la communauté, tout en continuant de travailler ou de fréquenter l'école.

MINISTÈRE
DES
SERVICES
CORRECTIONNELS
RAPPORT ANNUEL
1986



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MINISTRY
OF CORRECTIONAL
SERVICES

ANNUAL
REPORT
1987



Ontario

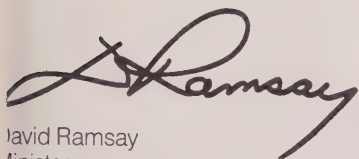
To:
His Honour,
The Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario

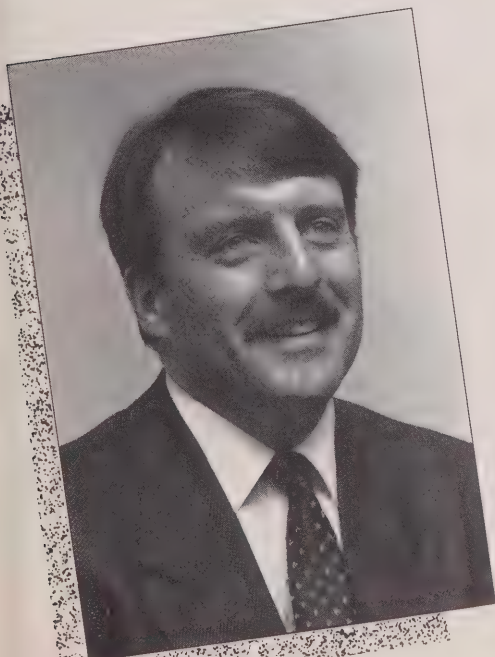
May it please Your Honour,

It is my pleasure to present to you the annual report of the Ministry of Correctional Services, including the report of the Ontario Board of Parole, for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 1987.

I trust the contents of the report will prove interesting and informative to you and the members of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,


David Ramsay
Minister



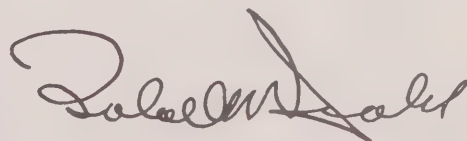
To:
The Honourable David Ramsay
Minister

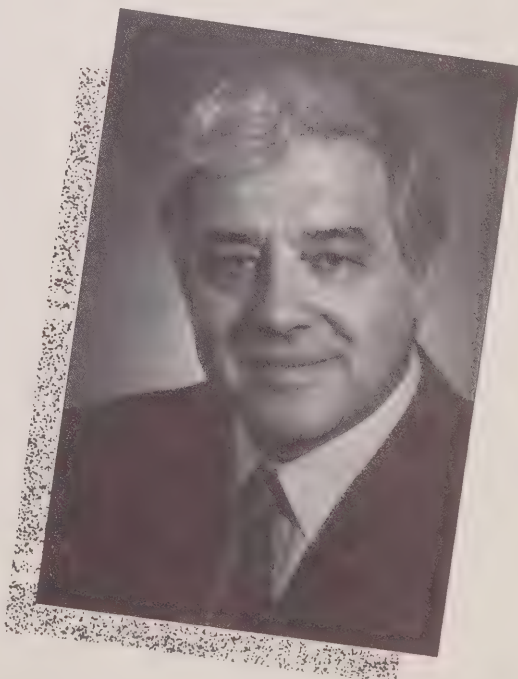
Sir,

It is my privilege to submit for your approval the annual report of the Ministry of Correctional Services and the Ontario Board of Parole for the year 1986-87.

Its pages highlight initiatives undertaken by the ministry during the year to reduce the occurrence of crime in Ontario by promoting alternate behaviours and socially acceptable lifestyles among offenders under ministry care.

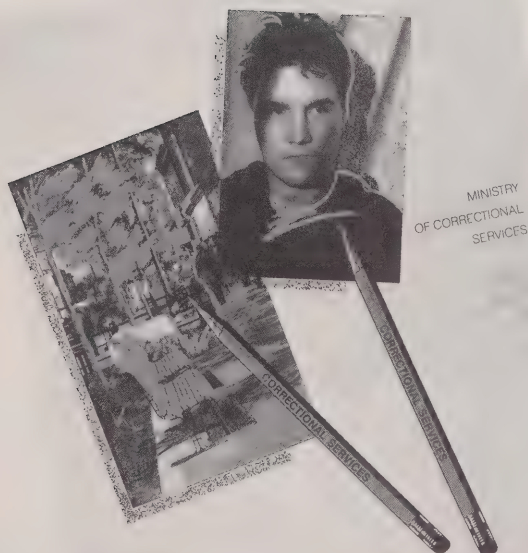
Respectfully submitted,


Robert M. McDonald
Deputy Minister



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If you would like additional copies of this report or more information about Ontario's correctional system, contact:

Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario
M1L 4P1
(416) 750-3333

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INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Correctional Services provides treatment and rehabilitation programs for offenders convicted by the courts and sentenced to terms of up to two years.

For 16- and 17-year olds, the ministry provides special accommodations and programming as set out in the Young Offenders Act.

Incarcerated offenders represent only a small proportion of the ministry's total client group — about 13 per cent last year. The remainder, an average of 37,000 on any given day, are supervised in the community by probation and parole officers and by a growing number of community-based service providers.

Treatment and rehabilitation programs range in nature from intensive clinical therapy to supervised work experience programs. Due to the relatively short periods of time most offenders spend in care, programs are geared to achieve maximum practical benefit in a minimum duration. Special emphasis is placed on the treatment needs of substance-addicted offenders.

Academic education, life skills training, literacy and employment readiness are also supported and promoted as important rehabilitative opportunities.

As part of its mandate to help protect society from dangerous and unlawful behaviour, the ministry maintains secure detention facilities for those awaiting trial, sentencing or other judicial proceedings, as well as those awaiting transfer to federal penitentiaries.

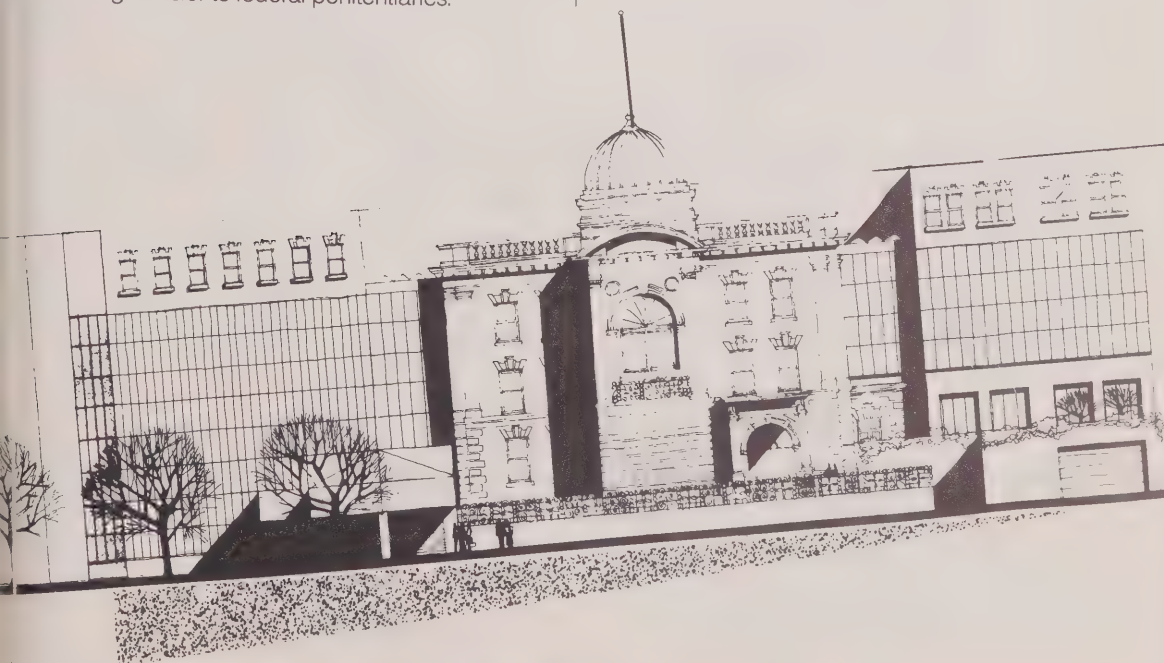
The ministry employs approximately 6500 men and women. Its employment practices are guided by current principles of employment equity throughout all occupational groups.

In addition to its paid employees, the ministry relies on existing services in the community as well as the talents of thousands of volunteers.

The field of corrections in Ontario is undergoing a period of rapid advancement in response to growing public demand for effective action to control and redirect unlawful behaviour. Immediate and long-range corporate plans call for:

- a five- to seven-year program to establish new and expanded community alternatives to incarceration, and
- a 16-year program of facility development, upgrading, renovation and replacement, including young offender centres and adult facilities.

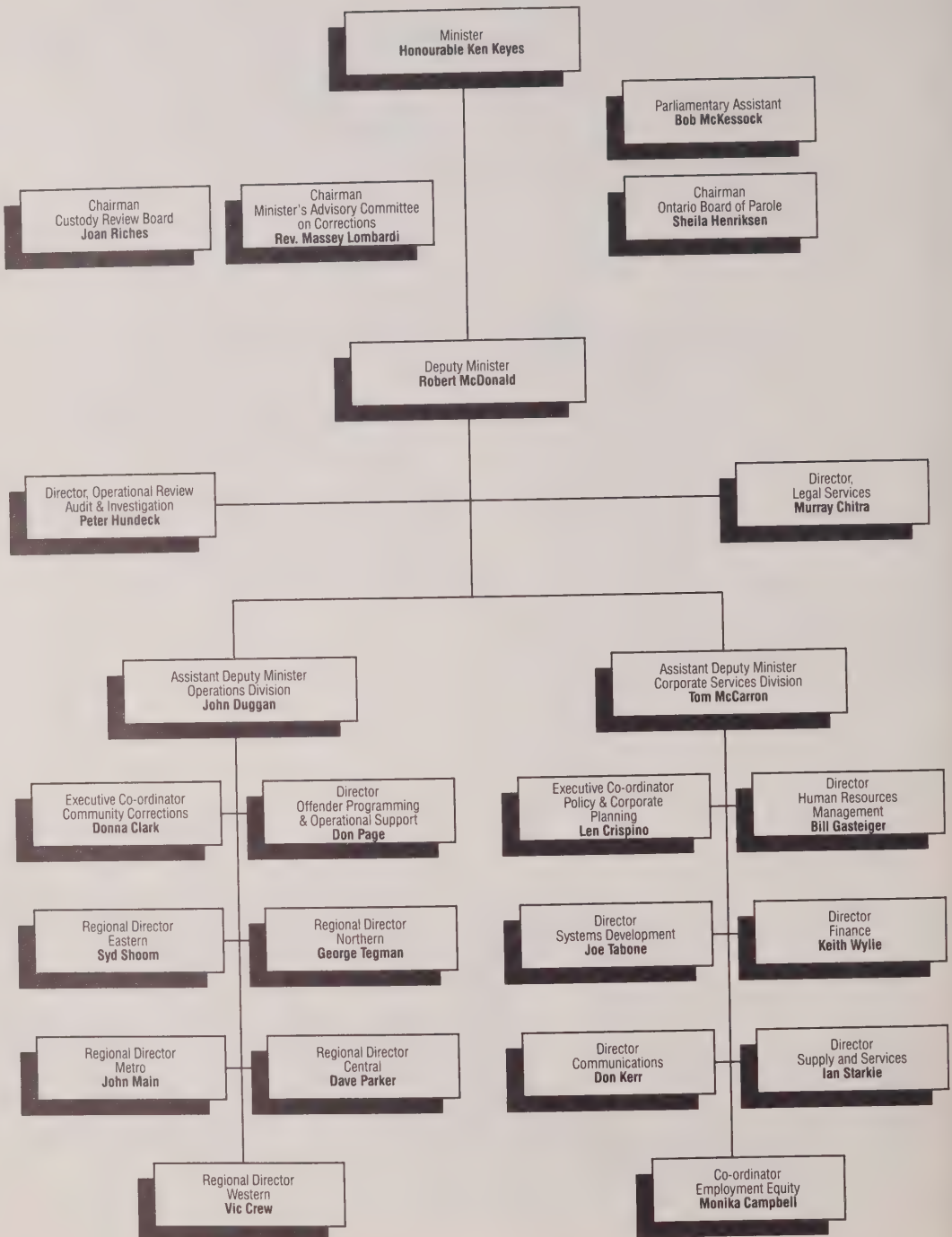
The challenge of maintaining momentum and direction for these initiatives will be heightened over the next two years by preparations for the impending transfer of the ministry's main office from Scarborough to downtown North Bay, late in 1989.



Artist's rendering of the new main office complex in North Bay.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

AS OF APRIL 1, 1987

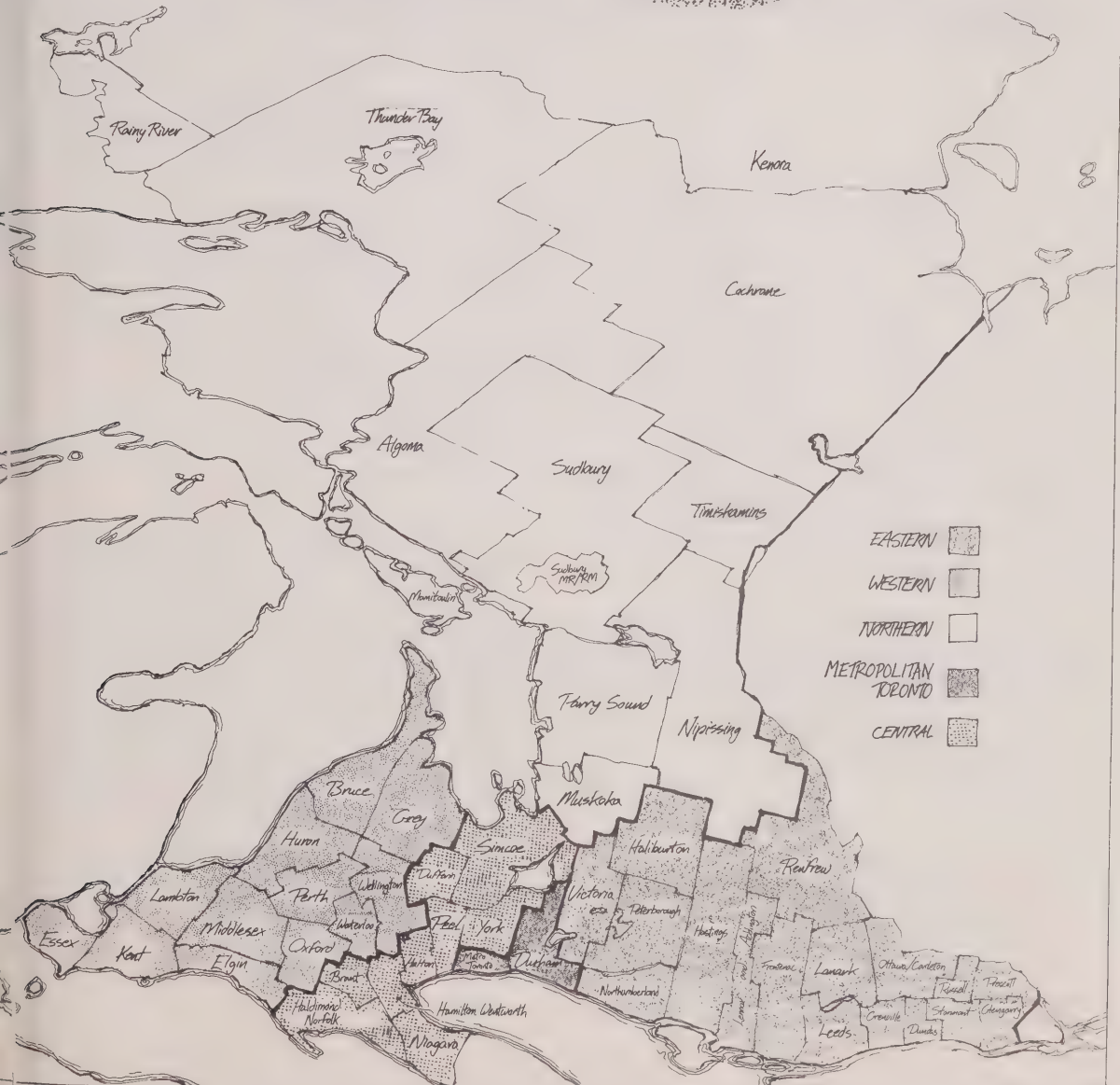
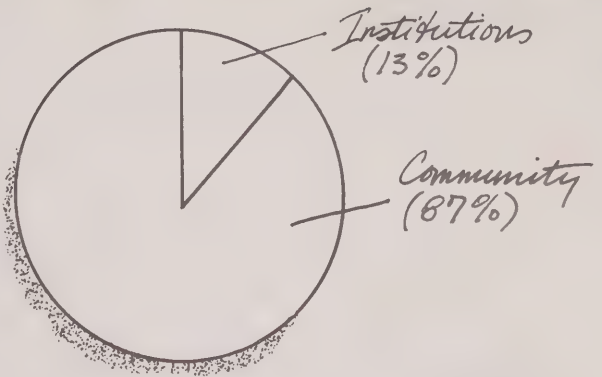


OPERATIONS

On a daily basis, the ministry provided correctional supervision to approximately 50,000 adults and youth in 1986-87.

The ministry's operations division administered all correctional programs in the province through five regional offices. Each regional office was responsible for administering the full range of correctional services, from probation and parole supervision to secure detention and custody.

Regional offices also co-ordinated training, hiring, volunteers, etc.



METROPOLITAN TORONTO REGION

Suite 312
2 Dunbloor Road
Islington, Ontario
M9A 2E4

The Metro Region included all of Metropolitan Toronto and Durham Region, immediately to the east. Durham Region was added to the Metro Region during 1986-87.

During the year, the region again sponsored a regional managers conference for superintendents and area managers. In addition, a number of conferences/seminars developed by regional committees were offered to support staff, correctional officers and probation officers as well as volunteers, professional staff and the personnel of community agencies.

CENTRAL REGION

Suite 406
6711 Mississauga Road
Mississauga, Ontario
L5N 2W3

Centred in Mississauga, the Central Region encompassed the Niagara Peninsula and the area north of Metropolitan Toronto to Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. The Oshawa, Whitby, Ajax and Pickering areas, which had been part of the Central Region, were transferred to the Metro Region during the year.

During 1986-87, the regional office relocated to Mississauga from its former address in Cambridge, Ontario.

Regional conferences were held during the year for area managers and superintendents. In addition to staff training provided in the areas of human rights, managing the young offender and case management, numerous developmental seminars were offered to volunteer co-ordinators, librarians, correctional officers, professional and support staff and the personnel of community agencies.

New initiatives undertaken during 1986-87 included a conference for probation and parole officers, professional development days for volunteers and a regional management skills development program.

WESTERN REGION

1st Floor, 80 Dundas Street
London, Ontario
N6A 2P3

With London as its central point, the Western Region encompassed the area east to Kitchener, Waterloo, and Guelph; north to Walkerton and Owen Sound; west to Goderich; and south to Sarnia, Chatham, and Windsor.

During the 1986-87 fiscal year, the new position of co-ordinator for adult programs was established, to enhance treatment and rehabilitative programs in the

region's institutions, and co-ordinate the expansion of community-based programs.

A wide variety of staff training and development opportunities were planned and co-ordinated by the region, including conferences for superintendents and area managers, probation and parole officers, health care co-ordinators, librarians, institutional training officers and other administrative and support staff.

The regional office also established a regular meeting forum with the directors of community correctional residences operated by private agencies for adults and young offenders as well as providing staff training services for the staff of these residences.

EASTERN REGION

Suite 404
1055 Princess Street
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 1H3

Kingston was the administrative centre of the Eastern Region, servicing Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria, Renfrew and Ottawa/Carleton counties east to the Quebec border.

During the year, the regional office organized conferences and workshops for staff in a wide range of professional and administrative categories. Seminars were also organized for the directors of community resource centres and open custody facilities in the region.

NORTHERN REGION

9th Floor
199 Larch Street
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 5P9

The Northern Region extends north from Bracebridge to the Quebec border, following the James Bay and Hudson Bay shores to the Manitoba border. This western boundary extends southward to the United States along the Great Lakes shores as far east as the Muskoka area.

In 1986-87, the regional office initiated conferences for various staff, Native awareness workshops, computer courses, Y.O.A. training and human rights sessions. Area managers and superintendents met regularly with regional managers. A northern conference was held in North Bay for regional management staff, including Y.O.A. unit managers. Two different management development programs were planned for staff in management positions and for future managers. Volunteer co-ordinators met in Sault Ste. Marie for a workshop highlighting programming, training volunteer evaluating, marketing and recruiting.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Approximately 87 per cent of the ministry's offender population on any given day is under supervision in the community: on probation, on parole or on temporary absence from an institution.

PROBATION AND PAROLE (Adults)

In fiscal 1986-87, there were 80 sub-offices operating under 46 area offices which reported directly to one of the five regional offices. A new area office opened in Owen Sound with a new sub-office opening at Sharbot Lake. A total of 12 sub-offices were relocated to better facilities during the year.

	METRO	CENTRAL	EASTERN	WESTERN	NORTHERN
AREA OFFICES	14	9	9	7	9
SUB-OFFICES	9*	22	15	14	20

*mostly attached to courts or correctional institutions

Caseloads remained heavy in all five administrative regions of the province, particularly in urban areas and areas of high growth development.

The work volume was heightened by a growing number of difficult clients and by an increasing complexity in the work. With the range of sentence options expanding, as well as conditions attached to probation orders and releases on parole, officers increasingly acted as service brokers or the liaison with community agencies, not just as one-on-one counsellors.

As part of its ongoing commitment to establish and maintain probation/parole standards for case supervision and recording, the ministry reviewed standards which had been in effect since May 1986. Revised standards were introduced at year-end.

Seminars were conducted throughout the province in March to assist the ministry's 540 probation officers with implementation of the new standards.

	CENTRAL	NORTH	EAST	WEST	METRO	TOTAL
PROBATION	7,908	3,755	5,701	5,191	12,312	34,868
PAROLE	462	139	222	226	433	1,481

Table 1 provides the average month-end balance count of probation and parole cases, based on the twelve month-end balances. Community service orders were included in 16.9% of the probation cases and restitution orders were included in 16.6%.

Probation is a sentence imposed by the courts as an alternative to, or in addition to, imprisonment.

Parole is a means of releasing adult offenders from custody to serve the latter part of their sentences under supervision in the community. Young offenders are not eligible for parole.

TABLE 1
AVERAGE MONTH-END
BALANCE — PROBATION
AND PAROLE: 1986-87
(Adults)

TABLE 2
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF
THOSE COMMENCING
PROBATION OR PAROLE
DURING 1986-87
(Adults)

AGE CATEGORIES	PROBATION				PAROLE			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% CHG.	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% CHG.
16 Years	5	1	6	-98.4	21	2	23	-39.5
17 Years	38	5	43	-94.1	59	0	59	-19.2
18 Years	1,446	288	1,734	8.4	102	5	107	-8.5
19-20 Years	3,038	652	3,690	17.6	361	13	374	23.4
21-22 Years	2,320	549	2,869	12.1	381	15	396	11.5
23-25 Years	2,789	618	3,407	2.7	515	36	551	7.2
26-30 Years	3,156	802	3,958	-2.4	630	47	677	-5.6
31-35 Years	2,015	534	2,549	-8.6	383	20	403	-10.0
36-40 Years	1,507	409	1,916	-7.3	269	37	306	4.4
41-50 Years	1,520	375	1,895	-17.1	211	24	235	-35.6
51-64 Years	797	238	1,035	-26.3	122	7	129	-32.8
65 + Years	117	18	135	-38.9	9	0	9	-69.0
Unknown	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	—
TOTAL	18,748	4,489	23,237	-5.4	3,063	206	3,269	-5.3

Table 2 shows the total number of admissions to a term of probation or parole during 1986-87. The imposition of probation terms which extend existing orders are not counted as new probation terms. During 1986-87, community service orders were included in 34.1% of new probation orders and restitution orders were included in 22.4%.

NOTE: One of the judicial options under the Y.O.A. is to send the young offender to be dealt with by the adult courts where the circumstances merit such a decision. Consequently, some 16 and 17 year olds are included in the adult admissions.

TABLE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF
OFFENCES LEADING TO
TERMS OF PROBATION
COMMENCING DURING
1986-87 (Adults)

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Homicide & Related	15	2	17	0.1
Serious Violent	211	24	235	1.0
Violent Sexual	547	5	552	2.4
Break & Enter & Related	1,628	71	1,699	7.3
Non-Violent Sexual	336	26	362	1.6
Traffic / Import Drugs	175	30	205	0.9
Weapons Offences	537	48	585	2.5
Fraud & Related	1,641	936	2,577	11.1
Misc. Against Person	238	11	249	1.1
Theft / Possession	3,839	1,971	5,810	25.0
Assault & Related	3,452	351	3,803	16.4
Property Damage / Arson	1,796	175	1,971	8.5
Misc. Against Morals	205	169	374	1.6
Obstruct Justice	176	60	236	1.0
Possession Drugs	598	95	693	3.0
Traffic — Criminal Code	248	31	279	1.2
Breach Court Order / Escape	379	59	438	1.9
Drinking Driving	1,616	157	1,773	7.6
Misc. Against Public Order	415	102	517	2.2
Other Federal Statutes	75	16	91	0.4
Parole Violation	3	0	3	0.0
Highway Traffic Act	10	0	10	0.0
Liquor Control Act	6	4	10	0.0
Other Provincial Statutes	18	6	24	0.1
Municipal Bylaws	0	0	0	0.0
Unknown	584	140	724	3.1
TOTAL	18,748	4,489	23,237	100.0

TABLE 3
CONTINUED

Each probation term is counted only once and is categorized according to the most serious offence among the charges leading to the term of probation.

Those categories showing substantial increases (Miscellaneous Against Person and Miscellaneous Against Morals) include specific offences such as threatening, pointing a firearm, mischief endangering life, those offences relating to being in or keeping a bawdy house, procuring for the purposes of prostitution and soliciting.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF
AGGREGATE
PROBATION TERMS
COMMENCING DURING
1986-87 (Adults)

LENGTH OF PROBATION TERM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
3 Months or Less	590	140	730	3.1
> 3 to 6 Months	2,420	655	3,075	13.2
> 6 to 12 Months	8,100	2,040	10,140	43.6
> 12 to 15 Months	368	73	441	1.9
> 15 to 18 Months	1,813	446	2,259	9.7
> 18 to 24 Months	3,938	797	4,735	20.4
> 24 to 36 Months	1,469	318	1,787	7.7
Over 36 Months	50	20	70	0.3
TOTAL	18,748	4,489	23,237	100.0

Since persons on probation may receive more than one term of probation, Table 4 shows the distribution of "aggregate" terms for probation cases commencing during 1986-87. The aggregate probation terms are calculated from the beginning of the first probation term. Additional terms usually extend the probation end date. Because of this, aggregate terms may exceed 36 months which is the maximum term for a single probation order. The average lengths of probation terms in 1986-87 were 15.7 months for males and 15.1 months for females. The majority (46%) received probation terms between 6 months and 1 year in length.

TABLE 5
CORRECTIONAL
EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO
PROBATION TERM
COMMENCING DURING
1986-87 (Adults)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
No Priors	8,917	3,254	12,171	52.4
Prior Probation Only	1,243	344	1,587	6.8
Prior Incarceration	4,482	524	5,006	21.5
Prior Probation and Prior Incarceration	4,106	367	4,473	19.3
TOTAL	18,748	4,489	23,237	100.0

Contacts with the correctional system prior to the probation terms commencing during 1986-87 are shown in Table 5. The majority (52%) of probation terms involve those with no prior experience with either probation or incarceration.

A CSO is a court-ordered condition of probation whereby an offender is required to make reparation to the community under the supervision of a probation/parole officer.

SPECIALIZED COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Community Service Orders (Adults)

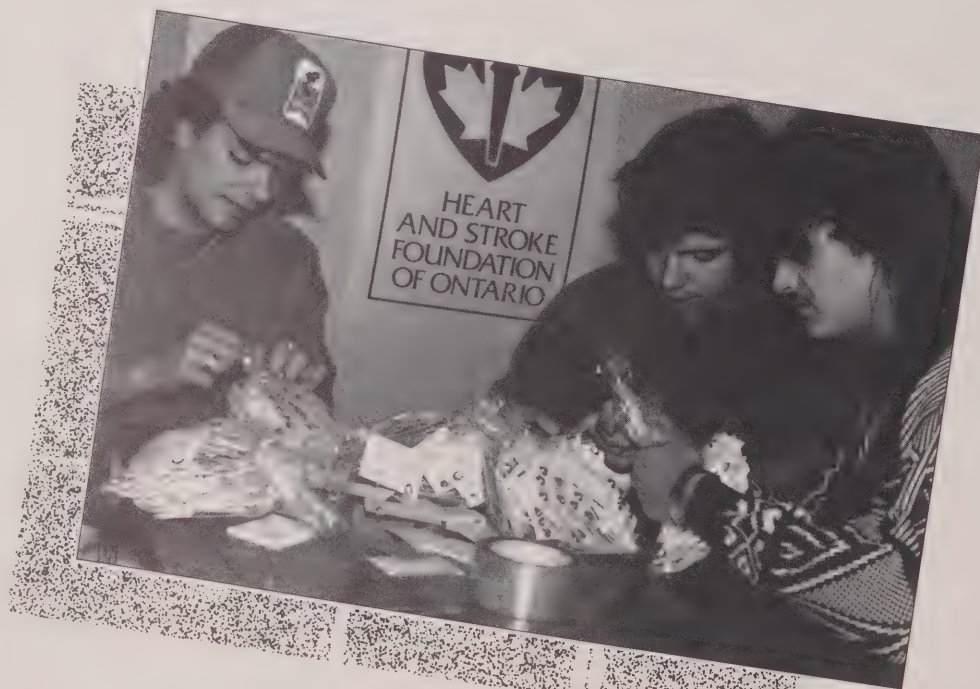
As in previous years, the courts continued to view use of community service orders as a viable sentencing option. Use of community service orders remained consistent with previous years.

In addition to its in-house probation programs, which managed approximately 800 clients on a monthly basis, the ministry held 55 CSO contracts with community agencies involving an average of 5,060 clients a month.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS ORDERED	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS SERVED
719,031	535,850

NOTE: Hours ordered are not necessarily all served in the same year.

Work completed by client offenders involved such projects as park clean-ups, church repairs and work with senior citizens. By applying the minimum wage of \$4.35/hr. to the total number of hours of community service rendered by adult offenders in Ontario, the dollar value of the ministry's contribution in 1986-87 was in excess of \$2.3 million. When combined with hours of community service by young offenders (see page 16), the contribution exceeds \$2.7 million.



Offenders with community service orders to fill gave assistance to non-profit and charitable organizations such as the Heart and Stroke Foundation.

Temporary absences are granted to selected adult inmates to help keep them in touch with the community, in preparation for their release.

Through the mediation efforts of community volunteers, offenders are brought together with the victims of their actions in an attempt to effect a reconciliation.

Some probation orders include conditions that the offender repay the victim for losses resulting from the crime. Repayment may be ordered, either in cash or in the provision of personal service to the victim.

Since the criminalization of wife assault, the ministry has developed a program to treat male batterers.

Temporary Absence Program (TAP) — Adults

Temporary absences were granted to inmates of Ontario correctional institutions, ranging from fully escorted passes for such reasons as doctors' appointments, to non-escorted absences for extended periods to visit families, continue employment or attend school. Some inmates on extended absences lived in community resource centres, where those with earnings helped support their families, honoured financial obligations and paid room and board.

More than 98 per cent of the temporary absences granted in 1986-87 were successfully completed. Terminations occurred most frequently for minor infractions. All temporary absences carried the conditions of total abstinence from alcohol and non-prescription drugs, and many carried specific conditions such as a curfew, checking in with local police daily, not leaving home without the accompaniment of a family member, and others. Any breach of these conditions resulted in termination of the pass.

Victim / Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP) — Adults

Some 290 clients participated in the program during 1986-87 in selected centres throughout the province.

Although there was no expansion of the program during the year, the ministry maintained existing contracts with 11 community agencies for a value of \$132,510.

Restitution (Adults)

Payment of restitution was a condition attached to 16 per cent of the adult probation orders given during the year.

While most restitution programs were conducted in-house through probation/parole officers enforcing the conditions of a probation order, eight restitution contracts were held with private community agencies.

RESTITUTION DOLLARS ORDERED	RESTITUTION DOLLARS PAID
5,216,120	2,919,597

NOTE: Payments ordered are not necessarily paid completely in the same year.

Family Violence Programs (Adults)

An interministerial working group representing 11 ministries, including the Ministry of Correctional Services, developed a range of programs and services aimed at curbing and preventing domestic violence and assisting its victims.

This ministry was tasked specifically with treating the male batterer. To this end, a five-year plan was developed for funding, site selection and implementation of programs in both community and institutional settings. A program model for group treatment of batterers was also developed and funding obtained late in the year to begin implementation.

By year-end, three community-based programs in Kitchener/Waterloo, Metropolitan Toronto and Ottawa had started up and contracts had been negotiated for the implementation of programs in Sudbury and Kingston during the 1987-88 fiscal year. A staff trainer to sensitize and educate staff on issues relating to family violence and a co-ordinator for family violence programs were also hired.

Offenders can discharge fines in whole or in part by performing work in the community.

Fine Option Program (Adults)

The ministry operated two fine option pilot projects through community agencies in Hamilton and Niagara. They were available to adults in these areas who were assessed a fine under the *Provincial Offences Act* where time to pay was allowed and the penalty for non-payment was incarceration. Offenders were eligible for the program when their fine was in default, but prior to the execution of a warrant of committal to an institution.

Work orders for non-payment of fines were given to 166 offenders in Niagara and to 555 offenders in Hamilton during the year, mainly to younger males who defaulted on traffic fines.

	FINES LEVIED	SUCCESSFULLY PAID FINES	FINES NOT PAID
Hamilton	\$85,944	378 (67%)	187 (33%)
Niagara	\$26,967	99 (73%)	37 (27%)

Note: Some offenders had multiple fines.

Participants in the two programs performed 16,359 hours of community work.

In December 1985, the Criminal Code was amended to provide for fine option programs prior to incarceration for fine default and following incarceration as well. The ministry assumed responsibility for the development and implementation of these programs and began work during the year with the Ministry of the Attorney General on developing a suitable program model for a fine option program for criminal code offences.

An offender works off fines by painting in a Hamilton residence for senior citizens.



This program provides an alternative to incarceration of accused persons before trial.

Offenders convicted of alcohol- and drug-related offences may be referred to ministry or community substance abuse educational and/or treatment programs as part of a probation order.

The ministry provides counselling and referral services to help offenders acquire and maintain employment.

Bail Verification and Supervision Program

There were contracts with 12 private agencies during the year to assist in pre-trial release for persons lacking cash bail or surety in selected centres in the province. Value of the contracts totalled \$1,168,823.

The assistance provided was twofold:

- verification — information was gathered on behalf of accused persons to facilitate bail decisions based on the fullest knowledge available
- supervision — professional community supervision was offered as a condition of release for accused persons unable to raise bail

In 1986-87, 13,234 adult accused persons benefited from verification services and 2,805 adult accused persons were supervised under the program.

Substance Abuse Programs

Probation and parole offices across Ontario operated 59 driving-while-impaired and drug/alcohol abuse programs during 1986-87. Twenty-two of these programs were offered through community agencies; the remainder used in-house staff. Value of the outside contracts totalled \$390,562.

Substance abuse programs were also available in most community resource centres with which the ministry contracted for residential services. (see page 15)

Sites for new programs were selected where gaps in service could be identified, given existing contracted and in-house programs. Three new program models were also developed to facilitate implementation of new programs. The program models included:

- Driving While Impaired — first impaired driving conviction
- Driving While Impaired — recidivist
- Mixed Addictions — offenders with mixed drug and alcohol addictions

Employment Programs

Individual employment counselling was a key function of all probation/parole staff. Basic employment survival skills like discovering sources of jobs, completing an application, and preparing for an interview, all formed part of the teaching skill inventory of most probation/parole offices.

In-house employment programs were also available to offenders in 24 community resource centres and in three probation and parole offices. These programs made use of such external resources as Canada Employment Centres and programs offered by the Ontario Ministry of Skills Development.

Other more specialized counselling techniques and job placement services were accessed through community agencies and federal and provincial government employment programs.

During 1986-87, the ministry made 2,009 referrals to 23 community employment programs. The value of employment program contracts totalled \$526,374.

The ministry also matched funding provided by the Ministry of Skills Development for Youth Employment Counselling Centres (YECC). These independent, community-run centres provided employment counselling for clients up to 24 years of age.

The ministry makes use of residential satellite facilities in the community as an alternative to institutional care for low-risk inmates.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES (Adults)

During 1986-87, the ministry had contracts with 31 community resource centres (CRCs) which, on any given day, housed an average of 330 offenders. Most CRC residents were on temporary absence from an institution for educational training or employment.

STATUS OF CRC RESIDENT	AV. DAILY COUNT	% OF TOTAL +
Temporary Absence Pass	307	93
Probationers	8	2
Parolees	10	3
Bailees*	5	2
TOTAL	330	100

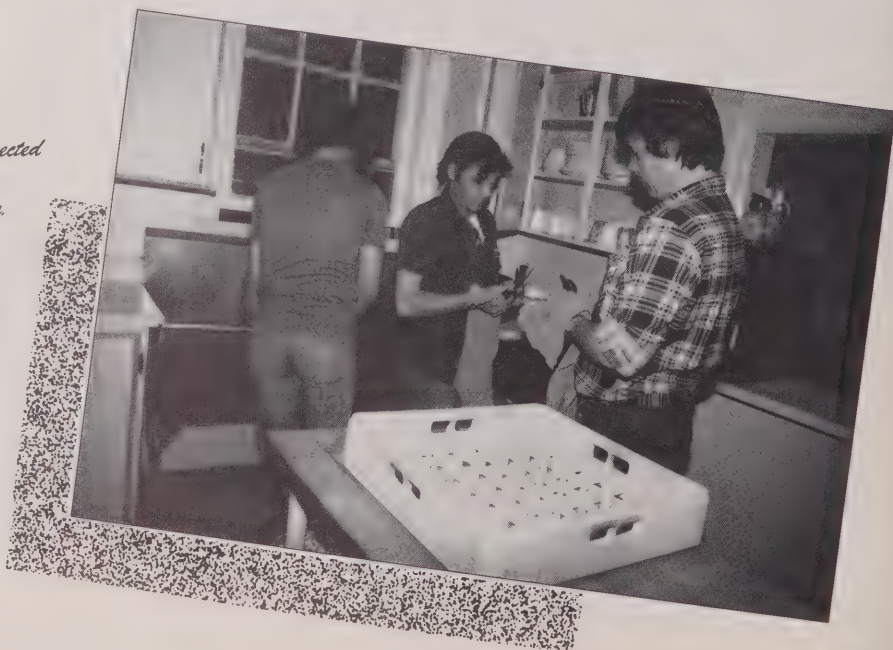
+ Percentages have been rounded.

*As a condition of bail release, the offender may be required to reside in a bail hostel and/or report to police or a probation officer pending a court appearance. At this time, he/she is referred to as a bailee.

Community resource centre programs emphasize community responsibility and basic life skills. Group discussions and Alcoholics Anonymous meetings were common features of most community resource centre programming and these were supplemented by individual counselling according to each resident's needs.

NOTE: A complete list of community resource centres may be found in Appendix "II".

CRC residents are expected to help with upkeep and maintenance in the home.



COMMUNITY SUPERVISION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS

In Ontario, the Ministry of Correctional Services is responsible for young offenders, age 16 and 17 years. Community sanctions provided in the Young Offenders Act range from probation supervision in the community to "open custody" in a community residential setting. Young offenders cannot be paroled.

During the year, the ministry made an increasing number of community programs available to 16- and 17-year-old offenders through probation/parole officers or community agencies under contract with the ministry.

Probation was a common disposition for young persons, particularly if they were first-time offenders.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS ORDERED	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS SERVED
158,350	97,982

NOTE: Hours ordered are not necessarily served all in the same year.

RESTITUTION DOLLARS ORDERED	RESTITUTION DOLLARS PAID
483,286	216,373

NOTE: Payments ordered are not necessarily paid completely in the same year.

	CENTRAL	NORTH	EAST	WEST	METRO	TOTAL
Community Supervision	1,688	817	946	1,122	1,746	6,319
Probation	1,688	722	827	1,058	1,676	5,971
CSOs	391	245	156	225	351	1,368
Restitution*	203	99	105	118	280	805

* Includes month-end balances for restitution orders, compensation orders, and personal service orders.

Community dispositions include a variety of orders which may be given singly, or in combination, therefore the sum of the month-end balances of each of these dispositions is greater than the overall community supervision month-end balance.

Probation

Community service orders

Restitution

TABLE 6
YOUNG OFFENDERS
COMMUNITY
SUPERVISION: AVERAGE
MONTH-END BALANCE
— 1986-87

Bail verification and supervision

In 1986-87, 3,867 accused young persons 16 or 17 years old benefited from the verification services of this program, and 117 were supervised in the community.

Substance abuse awareness

Some of the programs were made available to young offenders both in-house and through private agencies in the community. As well, many open custody residences (see page 18) offered programs to address substance abuse problems.

Employment

Employment programs were provided in 27 open custody residences for young offenders during 1986-87.

TABLE 7
DISTRIBUTION OF
OFFENCES LEADING TO
A TERM OF COMMUNITY
SUPERVISION* DURING
1986-87 (Young Offenders)

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Homicide & Related	2	1	3	0.0
Serious Violent	63	4	67	1.1
Violent Sexual	47	1	48	0.8
Break & Enter & Related	1,192	51	1,243	20.5
Non-Violent Sexual	17	16	33	0.5
Traffic/Import Drugs	42	6	48	0.8
Weapons Offences	144	16	160	2.6
Fraud & Related	220	97	317	5.2
Misc. Against Person	25	9	34	0.6
Theft/Possession	1,973	591	2,564	42.3
Assault & Related	358	96	454	7.5
Property Damage/Arson	301	34	335	5.5
Misc. Against Morals	9	44	53	0.9
Obstruct Justice	29	10	39	0.6
Possession Drugs	152	16	168	2.8
Traffic — Criminal Code	53	3	56	0.9
Breach Court Order/Escapes	68	21	89	1.5
Drinking Driving	44	10	54	0.9
Misc. Against Public Order	87	22	109	1.8
Other Federal Statutes	10	1	11	0.2
Parole Violation	1	0	1	0.0
Highway Traffic Act	3	0	3	0.0
Liquor Control Act	0	0	0	0.0
Other Provincial Statutes	1	0	1	0.0
Municipal Bylaws	0	0	0	0.0
Unknown	146	23	169	2.8
TOTAL	4,987	1,072	6,059	100.0

* This table represents only those cases for which dispositions have been given, and does not include bail supervision cases (see Glossary).

Each community supervision term is counted only once and is categorized according to the most serious offence among the charges resulting in the term.

Because of continued growth in the number of young offenders, percentage change over last year is not shown for each offence category. Overall, there was a 36% increase from last year in the number of offences leading to supervision terms.

TABLE 8
DISTRIBUTION OF
AGGREGATE
COMMUNITY
SUPERVISION* TERMS
COMMENCING DURING
1986-87 (Young Offenders)

LENGTH OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION TERM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
3 Months or Less	124	21	145	2.4
> 3 to 6 Months	635	186	821	13.6
> 6 to 12 Months	2,586	578	3,164	52.2
> 12 to 15 Months	164	39	203	3.4
> 15 to 18 Months	620	123	743	12.3
> 18 to 24 Months	749	110	859	14.2
> 24 to 36 Months	108	15	123	2.0
Over 36 Months	1	0	1	0.0
TOTAL	4,987	1,072	6,059	100.0

* See note regarding "Community Supervision" at bottom of Table 7.

A community supervision disposition may be a probation order, a community service order, a restitution order, a personal service or compensation order, or a combination thereof, i.e., probation plus a community service order. The majority (52.2%) of young offenders were given a community supervision term between 6 and 12 months long.

Temporary release

Temporary release programs allowed selected young offenders to leave a secure facility or open custody residence, escorted or unescorted, for a specified time period for employment, educational training or compassionate reasons.

**Open custody
residences**

Open custody is a disposition provided for in the Young Offenders Act. It enables young persons who pose a minimal threat to the community to serve custody dispositions in a supervised residential setting. During 1986-87, the ministry signed agreements for the operation of 21 new homes during the year.

At year-end, there were 46 open custody residences operating throughout the province, providing 1054 beds. Requirements for accommodation still exceeded the supply, however, and additional needs were partially met through purchase of bed space as needed from other existing community residences.

NOTE: A complete list of open custody residences may be found in Appendix "II".



*George Bell, Toronto Blue Jay
outfielder, and Damaso Garcia,
Blue Jay second baseman,
joined MCS Deputy Minister
Robert McDonald and other
officials to officially open
the Jay Lodge, a new open
custody residence in East York
named after Toronto's major
league baseball team.*

TABLE 9
AVERAGE COUNT —
OPEN CUSTODY
FACILITIES: 1986-87
(Young Offenders)

REGION	CUSTODY	DETENTION	TOTAL
Central Region	70	0	70
Northern Region	47	0	47
Eastern Region	50	0	50
Western Region	101	0	101
Metro Region	72	1	73
TOTAL PROVINCE	340	1	341

Table 9 provides the average weekly count of young offenders in open facilities. The majority of YOs (99.4%) in open facilities are serving an open custody order, or are there because of a condition attached to a probation order (order to reside).

NOTE: Due to the continued increase in numbers of young offenders in open facilities, the average counts should be viewed with some caution. The average count for April 1986 was 241, the average count for March 1987 was 435.

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

In Ontario, release of offenders from prison, other than by normal expiration of sentence, is the responsibility of the Ontario Board of Parole.

During 1986-87, Mrs. Sheila P. Henriksen was appointed Chair. One new vice-chairman and two new full-time members were appointed to replace others who had completed their term with the board.

Forty-one part-time community members were appointed to replace an equal number of members who completed their term with the board. The new appointments reflect the multiculturalism of the province as well as provide the designated regions with the capacity to provide French language hearings. All new appointees participated in a six-week orientation program culminating in a provincial basic training course before assuming their duties as hearing quorum members.

There was increased emphasis on training of board staff and members. Regions held quarterly meetings which included various training programs on interviewing, assessment and treatment of sexual offenders, human rights, race relations and decision-writing.

With the assistance of the ministry, the board increased its use of technology. Computers and work stations have been purchased for each of the regional board offices and the office of the Chair. The development of computer programs for the budget estimates, MBR's and statistics has been linked with special training for managers and support staff.

Increased liaison with other criminal justice agencies, the media and the public was a major initiative adopted by the board for the year. Public education committees in each of the five regions were established, consisting of a full-time member and a number of community members. Members throughout the province spoke to groups of lawyers and other professionals, police, students, service clubs and school trustees, in order to make the public more aware of the board and the parole process.

The Ontario Board of Parole continued to be an active participant in the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities (CAPA) which includes the National Board of Parole and the provincial boards of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. As a member of CAPA, the board participated in developing consistent parole policy and procedures across Canada and assisted in providing a unified response to various criminal justice and parole issues.



An offender is given a hearing before the Ontario Board of Parole.

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George G. McFarlane
Vice-Chairman
Karen Calvert*
Charles A. Dymond*
Dennis Murphy*

*Denotes Full-Time Members

TABLE 10
ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATISTICS: 1986-87 (Adults)

TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL, IN-PERSON HEARINGS HELD (this included reviews and post-suspension hearings, as well as initial hearings)	8,784
TOTAL CASE REVIEW HEARINGS HELD AT REGIONAL OFFICES	2,064
TOTAL PAROLE DECISIONS MADE (includes decisions to grant and to deny parole)	6,653
TOTAL PAROLE RELEASES	3,551

Case consideration activities of the Ontario Board of Parole are summarized in Table 10. During the year, there were 3,551 releases on parole in the province.

TABLE 11
RESULTS OF CASES PAROLED: 1986-87 (Adults)

RESULTS OF CASES PAROLED	NO.	% OF PAROLE RELEASES
PAROLE REVOKED	579	16.3
SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS	2,972	83.7
TOTAL PAROLE RELEASES	3,551	100.0

Table 11 shows the result of cases paroled. During the 1986-87 fiscal year, the success rate of those released on parole was nearly 84%.

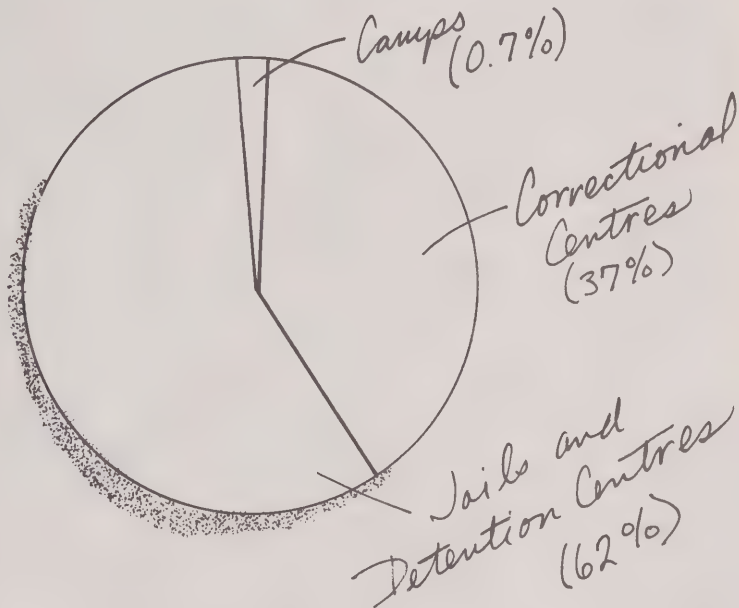
INSTITUTIONS

The ministry supervises the detention and release of offenders incarcerated in provincial correctional institutions.

Average distribution of the ministry's institutional population.

The ministry has jurisdiction over adult offenders age 18 and over sentenced to prison terms of less than two years. Prison sentences of two years or more are administered by Correctional Service of Canada.

Under the Young Offenders Act, the ministry also holds responsibility for 16- and 17-year-old offenders.



Jails and detention centres provide medium and maximum security settings for adult offenders on remand awaiting trial or serving short sentences up to 124 days.

SHORT-STAY FACILITIES (Adults)

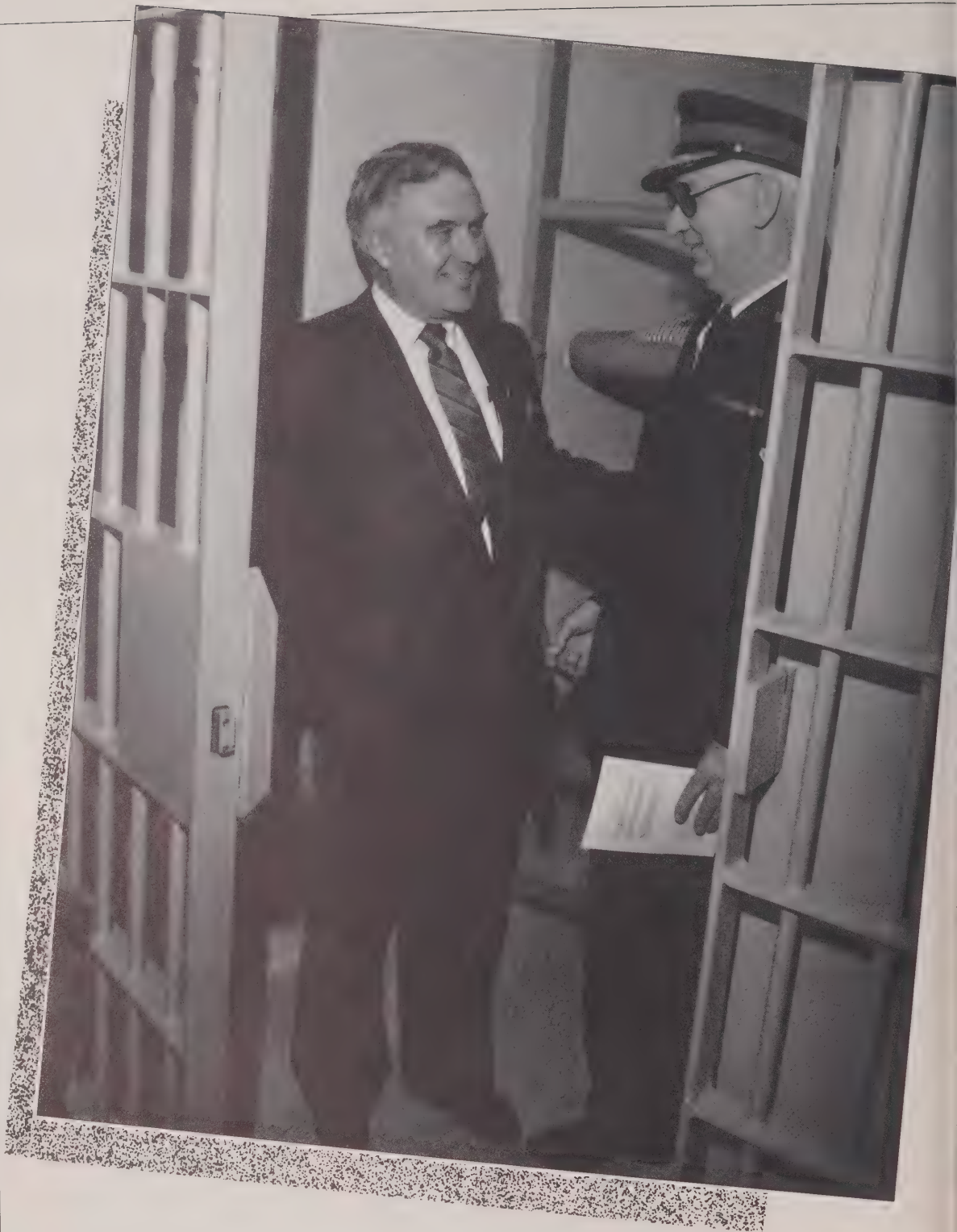
Adult offenders entered the correctional system through one of the ministry's 36 jails or detention centres. Detention centres are large regional facilities ranging in capacity from 92 to 504 inmates. Jails are small local facilities ranging in capacity from 20 to 124, the Toronto Jail being the only exception with a capacity of 528 inmates.

Of major importance, the ministry opened a new annex at the Toronto West Detention Centre in May 1986 to alleviate offender population pressures in the Toronto area. The 192-bed annex contains a special unit for female inmates which affords the space lacking before to offer women such programs as life skills training, academic upgrading and preparing to re-enter the work force.

Temporary facilities for the secure detention and custody of young offenders at the Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre in Scarborough were closed after the opening of a new youth centre during the year at the Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre.

Consistent with the ministry's plan to upgrade, renovate or replace some of its older facilities, a 32-bed addition to the Brantford Jail was opened in November 1986. The addition increased capacity at the 135-year-old jail to 73 male beds.

Design work was also completed for security upgrading, additions or alterations to 12 jails and two detention centres for completion in 1987-88.



Corrections Minister Ken Keyes and John Weir, Brantford Police Chief, hold a discussion in one of the new cells at the Brantford Jail after a ceremony to mark the opening of a 32-bed addition.

photo courtesy of The Brantford Expositor

TABLE 12

USE OF ACCOMMODATION — JAILS & DETENTION CENTRES: 1986-87 (Adults)

INSTITUTIONS	CAPACITY		AVERAGE COUNT		MAXIMUM COUNT		REMAND DAYS STAY		TOTAL DAYS STAY	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CENTRAL REGION										
Barrie Jail	88	18	93	5	114	9	19,798	1,085	33,814	1,859
Brantford Jail	73	0	51	0	87	0	8,548	0	18,434	0
Hamilton-Wentworth DC	326	40	291	25	380	41	46,638	2,882	106,352	9,201
Niagara DC	146	0	116	0	155	0	17,765	0	42,503	0
NORTHERN REGION										
Fort Frances Jail	19	3	14	0	22	4	1,514	0	4,999	45
Haileybury Jail	41	0	27	0	39	3	5,717	0	9,716	8
Kenora Jail	68	14	59	8	84	24	4,926	401	21,465	3,063
Monteith Jail	26	0	13	0	27	0	1,596	0	4,667	0
North Bay Jail	66	4	40	0	70	2	5,811	50	14,682	84
Parry Sound Jail	43	4	26	0	41	2	4,464	13	9,527	56
Sault Ste. Marie Jail	83	10	68	4	100	10	8,616	373	24,863	1,545
Sudbury Jail	107	12	78	8	110	15	11,476	854	28,521	3,001
Thunder Bay Jail	93	6	64	2	85	6	6,508	171	23,342	735
EASTERN REGION										
Brockville Jail	25	0	21	0	37	0	1,869	0	7,846	0
Cobourg Jail	28	0	27	0	42	0	2,597	0	9,876	0
Cornwall Jail	32	2	23	0	31	1	3,227	7	8,565	15
Lindsay Jail	58	1	32	0	52	2	2,971	1	11,737	23
Orignal Jail	20	0	13	0	22	0	1,883	0	4,909	0
Ottawa-Carleton DC	229	16	177	7	237	16	23,813	470	64,572	2,521
Pembroke Jail	38	9	27	0	40	2	3,991	16	9,857	56
Perth Jail	24	0	16	0	37	0	1,246	0	5,927	0
Peterborough Jail	36	2	27	0	38	3	5,897	32	9,710	82
Quinte DC	160	20	131	10	159	17	13,691	763	47,645	3,785
WESTERN REGION										
Chatham Jail	50	0	34	0	55	0	4,234	0	12,390	0
Elgin-Middlesex DC	272	40	234	11	351	22	25,374	1,018	85,517	4,036
Kenora Sound Jail	40	6	23	0	50	3	1,134	3	8,213	14
Marina Jail	58	1	45	0	71	1	6,339	0	16,419	3
Stratford Jail	36	0	26	0	43	0	2,093	0	9,591	0
Walkerton Jail	32	2	23	0	37	1	1,914	5	8,469	8
Waterloo DC	92	0	74	0	97	0	12,248	0	27,000	0
Wellington DC	98	4	67	1	99	5	7,322	220	24,347	493
Windsor Jail	92	5	82	4	110	9	12,469	569	29,907	1,446
METRO REGION										
Metropolitan Toronto East DC	360	0	349	0	459	0	91,174	0	127,285	0
Metropolitan Toronto West DC	312	192	357	88	416	126	84,257	18,312	130,280	32,010
Metropolitan Toronto Jail	528	0	466	0	567	0	104,584	0	170,078	0
North York Jail	120	4	119	6	175	11	16,027	1,234	43,455	2,350
TOTAL PROVINCE	3,919	415	3,333	182	3,960	248	573,731	28,479	1,216,480	66,439

Table 12 shows the utilization of jails and detention centres during the year. The remand days stay is a subset of total days stay and accounted for 47% of total days stay in jails and DCs. In this table, the remand category includes inmates with outstanding charges, parole violators and those on "pure" remand. (See Glossary)

TABLE 13

ADMISSIONS AND SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT BY LOCATION: 1986-87 (Adults)

INSTITUTION	ADMISSIONS		SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
CENTRAL REGION				
Barrie Jail	2,094	152	1,510	100
Brantford Jail	1,309	65	1,047	40
Hamilton-Wentworth DC	4,175	443	3,133	253
Niagara DC	1,947	0	1,289	0
NORTHERN REGION				
Fort Frances Jail	281	17	214	13
Haileybury Jail	307	38	242	33
Kenora Jail	1,295	269	1,139	239
Monteith Jail	494	0	428	0
North Bay Jail	600	44	423	30
Parry Sound Jail	511	25	295	12
Sault Ste. Marie Jail	967	67	778	52
Sudbury Jail	1,472	100	899	54
Thunder Bay Jail	1,391	99	1,024	69
EASTERN REGION				
Brockville Jail	420	11	356	9
Cobourg Jail	364	15	322	13
Cornwall Jail	446	23	313	10
Lindsay Jail	348	23	252	19
L'Orignal Jail	190	0	135	0
Ottawa-Carleton DC	2,025	145	1,483	78
Pembroke Jail	506	38	375	22
Perth Jail	236	8	212	6
Peterborough Jail	929	41	704	27
Quinte DC	1,739	146	1,404	118
WESTERN REGION				
Chatham Jail	702	28	628	25
Elgin-Middlesex DC	3,656	235	2,874	149
Owen Sound Jail	410	19	334	16
Sarnia Jail	992	59	802	42
Stratford Jail	364	19	316	17
Walkerton Jail	359	7	296	5
Waterloo DC	1,552	67	1,326	36
Wellington DC	570	36	476	22
Windsor Jail	1,871	128	1,315	76
METRO REGION				
Metro Toronto East DC	5,897	0	3,786	0
Metro Toronto West DC	6,619	2,478	4,105	1,322
Toronto Jail	10,548	0	6,901	0
Whitby Jail	1,751	106	1,187	54

Table 13 shows the admissions and sentences to imprisonment for each of the jails and DCs. Offenders who are sentenced to 2 or more years are transferred to the federal system; those who receive less than 2 years but more than 6 months are usually transferred to a correctional centre.

Correctional centres are long-stay institutions for offenders generally serving sentences of more than 184 days, but less than two years.

LONG-STAY FACILITIES (Adults)

The ministry operated nine correctional centres ranging in capacity from 120 to 568 inmates.

These facilities, whose security levels ranged from minimum and medium to maximum, offered a wide range of program opportunities. Like the jails and detention centers, correctional centres also offered a continuum of services to meet the individual needs of offenders. Some of the services available included medical, dental, dietary, library, recreation and emotional and spiritual counselling.

TABLE 14
USE OF
ACCOMMODATION —
CORRECTIONAL
CENTRES: 1986-87
(Adults)

CORRECTIONAL CENTRES	DAILY COUNTS			NO. OF ADMISSIONS	TOTAL DAYS STAY
	CAPACITY	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM		
MINIMUM SECURITY					
Burch CC (M)	262	162	230	914	59,105
Monteith CC (M)	120	67	86	444	24,576
Rideau CC (M)	140	119	153	471	43,565
Thunder Bay CC (M)	95	71	94	350	25,898
Vanier CC (F)	107	55	86	326	19,942
MEDIUM SECURITY					
Guelph CC (M)	537	504	572	1,272	183,826
Maplehurst CC (M)	272	249	278	774	91,051
Mimico CC (M)	568	349	719	4,792	127,522
MAXIMUM SECURITY					
Millbrook CC (M)	272	257	273	463	93,717
CLINICAL FACILITIES					
Ontario Corr. Inst. (M)	220	206	218	527	75,247
Guelph Assess./Treat. (M)	50	49	55	—	18,061
Rideau Treatment Unit (M)	16	15	16	—	633
TOTAL (MALE)	2,552	2,036	2,455*	10,007	743,201
TOTAL (FEMALE)	107	55	86	326	19,942
TOTAL (PROVINCE)	2,659	2,091	2,525*	10,333	763,143

NOTE: The Rideau Treatment Centre opened in February 1986. Admissions to the Rideau Treatment Centre and the Guelph Assessment & Treatment Unit are included in the admissions to Rideau CC and Guelph CC, respectively.

* The totals here are not simply the sums of the maximum daily counts for the institutions, as each of those institutional high counts may have occurred on different days during the year. The first total, 2,455, represents the count on the day that the male institutional system as a whole was at its maximum during the fiscal year. Similarly, the provincial total, 2,525, is the highest daily count for the entire system. This day may or may not have coincided with the maximum counts for the individual institutions.

While the maximum count is the actual high count for the year, the *average* count is an average of all the daily counts in the fiscal period (fiscal year's days stay divided by 365).

Since admissions to correctional centres are only through a jail or DC after a sentence to imprisonment has been imposed, the admissions referred to in this table are actually a subset of the total sentences to imprisonment.

During the year, design work was completed for projects at five correctional centres for completion in 1987-88.

- Millbrook CC — construction of professional facilities
- Guelph CC — renovations to the administration building
- Thunder Bay CC — addition of a portable classroom
- Rideau CC — numerous projects affecting professional, academic, recreation and maintenance facilities and the chapel, visiting area and welding shop
- Mimico CC — alterations to the offender transfer unit

Forestry camps provide an outdoor work environment in a completely open setting.

FORESTRY CAMPS

The ministry operated two forestry camps during 1986-87: Camp Dufferin, operating from the Guelph Correctional Centre, and Camp Hillsdale, operating from the Barrie Jail.

Camp Dufferin was converted to a young offender open custody facility in July 1986, leaving Camp Hillsdale as the only remaining adult camp in operation.



Offenders from Camp Dufferin work to restore a pioneer cemetery for the Town of Caledon.

The per diem rate is the average cost of keeping an inmate in an institution for one day.

PER DIEM RATES

The ministry's province-wide per diem rate for 1986-87 was \$101.89, an increase of 16 per cent over the 1985-86 per diem rate of \$87.83.

The jump was largely attributable to increased costs arising from full implementation of the Young Offenders Act, combined with a slight reduction in the adult client population. Occupancy rates varied between 71 to 88 per cent of total capacity.

Counts remained high in Metropolitan Toronto with institutions in all larger industrial centres also showing high inmate populations.

TABLE 15
ADMISSIONS TO
INSTITUTIONS*: 1986-87
(Adults)

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	% CHG.	NO.	% CHG.	NO.	% CHG.
Persons	45,197	-1.0	3,920	4.7	49,117	-0.5
Admissions	59,350	-0.8	4,961	6.5	64,311	-0.2
Counts of Charged Offences	163,535	0.2	15,336	15.4	178,871	1.3

The data in Table 15 show that during the last fiscal year, 49,117 persons were admitted to jails and detention centres a total of 64,311 times for 178,871 separate offences. It is clear that some persons were admitted more than once, and many had been charged with multiple offences. A person may be admitted to a jail or detention centre on remand prior to trial, may be held for immigration violations, or may be admitted subsequent to receiving a sentence to imprisonment. Although the eventual sentence may be to federal time (two years and over), the initial admission is always to a provincial institution.

Female admissions were up by 6.5% this year, with counts of charged offences for women up by over 15%. A significant part of this change is attributable to a large increase in the number of females admitted for prostitution-related offences such as soliciting (98 women admitted in 1986-87, up from 10 in 1985-86) and procuring for the purpose of prostitution (222 women were admitted as compared to only 17 the year before).

*NOTE: In this case, "institutions" refers only to jails and detention centres since a person is always initially admitted to a jail or DC. Correctional centre admissions are made via a jail or DC, after a sentence to provincial time is imposed.

TABLE 16
SENTENCES TO
IMPRISONMENT: 1986-87
(Adults)

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	% CHG.	NO.	% CHG.	NO.	% CHG.
Persons	35,036	-5.3	2,538	-11.1	37,574	-5.7
Admissions	42,331	-4.9	2,975	-8.9	45,306	-5.2
Counts of Convicted Offences	107,477	-5.0	8,939	-1.3	116,416	-4.7

Table 16 provides data for sentences to imprisonment. These numbers are not a direct subset of those in Table 15 because of the overlap of people between fiscal years, i.e., a person sentenced to imprisonment may have been admitted on remand prior to the fiscal year in which he/she was sentenced. Again, the data show that some persons were sentenced more than once, and that single sentences often reflected multiple offences.

TABLE 17
TYPE OF SENTENCES TO
IMPRISONMENT BY SEX:
1986-87 (Adults)

SENTENCED TIME	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
Fine Default	13,197	983	14,180	31.3
Other than Fine Default	26,956	1,940	28,896	63.8
Total Provincial Time (Under 2 Years)	40,153	2,923	43,076	95.1
Federal Time	2,178	52	2,230	4.9
TOTAL	42,331	2,975	45,306	100.0

Table 17 gives some detail about sentences to imprisonment. They have been divided into two categories here; provincial time and federal time. Provincial time is any sentence of less than 2 years, and is further broken down here to show sentences due to fine defaults (incarceration for non-payment of fines). The federal time category refers to all those sentences to imprisonment of 2 years and over. It also includes federal inmates admitted temporarily to provincial institutions for federal parole violation or escape from a federal institution, as well as those being held for a court appearance. As a result, the number categorized as federal time is somewhat higher than the actual number of federal sentences issued during the fiscal year.

This year, fine defaulters made up almost 2% less of the group sentenced to provincial time. Overall, there was a 10% drop in the number admitted for fine default from last year.

TABLE 18
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO
A SENTENCE TO IMPRISONMENT: 1986-87 (Adults)

OFFENCE TYPE	COUNTS OF ALL OFFENCES			MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Homicide & Related	139	19	158	129	19	148
Serious Violent	1,206	39	1,245	787	22	809
Violent Sexual	892	0	892	599	0	599
Break & Enter & Related	6,093	69	6,162	2,961	41	3,002
Non-Violent Sexual	346	49	395	182	45	227
Traffic/Import Drugs	1,254	92	1,346	829	60	889
Weapons Offences	1,054	34	1,088	671	20	691
Fraud & Related	6,522	1,344	7,866	1,871	357	2,228
Misc. Against Person	336	12	348	215	7	222
Theft/Possession	9,886	900	10,786	4,719	509	5,228
Assault & Related	4,884	230	5,114	3,077	150	3,227
Property Damage/Arson	2,066	69	2,135	812	31	843
Misc. Against Morals	192	207	399	90	139	229
Obstruct Justice	1,307	189	1,496	558	44	602
Possession Drugs	1,793	118	1,911	851	51	902
Traffic — Criminal Code	1,962	47	2,009	1,190	27	1,217
Breach Court						
Order/Escape	10,919	1,000	11,919	3,177	257	3,434
Drinking Driving	10,593	371	10,964	7,233	272	7,505
Misc. Against Public Order	3,368	280	3,648	1,429	133	1,562
Other Federal Statutes	706	69	775	241	34	275
Parole Violations	1,313	51	1,364	1,029	41	1,070
Highway Traffic Act	7,140	460	7,600	2,574	163	2,737
Liquor Control Act	13,785	1,118	14,903	4,301	349	4,650
Other Provincial Statutes	1,065	80	1,145	357	13	370
Municipal Bylaws	13,421	1,653	15,074	843	90	933
Unknown	5,235	439	5,674	1,606	101	1,707
TOTAL	107,477	8,939	116,416	42,331	2,975	45,306

In 1986-87, 37,574 offenders were sentenced to imprisonment 45,306 times for 116,416 counts of offences. In Table 18, the distribution of these offences is presented, categorized and listed in descending order of severity. "Counts of All Offences" gives the total number of offences in each category for which a sentence to imprisonment was given. Since people may be admitted for multiple offences, the single most serious charge of all the charges resulting in admission is deemed the "Most Serious Offence". If the sentence results from only one charge, that charge is considered the "Most Serious Offence".

Overall, the 45,306 sentences handed out this year represent a decrease of 5.2% from last year, and the total counts for which offenders were sentenced are also down by almost 5%.

TABLE 19
DISTRIBUTION OF
AGGREGATE
SENTENCES TO
IMPRISONMENT: 1986-87
(Adults)

SENTENCE LENGTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
< 8 Days	7,036	818	7,854	17.3
8-15 Days	7,924	594	8,518	18.8
16-29 Days	4,461	308	4,769	10.5
30-123 Days	14,322	914	15,236	33.6
4 to < 6 Months	919	35	954	2.1
6 to < 12 Months	2,859	152	3,011	6.7
12 to < 18 Months	1,232	56	1,288	2.8
18 to < 24 Months	849	25	874	1.9
Federal Time	1,505	41	1,546	3.4
Unknown	1,244	32	1,256	2.8
TOTAL	42,331	2,975	45,306	100.0

Table 19 shows the distribution of aggregate sentences to imprisonment. Since a sentenced admission may be the result of conviction on multiple offences, "aggregate sentence" refers to the total or aggregate length of time to which the offender was sentenced. (For further details on aggregate sentence see the Glossary.) The average aggregate sentences to provincial time (less than 2 years) were: 74.5 days for males and 51.3 days for females.

Of interest, the average sentence for females is down from 74.2 days last year. Some of the offence categories showing significant decreases in the length of sentence given for women include Break and Enter (-63%), Traffic/Import Drugs (-48%), Weapon Offences (-262%), Misc. Against Person (-384%), and Traffic/Criminal Code Offences (-68%). Even though it was noted in Table 18 that the actual number of women sentenced on morals charges has greatly increased, average sentence lengths for these types of charges have actually decreased by 192%.

TABLE 20
AGE OF PERSONS
ADMITTED AND
SENTENCED TO
IMPRISONMENT: 1986-87
(Adults)

AGE CATEGORIES	PERSONS ADMITTED				PERSONS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% CHG.	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% CHG.
16 Years*	10	1	11	-93.3	6	0	6	-95.5
17 Years*	56	7	63	-88.8	53	6	59	-88.2
18 Years	2,172	219	2,391	-2.0	1,433	105	1,538	-6.1
19-20 Years	4,890	457	5,347	-1.8	3,742	262	4,004	0.8
21-22 Years	5,558	438	5,996	2.5	4,374	261	4,635	0.5
23-25 Years	7,185	593	7,778	1.4	5,725	383	6,108	-3.5
26-30 Years	8,888	786	9,674	2.6	7,061	523	7,584	-2.3
31-35 Years	5,805	543	6,348	2.7	4,418	386	4,804	-5.1
36-40 Years	3,979	346	4,325	2.1	3,021	243	3,264	-4.5
41-50 Years	4,202	378	4,580	1.4	3,268	267	3,535	-8.6
51-64 Years	2,129	140	2,269	-10.8	1,699	93	1,792	-20.6
65 + Years	308	12	320	-2.1	233	9	242	-16.0
Unknown	15	0	15	36.4	3	0	3	-50.0
TOTAL	45,197	3,920	49,117	-0.5	35,036	2,538	37,574	-5.7

Table 20 shows the age distribution of persons admitted and persons sentenced to imprisonment during the fiscal year. Any person admitted more than once during the year is counted only once, and the age is taken as of the first admission. Persons receiving more than one sentence to imprisonment are counted only once, and age is taken as of the date of the initial sentence.

* NOTE: One of the judicial options under the Young Offenders Act is to send the accused young person to stand trial in adult court when the circumstances warrant. Consequently, despite the fact that "adult" is defined as 18 years and over, 16- and 17-year olds do appear in the figures for adult admissions and sentenced admissions.

TABLE 21
OFFENCE TYPE AND SENTENCE LENGTH FOR FINE DEFAULTS: 1986-87 (Adults)

SENTENCE LENGTH	PROVINCIAL OFFENCES			MUNICIPAL BYLAWS	FEDERAL * OFFENCES	TOTAL	% PAID PRO RATA
	HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT	LIQUOR	OTHER PROV.				
> 5 Days	67	1,284	23	317	167	1,858	29.8
5-7 Days	524	1,138	112	384	814	2,972	44.2
8-15 Days	884	1,251	70	128	1,458	3,791	53.1
16-29 Days	537	492	76	59	1,557	2,721	61.8
30-59 Days	337	166	10	21	1,540	2,074	68.4
60-89 Days	54	29	7	3	371	464	70.5
90 + Days	23	9	10	4	254	300	70.3
TOTAL	2,426	4,369	308	916	6,161	14,180	53.0
% PAID PRO RATA	65.6	38.4	54.6	50.3	58.7	53.0	

*Includes Criminal Code, Food & Drug Act and Narcotic Control Act.

Table 21 indicates the types of offences and lengths of sentences associated with the non-payment of fines. In total there were 14,180 admissions for fine defaults. A majority (57%) of these sentences involved offences under the Provincial Offences Act and municipal bylaws. Most (61%) were sentences of 15 days or less. Often, individuals admitted in default of fines pay a portion of the fine after serving some of the sentence. This is shown in the table as "% Paid Pro Rata". In total, the sentences for fine defaulters account for only 9% of the sentenced time to be served in provincial institutions.

TABLE 22
ADMISSIONS AND SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT OF THOSE WITH PRIOR INCARCERATIONS:
1986-87 (Adults)

	ADMISSIONS			% OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS	% CHG.
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL		
Persons	24,642	1,422	26,064	53.1	-1.6
Admissions	38,795	2,463	41,258	64.2	-0.8
Counts of Charged Offences	113,353	8,455	121,808	68.1	0.0

	SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT			% OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS	% CHG.
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL		
Persons	22,111	1,221	23,332	62.1	-6.7
Admissions	29,406	1,658	31,064	68.6	-4.2
Counts of Sentenced Offences	76,732	5,086	81,818	70.3	-5.2

Table 22 provides information on admissions and sentences to imprisonment of those with incarcerations prior to the current fiscal year. Note that while they accounted for 53.1% of the persons admitted, 68.1% of the counts of offences leading to admissions involved those with prior incarcerations. Similarly, individuals with prior incarcerations accounted for 62.1% of those sentenced to imprisonment and 70.3% of counts of sentenced offences.

TABLE 23
REGIONAL AVERAGE COUNTS BY FACILITY TYPE: 1986-87 (Adults)

INSTITUTION TYPE	REGION					TOTAL AVERAGE COUNT
	CENTRAL	NORTH	EAST	WEST	METRO	
Correctional Centres	672	138	378	553	349	2,091
Jails & DCs:						
Remand	265	144	171	205	865	1,650
Sentenced	316	268	342	419	520	1,865
TOTAL	581	412	513	624	1,385	3,515
Camps	32	—	—	20*	—	37
Community Resource Centres	65	42	70	40	90	307
REGIONAL TOTAL	1,351	592	961	1,222	1,824	5,950

*Due to the closure of Camp Dufferin in the summer of 1986, the average camp count for the Western Region is the average count for the three months the facility was open and not for the entire year. Because of this adjustment, the total average count for the region and the total camp count for the province are not equal to the sum of the numbers in the applicable row or column.

Table 23 presents the average count by region, type of facility, and in the case of the jails and detention centres, by offender status. The average count is calculated by adding up all the midnight counts for the year and dividing the total by the number of days in the period (365). The CRC counts show only the counts of offenders on Temporary Absence Passes (TAPs). This group constitutes the most significant proportion (over 90%) of CRC clients. (The CRCs are also used to house probationers, parolees and those on bail supervision.)

Young persons may be placed in detention while awaiting trial, sentencing or other judicial proceedings.

YOUNG OFFENDER SECURE FACILITIES

The Ministry of Correctional Services Act 1980 was amended to include provisions of the Young Offenders Act which were proclaimed on November 1, 1985. The amended MCS Act introduces the concept of open and secure temporary detention and levels of custody.

Young persons may be given a secure custody disposition in a youth centre for up to three years.

The ministry established an interim network of secure custody and detention centres to meet the accommodation needs of young persons throughout the province after full implementation of the Young Offenders Act on April 1, 1985. Since that time, the ministry developed a plan calling for approximately 250 detention beds in 16 locations and seven secure custody centres to provide over 500 beds.

The opening of the 100-bed Metropolitan Toronto West Youth Detention Centre in September 1986 marked the completion of the ministry's plans for the detention of young persons in Metropolitan Toronto and led to the closing of the temporary young offender secure custody unit at the Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre.

Young offender facilities in other parts of the province continued to expand during the year. At the Bluewater Youth Centre in Goderich, construction of a third interim unit was completed. At year-end, there were 585 male beds and 48 female beds in secure custody/detention available to young offenders 16 and 17 years old in Ontario.

Plans were announced in March 1986 for the addition of 242 secure custody beds in three youth facilities to be transferred to the ministry from the Ministry of Community and Social Services on April 1, 1987. Renovation work was begun during the year to make structural and security improvements on the Cecil Facer Youth Centre in Sudbury, the Sprucedale Training School in Simcoe and the Brookside Training School in Cobourg in preparation for the transfer.

More than 100 guests attended an outdoor ceremony that officially opened the Metropolitan Toronto West Youth Detention Centre, September 18, 1986.



TABLE 24
ADMISSIONS TO
SECURE FACILITIES:
1986-87 (Young Offenders)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% CHANGE
Persons	2,844	455	3,299	30.2
Admissions	3,940	681	4,621	31.7
Counts of Charged Offences	11,448	1,628	13,076	28.2

Table 24 shows that during 1986-87, 3,299 young offenders were admitted to secure facilities a total of 4,621 times for 13,076 separate offences. A young offender may be admitted to a secure facility on detention prior to trial, on a secure custody order or on temporary detention due to misconduct in an open facility.

TABLE 25
CUSTODY ORDERS TO
SECURE FACILITIES:
1986-87 (Young Offenders)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% CHANGE
Persons	1,280	106	1,386	49.4
Admissions	1,378	124	1,502	44.1
Counts of Charged Offences	4,057	220	4,277	30.4

Table 25 shows data for young offenders ordered to secure custody. Here again, it is obvious that some people were ordered to secure custody on more than one occasion, and that single orders often reflected multiple offences.

TABLE 26
CUSTODY ORDERS TO
SECURE FACILITIES BY
OFFENCE TYPE: 1986-87
(Young Offenders)

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	COUNTS OF ALL OFFENCES		MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Homicide & Related	3	0	3	0
Serious Violent	111	8	84	6
Violent Sexual	10	0	7	0
Break & Enter & Related	1,518	11	588	11
Non-Violent Sexual	3	1	2	1
Traffic/Import Drugs	33	0	21	0
Weapons Offences	59	4	24	3
Fraud & Related	155	13	27	2
Misc. Against Person	14	0	6	0
Theft/Possession	819	24	223	13
Assault & Related	185	26	87	17
Property Damage/Arson	129	7	16	5
Misc. Against Morals	0	2	0	2
Obstruct Justice	28	4	7	1
Possession Drugs	35	2	11	1
Traffic — Criminal Code	27	1	4	0
Breach Court Order/Escape	535	85	143	49
Drinking Driving	6	2	3	2
Misc. Against Public Order	31	4	4	1
Other Federal Statutes	87	10	10	3
Highway Traffic Act	15	0	1	0
Liquor Control Act	19	0	7	0
Other Provincial Statutes	3	5	1	1
Municipal Bylaws	1	0	0	0
Unknown	231	11	99	6
TOTAL	4,057	220	1,378	124

Table 26 shows orders to secure custody by offence type. Break, Enter and Related and Theft/Possession offences continue to account for the majority (55.6%) of secure custody orders.

TABLE 27
ADMISSIONS AND DAYS STAY BY INDIVIDUAL SECURE FACILITY: 1986-87 (Young Offenders)

	CAPACITY		AVERAGE COUNT		DAYS STAY		ADMISSIONS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CENTRAL REGION								
Hamilton-Wentworth YO Unit	40	6	45	3	16,520	1,106	488	57
Maplehurst YO Unit	120	0	116	0	42,300	0	211	0
Vanier YO Unit	16	8	19	17	6,844	6,094	216	427
NORTHERN REGION								
Cecil Facer Youth Centre	18	2	59	5	21,479	1,708	234	45
Kenora YO Unit	12	4	14	1	5,158	399	104	17
Monteith YO Unit	25	5	27	1	9,971	544	67	7
Sault Ste. Marie YO Unit	8	0	7	0	1,701	0	121	4
Thunder Bay YO Unit	25	5	21	0	7,806	134	110	12
EASTERN REGION								
Brockville YO Unit	10	0	5	0	1,827	0	48	0
Cobourg YO Unit	0	6	0	0	0	115	0	20
Ottawa-Carleton YO Unit	20	4	22	1	8,045	471	198	21
Peterborough YO Unit	10	0	8	0	2,756	0	109	0
Quinte DC	16	3	15	1	5,411	311	94	14
WESTERN REGION								
Bluewater Youth Centre	108	0	76	0	27,774	0	230	0
Elgin-Middlesex YO Unit	32	2	31	2	11,265	592	451	40
Wellington YO Unit	20	0	15	0	5,605	0	152	0
Windsor YO Unit	5	3	7	0	2,480	105	141	14
METRO REGION								
* Metro Toronto East YO Unit	60	0	82	0	13,754	0	521	0
* Metro Toronto West YO Unit	100	0	129	0	25,666	0	866	0
TOTAL	585	48	593	32	216,362	11,579	3,920	678

NOTE: Since new units were added and some existing units underwent changes in capacity during the course of the year, the capacity figures shown are as of March 31, 1987.

Table 27 shows the average count, days stay and admissions for each of the secure facilities in 1986-87. Average count figures have been adjusted for: the Metro West unit which opened in September 1986, the Metro East unit which closed in September 1986, the Sault Ste. Marie unit which opened in August 1986 and the Brockville unit which opened in late April 1986. It should also be noted that the admissions to the Bluewater and Maplehurst units are sentenced admissions since these two facilities do not house any YOs on detention, only those serving long-term custody orders. For this reason, the admissions to these two facilities are not included in the total number of admissions.

Growth in the system is still evident, however, and this year's average daily count for the young offender system as a whole was 624, up 72% from last year.

TABLE 28
DISTRIBUTION OF
AGGREGATE
SENTENCES TO SECURE
CUSTODY: 1986-87 (Young
Offenders)

SENTENCE LENGTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
< 8 Days	95	14	109	7.3
8-15 Days	88	18	106	7.1
16-29 Days	37	9	46	3.1
30-123 Days	534	58	592	39.4
4 to < 6 Months	46	2	48	3.2
6 to < 12 Months	302	14	316	21.0
12 to < 18 Months	136	3	139	9.3
18 to < 24 Months	32	0	32	2.1
24 + Months	37	2	39	2.6
Unknown	71	4	75	5.0
TOTAL	1,378	124	1,502	100.0

Table 28 shows the distribution of aggregate sentences to secure custody. Since an admission to custody may be the result of conviction on multiple offences, "aggregate sentence" refers to the total or aggregate length of the custody order. For the 1986-87 fiscal year, the average length of the aggregate secure custody orders was 172.7 days for males and 87.9 for females. The majority (57%) were given 123 days or less.

CLASSIFICATION AND TRANSFER

The offender programming and operational support branch was reorganized in August 1986 to include two separate and distinct units: offender transfer and offender classification, both reporting to the manager of program support and co-ordination.

Offender classification's mandate was also expanded to review, develop and recommend changes to existing classification policies and practices, as well as those of other institutional programs, including the incentive allowance.

In 1986-87, approximately 6,500 inmates serving sentences over 124 days were classified by the classifications section. Approximately 550 offenders were reclassified for behaviour, security and programming reasons. This section did not classify young offenders as it is a court responsibility.

During the year, 21 bailiffs in the offender transfer unit co-ordinated approximately 30,000 adult inmate and young offender transfers. A fleet of security vehicles consisting of five coaches and five vans travelled 350,000 kilometres making the transfers throughout the province.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

The Ministry of Correctional Services provided a wide spectrum of institutional programs drawing on expert resources from the fields of law enforcement, medicine, psychology, education, social work and many other professional disciplines. Programs were enhanced and/or expanded in each institution according to the needs of its inmate population and availability of resources.

Also, the amended Correctional Services Act incorporates a section providing young offenders with a variety of rights while in custody which led to the development of operational policies and procedures to implement young offender programming initiatives.

■ Treatment

A ministry survey conducted in 1986 revealed that up to 15 per cent of the total inmate population suffers from psychological or psychiatric impairment, or mild retardation, for which treatment or other specialized care is indicated.

The ministry announced four major initiatives that will have significant impact on its ability to effect meaningful treatment measures.

Inmates with sentences of more than 124 days were assessed and classified for placement in the correctional programs and institutions best suited to their needs.

Sentenced and remanded inmates were transferred between institutions in Ontario by provincial bailiffs.

Clinical services and therapeutic programs were available for offenders suffering from treatable psychological, psychiatric or behavioural disorders.

First was the establishment of two new clinical supervisory positions—chief of social work services and chief of psychological services—at main office to guide the continued development of treatment services in the ministry.

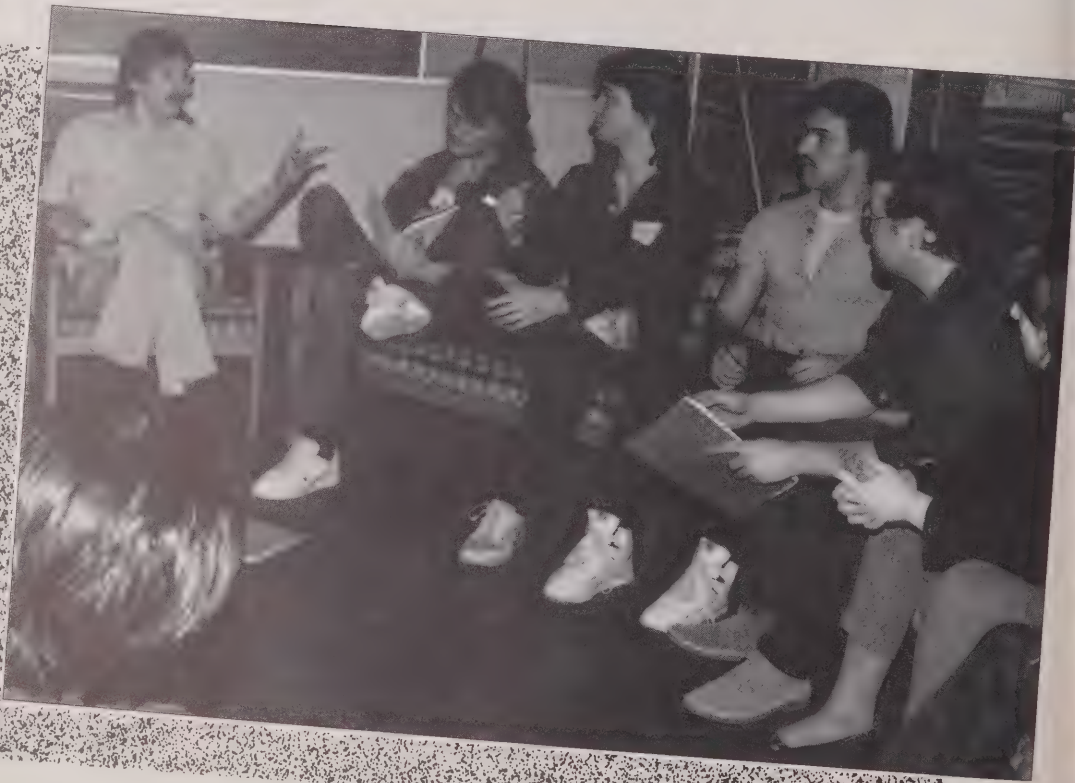
Second was an increase in the number and extent of fee-for-service contracts with consulting psychiatrists. The value of these contracts was increased from \$497,000 to \$875,000 per year.

Third was planning for additional treatment beds throughout all regions of the province. In this regard, discussions were begun in Northern Ontario for the establishment of a Northern Treatment Centre, to augment existing treatment facilities at the Ontario Correctional Institute in Brampton, the Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit at Guelph Correctional Centre, and the maximum security treatment unit at the Millbrook Correctional Centre near Peterborough.

A fourth major initiative was the opening, in October, of the 84-bed Rideau Treatment Centre, located on the grounds of the Rideau Correctional Centre at Burritt's Rapids in Eastern Ontario. The centre provides a total of 78 new jobs with a total annual operating budget of \$3.2 million.

The implementation of these initiatives represented an expansion in the ministry's annual resource funding for treatment programs by nearly 30 per cent, or approximately \$3.8 million, to a total annual operating budget of \$17,634,000.

An offender at the Ontario Correctional Institute participates in a "peer review" with other inmates to help him accept responsibility for his actions and make improvements in his life.



The ministry offers inmates a broad range of academic learning opportunities from basic literacy to post-secondary studies.

■ Education

— Academic

Educational programs were offered at all young offender units and youth centres, all correctional centres and some jails and detention centres.

In co-operation with Sir Wilfrid Laurier University, the ministry offered videotaped post-secondary courses at the Guelph Correctional Centre and the Ontario Correctional Institute.

Fourteen boards of education provided programs for ministry institutions as required by the Young Offenders Act, and in co-operation with local school boards, 18 institutions offered courses in adult basic continuing education and upgrading.

The independent learning centre of the Ministry of Education provided correspondence credit courses to any offender at any ministry site, whether institutional or community-based. As well, the PLATO computer-based learning system provided basic or high school skills in mathematics, reading and writing in addition to employment-related life skills at 10 long-stay correctional centre sites.

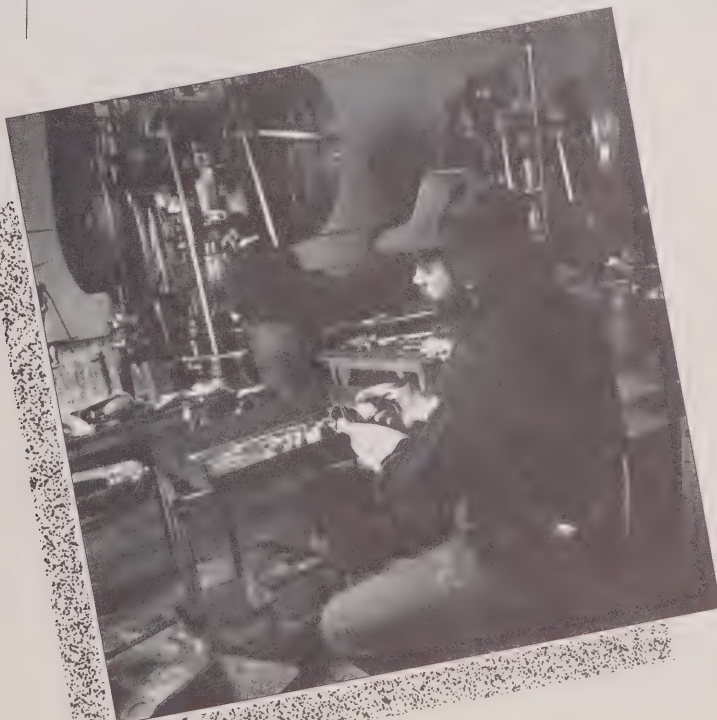
Literacy training was particularly emphasized throughout the ministry with the BLADE (Basic Literacy for Adult Development) program available at 16 locations. BLADE is an individualized reading, writing and speaking program designed to bring an individual's skills up to the functional level.

— Vocational

The ministry operated a number of trade shops in its adult institutions to teach inmates trades such as auto mechanics, carpentry, welding, furniture refinishing, small engine repair, bricklaying, silk screening, drafting and others.

■ Employment Experience

During 1986-87, there were four private-industry joint ventures in operation: two at the Guelph Correctional Centre, an abattoir and a trout farm; one at the Maplehurst Complex, the Schultz auto-part plant; and another at the Mimico Correctional Centre, a muffler clamp assembly cottage industry.



Inmates' needs for work experience and work habits development are satisfied by industrial opportunities both inside and outside the institutional setting.

An inmate at Maplehurst CC & Milton works for a basic wage producing auto parts for Schultz Industries, a private manufacturer operating on the institution's premises.

Many opportunities exist for inmates to perform work in support of an institution's operations.

Sports, physical fitness, drama, music, arts and crafts are offered at most correctional institutions.

Inmates' health care needs are attended to by professionals on staff or on contract with the ministry.

In-house industries operating at the Burtch, Guelph, Millbrook and Mimico correctional centres provided goods and services, such as licence plates and picnic tables, for various government markets. Valued at approximately \$5.5 million during 1986-87, they generated a profit of \$556,514 to the Treasury.

■ Occupational Development

In addition to such routine activities as food preparation, laundry services, and grounds and general maintenance, inmates in many Ontario correctional facilities had opportunities to develop skills and good work habits through food production. Much of the food consumed in the ministry's institutions was produced and packaged by inmates, helping to defray operating costs significantly.

Self sufficiency farming operations at 11 different institutions produced foodstuffs which included eggs, pork, beef, poultry, potatoes, carrots, onions, and animal feed with an aggregate market value of \$1,009,100 in fiscal 1986-87.

During the year, the ministry operated 50 institutional main kitchens. Nine of them employed catering management services. Forty-one operated their own kitchens, employing 152 full-time food service staff and 53 part-time. Except for one institution, inmates worked in all the kitchens.

In 1986-87, there were 7,121,155 meals served at a cost of approximately \$16.8 million. Of that, \$9.2 million was spent on food, while the remainder included the cost of labour, supplies and equipment.

■ Recreation

Recreation departments were expanded and developed to meet the special needs of young offenders. By year-end, the ministry employed 110 full- and part-time recreational staff.

During the year, many institutions provided programs for inmate involvement in local community charity organizations and events such as the Terry Fox Run and ministry-sponsored Easter Seal skate-a-thon at Maplehurst Correctional Centre. Also, regular use of correctional facilities by community organizations, such as Big Brothers and associations for the mentally retarded, was encouraged.

Prison Arts '87 also toured several facilities during the year with artwork created by inmates in provincial institutions.

■ Health Care

Consultation and co-ordination were provided in the areas of medicine, psychiatry, nursing, dietetics and nutrition, dentistry and pharmacy.

Psychiatric services contracts to cover institutional and community programs more than doubled during the year, emphasizing the ministry's commitment to treatment.

As well, the ministry continued to review its policies and available services for persons with AIDS or positive serology to the AIDS virus.

There were 151 full-time and 92 part-time nurses on staff with the ministry during the year to provide health care to all adult inmates and young offenders. All new admissions to institutions were seen by the nursing staff before examination by a physician.



An elderly offender is checked for angina and high blood pressure by nursing staff at the Vanier Centre.

Three pharmacists were employed by the ministry at the Toronto Jail, the Guelph Correctional Centre and the Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre. During the year, pharmacy departments at both the Toronto Jail and the Guelph Correctional Centre were modernized and plans approved to create a pharmacy at the Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre. The Toronto Jail pharmacy also piloted use of a computer to create medication-related records to assist in inventory control and to provide data for statistical purposes.

■ Chaplaincy

Chaplains were responsible for ensuring offenders had access to pastoral care from their chosen recognized faith groups.

The number of chaplains employed in correctional facilities expanded during the year, with 23 full-time, 13 part-time and 5 fee-for-service chaplains providing service to the ministry.

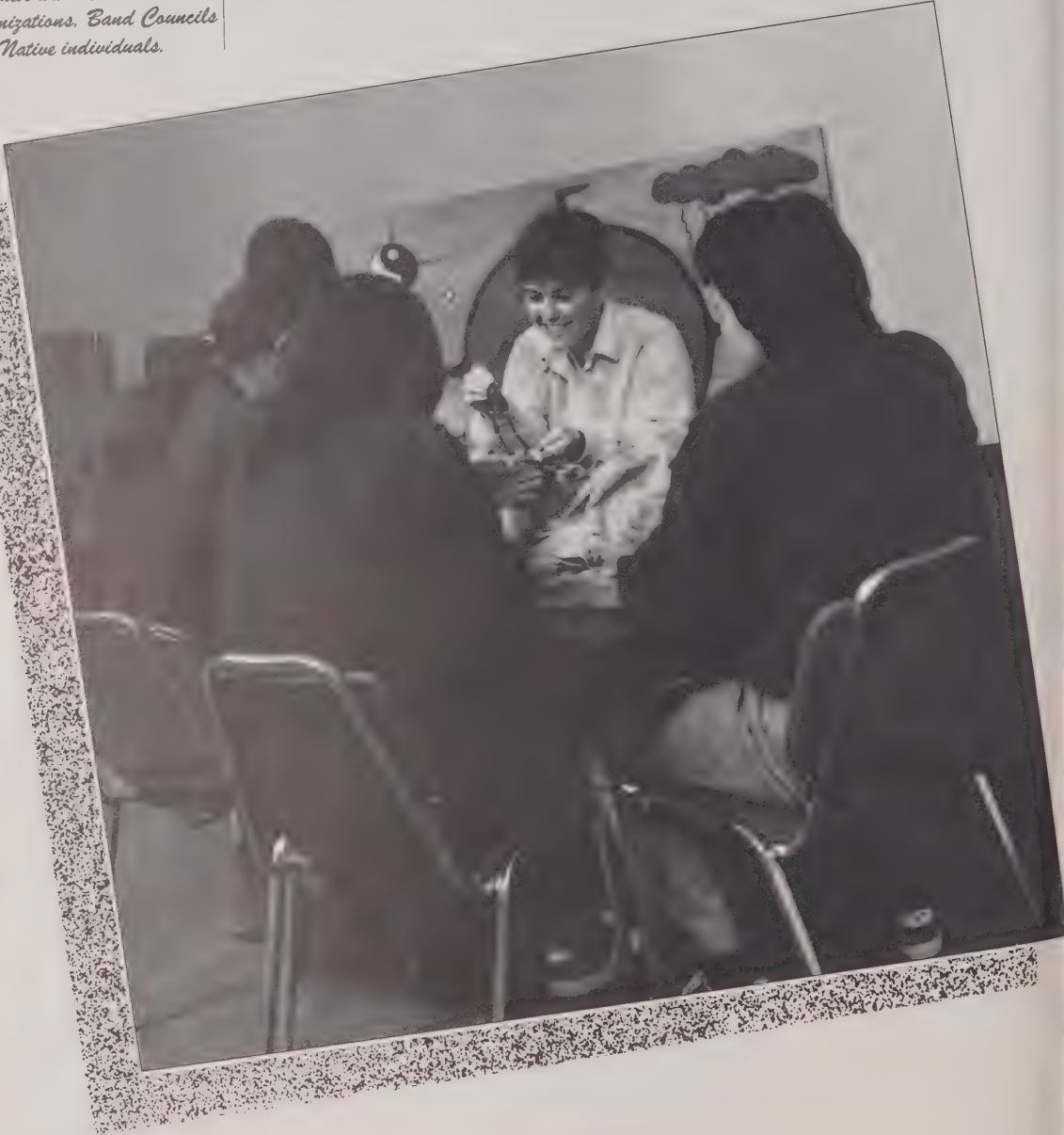
Staff chaplains co-ordinate worship, personal visitation and spiritual counselling services offered by volunteers from all religious denominations.

NATIVE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The ministry's practice is to provide services to Native offenders by Native people wherever possible. These services are provided through contracts with Native organizations, Band Councils and Native individuals.

The ministry recognizes that Native offenders have some unique concerns, not the least of which is the social and cultural isolation felt by Native persons in confinement or under community supervision.

Special programs have been developed in response to initiatives from Native organizations and/or offenders, to help this client group re-integrate into society.



Volunteers work with Native inmates to strengthen cultural awareness and foster traditional values.

Community contracts

There were 20 contracts between the ministry and various organizations for the delivery of service to Native offenders, including:

- counselling and supervision
- life skills training
- crime prevention
- drug and alcohol abuse
- community service order placement and supervision

The majority of these programs were focused in Northern Ontario; however, there were also contracts with organizations in Toronto, Guelph, Brantford, Brampton and London. During the year, the program operated by the Native Canadian Centre of Toronto was expanded to provide a full-time worker for Guelph Correctional Centre and a part-time worker for the Vanier Centre and Ontario Correctional Institute.

Institutions

In 1986-87, six Native inmate liaison workers assisted inmates in nine institutions during incarceration to plan for their release. They also co-ordinated Native Sons programs to increase Native offenders' awareness of their cultural, spiritual and social heritage.

Community residences

The ministry also funded two community resource centres to provide bed space for Native offenders: one, for women, was operated by the Ontario Native Women's Association in Thunder Bay, and the other, for men, was located at Red Lake. Space in three other residential centres was purchased by the ministry as needed for Natives in Kenora, Wikwemikong and Hamilton.

Full funding of \$93,540 was extended to the Ne-Chee Friendship Centre in Kenora for operation of the Anishinabe Wilderness Camp for Native persons convicted of liquor offences. Residents were sent to the camp on temporary absence passes from the Kenora Jail. They received instruction in life skills, firewood cutting, tree planting, forest fire fighting and Native spiritual/cultural teachings. Community service projects were also undertaken at the request of Indian Band Councils and community organizations.

The Ontario Native Council on Justice (ONCJ) represents the rights and special needs of Ontario's Native offenders.

The ONCJ is funded by the five justice ministries and the Ontario Native Affairs Directorate. The total budget for 1986-87 was \$211,018. The ministry's share totalled \$36,421.

The council, acting on behalf of eight member Native organizations in the province, played a leading role in the development of justice policy and correctional programs for Natives.

During the year, the ministry provided full funding (\$61,000) for Phase II of the council's Native Inmate Liquor Offender Project (NILOP). Phase I entailed developing a program to address the problems of alcohol abuse among Native inmates. The second phase involved completing the tasks necessary for implementation of pilot projects at the Guelph Correctional Centre and the Kenora Jail. Alcohol counsellors for the project were hired and terms of reference for evaluating the project were developed.

The ministry and the ONCJ jointly arranged two Native awareness training sessions during the year for probation and institutional staff. The objectives were to increase sensitivity and understanding, to facilitate better working relationships between ministry staff and Native organizations, and to encourage effective management of Native clients.

Warriors in Prison

The ministry gave \$10,000 funding during 1986-87 to this project initiated by the Batchewana Indian Band near Sault Ste. Marie. The project entailed developing a community program model to prevent incarceration and reduce recidivism among Native adults and youth in the area's seven Indian Reserve communities. Additional funding for the project came from the federal Solicitor General and the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

TABLE 29
ADMISSIONS AND SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT OF NATIVES: 1986-87 (Adults)

	ADMISSIONS			% OF TOTAL	
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	CHG.
Persons	2,886	440	3,326	6.8	-4.4
Admissions	4,448	619	5,067	7.9	-4.7
Counts of Charged Offences	11,633	1,630	13,263	7.4	-7.8

	SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT			% OF TOTAL	
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	CHG.
Persons	2,488	363	2,851	7.6	-5.8
Admissions	3,620	493	4,113	9.1	-4.3
Counts of Sentenced Offences	9,122	1,290	10,412	8.9	-10.6

Table 29 provides data on Natives admitted or sentenced to imprisonment during 1986-87. Natives accounted for 7.9% of all admissions and 9.1% of all sentences to imprisonment.

Admissions and sentences to imprisonment both were down for Natives this year over last year, and those who were admitted and sentenced tended to have fewer counts of offences.

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITY

Volunteers bring a personal focus to corrections with one-on-one relationships that foster determination, caring and hope.

Volunteer service was a large and growing component of correctional programming in Ontario in 1986-87. As well as providing much needed time, talent and energy to programs for offenders, citizen volunteers brought a distinctive quality of service that complemented the role played by ministry staff.

In a caring way, volunteers provided opportunities for offenders on probation or in institutional settings to learn skills and behaviour patterns that would enable them to assume responsibility for themselves. The programs that engaged volunteers ranged in kind from performing simple acts of friendship to provision of practical support mechanisms through such volunteer-backed agencies as Alcoholics Anonymous.

During the year, a need was identified for more volunteer workers to deliver literacy tutoring. Recruitment efforts with literacy guilds across the province resulted in more volunteers entering institutions to provide this service.

The ministry also conducted a review of its volunteer recognition system and developed a new program to increase the ways it recognizes the contribution of volunteers.

VOLUNTEER COUNT: 1986-87

	Community	Institutions	Provincial Total
Average month-end balance	1,406	2,794	4,200 *

*Figures represent the average month-end balance of volunteers working with the ministry. Prior to this year, calculations were based on the number of new volunteers coming into the system. Using a month-end balance provides a more accurate representation of the number of volunteers actually providing service on a monthly basis. These figures do not include the hundreds of volunteers who participate in ministry programs on an occasional basis.

Every day, correctional volunteers offer the gifts of time and kindness needed to turn lives around.



POLICY AND CORPORATE PLANNING BRANCH

During 1986-87, the policy and corporate planning branch directed the revisions and further refinement of the ministry's corporate plan, a document intended to guide ministry operations for the next five years. These revisions and the development of future directions for the ministry required ongoing collaboration and consultation within the ministry, as well as with officials from other Ontario Government ministries and central agencies.

At year-end, the branch was comprised of five sections.

■ Corporate Policy

This section managed the ongoing corporate policy development process in consultation with operational staff; provided regular briefing to the minister and deputy minister; and liaised with central agencies of government and other levels of government regarding policy issues. In addition, the section planned and established the Freedom of Information Office to respond to requests from the public for information requested under the impending legislation.

■ Management Planning and Analysis

This section was responsible for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of management process strategies.

■ Resource Planning and Analysis

This section helped finalize the ministry's corporate plan and secure the resources necessary to meet escalating workloads generated by the Young Offenders Act.

It also prepared the ministry's expenditure planning forecast, Management Board submissions and the Estimates Briefing Book. In addition, it developed and implemented constraint strategies and provided liaison with the Management Board Secretariat and other central agencies.

Resource Planning and Analysis also co-ordinated the ministry's resource allocation and estimates process. This involved the development of resource allocation strategies, based on ministry policy and program priorities; co-ordinating the annual estimates process; and responding to in-year decisions requiring adjustment of budget allocations.

■ Research and Evaluation

The research and evaluation section provided program evaluation and research in areas of special interest to the ministry. It also collected and disseminated operational statistics. Both services assisted ministry personnel in evaluating past performance, in day-to-day decision-making and in the allocation of future resources.

■ Special Corporate Projects

This section implemented a province-wide speakers' bureau comprised of ministry staff; produced a new information film on community involvement in corrections entitled "Corrections and the Community"; participated in a volunteer awareness campaign; and produced "New Directions", a publication to inform staff of some organizational changes and developments in corporate policy.

This section also carried out several initiatives for the ministry in conjunction with the United Nations' International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and provided liaison with the Minister's Advisory Committee on Corrections.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BRANCH

The human resources management branch provided human resources management services in the areas of personnel records, classification and audit, employee benefits counselling, staff relations, staffing, human resources planning, and training and development. At year-end, the branch was divided into four sections.

■ Planning and Administration

During 1986-87, extensive work was done in preparing the ministry's action plan in relation to the "Strategies for Renewal" phase of the government's Planning for People program. This involved the administration and co-ordination of an incentive scheme for early retirement and/or separation (voluntary exit opportunity), with redirection of the subsequent salary savings towards a rejuvenation of the work force.

A task force was established to review the performance planning and review system for correctional officers and is expected to complete its work in the next fiscal year. The section co-ordinated the training of approximately 40 ministry managers in personnel selection techniques, and participated with the staff training and development section in training managers in the performance planning and review system.

All main office employees were interviewed concerning the relocation of the office to North Bay, and procedures were put in place to record and monitor changes to information regarding staff intentions.

In the summer of 1986, the ministry provided approximately 200 jobs to students and young persons in offices and institutions across the province.

■ Staff Relations and Compensation

Managers continued to participate in local and ministry-level employee relations committee meetings. Managers and personnel administrators were also involved in mediation to resolve employee grievances.

With input from ministry management, personnel administrators represented the ministry at government-level negotiations with the union. Discussions centred on such topics as salaries, working conditions and employee benefits.

■ French Language Services

During 1986-87, a detailed plan was developed to ensure that the ministry meets the requirements, and the spirit and intent, of the *French Language Services Act*, which takes effect in 1989. This plan identifies positions in designated areas which will require French language capability and makes provisions for meeting this requirement through recruitment and language training.

■ Staff Training and Development

During 1986-87, approximately 5,500 ministry staff attended over 400 internally offered training and development programs and a total of 159,075 person/days of training, making this one of the most active training units in the Ontario public service.

Because of the highly specialized nature of correctional work, the ministry offered specific programs designed to provide new staff with basic knowledge and skills.

These included:

- probationary correctional officer basic training program (over 600 correctional officers trained in 1986-87)

- probation officer professional development reviews and exams (over 100 probation officers passed in 1986-87)

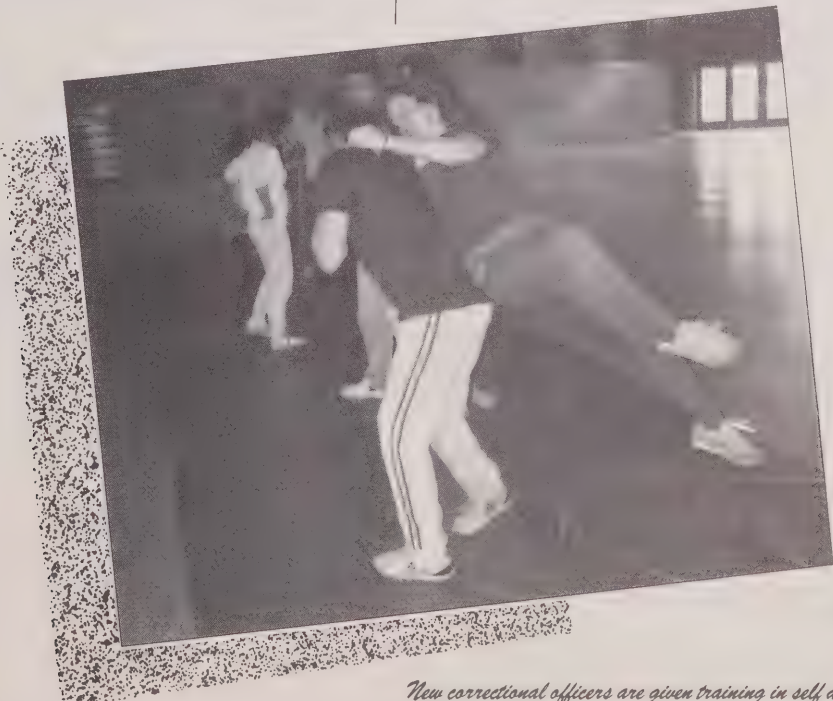
In 1986-87, staff training and development also began to formalize programs and courses directed to managers and staff involved in services for young offenders. These included: case management for secure custody, understanding the young offender, personal crisis management, and Y.O.A. enforcement.

Many existing courses were also redesigned and adapted to address the special training needs of staff working with young offenders.

Staff training and development maintained its commitment to provide professional development courses for management personnel at all levels. During 1986-87, a labour relations symposium was held and resulted in the development of a comprehensive two-day course for managers. Other management development courses offered were: supervision skills, budgeting for managers, media relations, negotiation skills, and selection techniques.

In all, 51 courses from two to five days in length were offered to managers in 1986-87.

Staff training and development co-operated with the management information systems branch in subsidizing 154 computer and systems-based training courses in 1986-87 and also sponsored special training and development activities organized by other branches, including offender programming and employment equity. With assistance from the regional offices, staff



New correctional officers are given training in self defence.

training and development provided resource people for various regional workshops and conferences and benefited from the assistance of operations staff working part-time as associate trainers conducting courses on human rights and other topics.

Staff training and development continued to offer a great variety of professional development programs and services to ministry and agency staff across the province. In addition to on-going courses such as institutional crisis intervention, Native awareness, and performance planning and review, the following materials and services were also made available to ministry staff:

- a revised policy and procedure manual on educational leave/assistance
- media resources catalogue and audio-visual loan service
- workbooks, guides and self-study materials
- organizational development consultation and needs assessment support services to operational managers

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PROGRAM

The number of female staff in the ministry continued to increase during 1986-87. In March 1987, the total ministry staff was 5,989. Of this total, 1,883 were females, compared to 1,636 in 1986. Females now represent 31.4 per cent of ministry employees.

In the Ministry of Correctional Services, the program's target areas are the correctional services category, the operational module and institutional management.

The number of female correctional staff increased from 423 in 1986 to 525 in 1987. This represents 16.3 per cent of the total correctional staff. The number of female correctional officers in male institutions has risen from 355 in 1986 to 462 in 1987. The number of female probation and parole officers increased from 222 in 1986 to 251 in 1987. Women now represent 58.3 per cent of the total number of probation and parole officers.

In the ministry, women occupy 17.4 per cent of 166 classified management positions.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS BRANCH

During the year, the ministry's information systems strategic plan received approval from the Management Board of Cabinet. The branch accelerated its efforts to put in place the infrastructure for major systems development and implementation.

The development of application and data architectures for the new offender information system was initiated during the year. The new system will integrate all offender-related information under a unified framework and provide instantaneous retrieval capabilities to all institutions, probation and parole offices, and the Ontario Board of Parole.

A data driven systems planning and development methodology was implemented. This methodology

emphasizes the twin goals of strong linkages between corporate business objectives and information systems, and use of automated design aids to enhance quality and productivity of systems development.

Other major accomplishments during 1986-87 were:

- implementation of policies and procedures for branch operational planning
- operational acceptance of microcomputer-based systems for institutional trust and incentive accounting, and for probation and parole case management
- more than 1000 training days in computer literacy and other training courses, many of them run in the field
- service quality improvements in existing systems operations, offender registry and data entry
- implementation of a one-window approach for efficient branch transaction processing, and development of a micro-based internal financial control application for better branch financial management

OPERATIONAL REVIEW, AUDIT AND INVESTIGATION BRANCH

During 1986-87, the internal audit branch and inspection and investigation branch were merged to form the operational review, audit and investigation branch. A new review process, "operational review", was developed. It combined the former internal audit, and inspection, with a review of management and program delivery practices.

Operational review is an all inclusive, systematic, objective assessment of the management practices, program delivery practices, financial and management controls, and physical security of an institution, or probation and parole office. A review is carried out by a team, consisting of an auditor, an inspector, operational review analysts and selected operational staff.

As the process began in the second half of the fiscal year, only five reviews were planned and completed in 1986-87, as shown below:

OPERATIONAL REVIEW	NUMBER COMPLETED
Detention Centres	1
Correctional Centres	1
Jails	1
Community Resource Centres	2
TOTAL	5

In addition to the operational reviews, the branch continued to carry out combined audits and inspections of institutions and probation and parole area offices. During 1986-87, the branch completed the following 47 combined audit/inspections of ministry programs:

AUDIT / INSPECTION	NUMBER COMPLETED
Branch reviews	3
Correctional Centres	1
Community Resource Centres	10
Detention Centres	3
Detention Centres (EDP)	2
Jails	3
Probation and Parole Area Offices	21
Special Audit Assignments	4
TOTAL	47

As well, 115 reviews of structural renovations or additions to correctional facilities were carried out.

Special Investigations / Assignments

The branch investigated incidents involving ministry staff and inmates, the operation and administration of institutions, and complaints from the community about incidents involving the ministry. In 1986-87, the branch conducted 86 such investigations. Also, 114 special assignments were completed.

Preventive Security

The branch promoted preventive security by assisting local managers in developing crisis security measures in institutions. This was accomplished by:

- alerting senior ministry officials to actual or potential crisis situations
- providing intelligence reports
- liaising with the ministry's crisis intervention teams, the federal solicitor general's office and various police jurisdictions

Twenty-eight of these reviews were carried out. The branch also provided consulting services regarding security procedures and equipment to the ministry and to other correctional authorities.

FINANCE BRANCH

The finance branch provided accounting and budgeting analysis services to ministry management through two sections:

Accounts

This section was responsible for expenditure and revenue accounting which included payroll, accounts payable, travel and relocation expenses, revenue and accounts receivable.

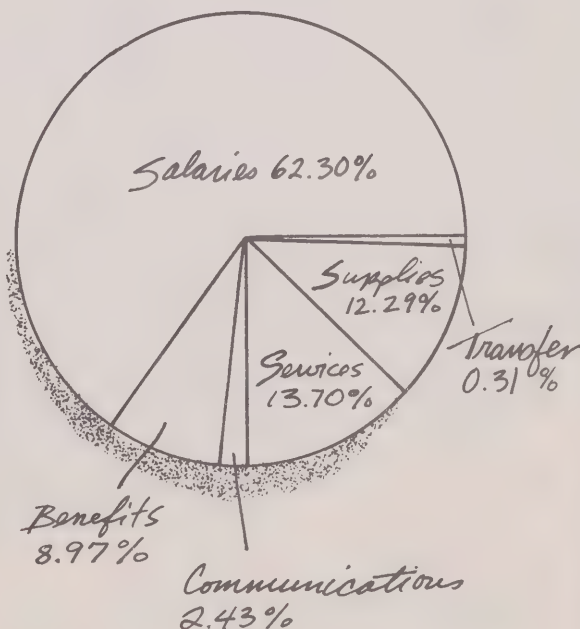
It operated a centralized accounts payable system, controlled input to the Integrated Payroll Personnel Employee Benefits System (IPPEBS) to generate all pay cheques and operated the ministry's accountable advance account. The section also processed all revenue and prepared invoices and controlled accounts receivables for cost-sharing agreements.

Budget

This section advised managers of projected surpluses or shortfalls through continuous analysis and forecasts. Reviews were published in monthly reports to senior management. A year-end report was published with financial and statistical data.

The budget section provided the Management Board Secretariat and the Ministry of Treasury and Economics with information for central government planning and cash flow control.

Actual Expenditures 1986-87



**ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
1986-87**

Salaries & Wages	\$207,617,500
Employee Benefits	29,892,200
Transportation & Communications	8,084,700
Services	45,635,300
Supplies & Equipment	40,968,700
Transfer Payments	1,040,200
SUB-TOTAL	\$333,238,600
Less: Recoveries	3,142,700
TOTAL	\$330,095,900

Note: Percentages are based on the total actual expenditure of \$282,630,600. Supplies and equipment percentage net of recoveries.

**MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES / EXPENDITURES BY STANDARD ACCOUNTS CLASSIFICATION**

1987-88 ESTIMATES (\$000)	STANDARD ACCOUNTS CLASSIFICATION	1986-87		1985-86 ACTUALS (\$000)
		ESTIMATES (\$000)	ACTUALS (\$000)	
228,280.6	Salaries & Wages	196,289.5	207,617.5	185,802.5
33,684.6	Employee Benefits	29,800.2	29,892.2	26,961.2
9,146.6	Transportation and Communications	8,354.0	8,084.7	6,848.0
55,377.0	Services	43,626.0	45,635.3	34,023.5
38,405.2	Supplies and Equipment	35,938.5	40,968.7	34,126.0
1,083.4	Transfer Payments	901.0	1,040.2	1,558.5
365,977.4	Subtotal	314,909.2	333,238.6	289,319.7
72,500.0	Less: Special Warrant	62,600.0	—	65,500.0
—	Less: Statutory Appropriations	—	—	6.0
2,135.4	Less: Recoveries	1,800.0	3,142.7	6,689.1
291,342.0*	TOTAL	250,509.2	330,095.9	217,124.6

*Amount to be voted at time of publication.

**EXPLANATION OF MAJOR CHANGES BETWEEN
1987-88 ESTIMATES AND 1986-87 ESTIMATES**

	(\$000s)
Salary Awards	15,232.7
Cost Escalation	3,490.0
Annualization	2,100.0
YOA Funding	15,166.3
Systems Development	1,100.0
Ontario Board of Parole	343.0
Miscellaneous	161.5
Special Warrant	(9,900.0)
TOTAL	27,693.5

SUPPLY AND SERVICES BRANCH

The supply and services branch continued to provide support services in four key areas:

■ Assets Control

The assets control section continued to provide ministry-wide support services for warehouse stocks and inventoried moveable assets from the point of acquisition to final use or disposal.

In an effort to reduce operating expenditures, improve service and save time, the section acquired two micro-computers which will allow unlimited access to current inventory listings once transfer of information from the ministry's main-frame computers has been completed.

■ Construction and Maintenance and Facilities Design Planning

In fiscal 1986-87, the branch completed the program requirements for all young offender units and provided contract documents, project management and budget control for 34 in-house projects totalling \$6.65 million.

Major projects included security upgrading and alterations to Sprucedale Youth Centre in Simcoe and Brookside Youth Centre in Cobourg, to be transferred to the ministry.

■ Office Services

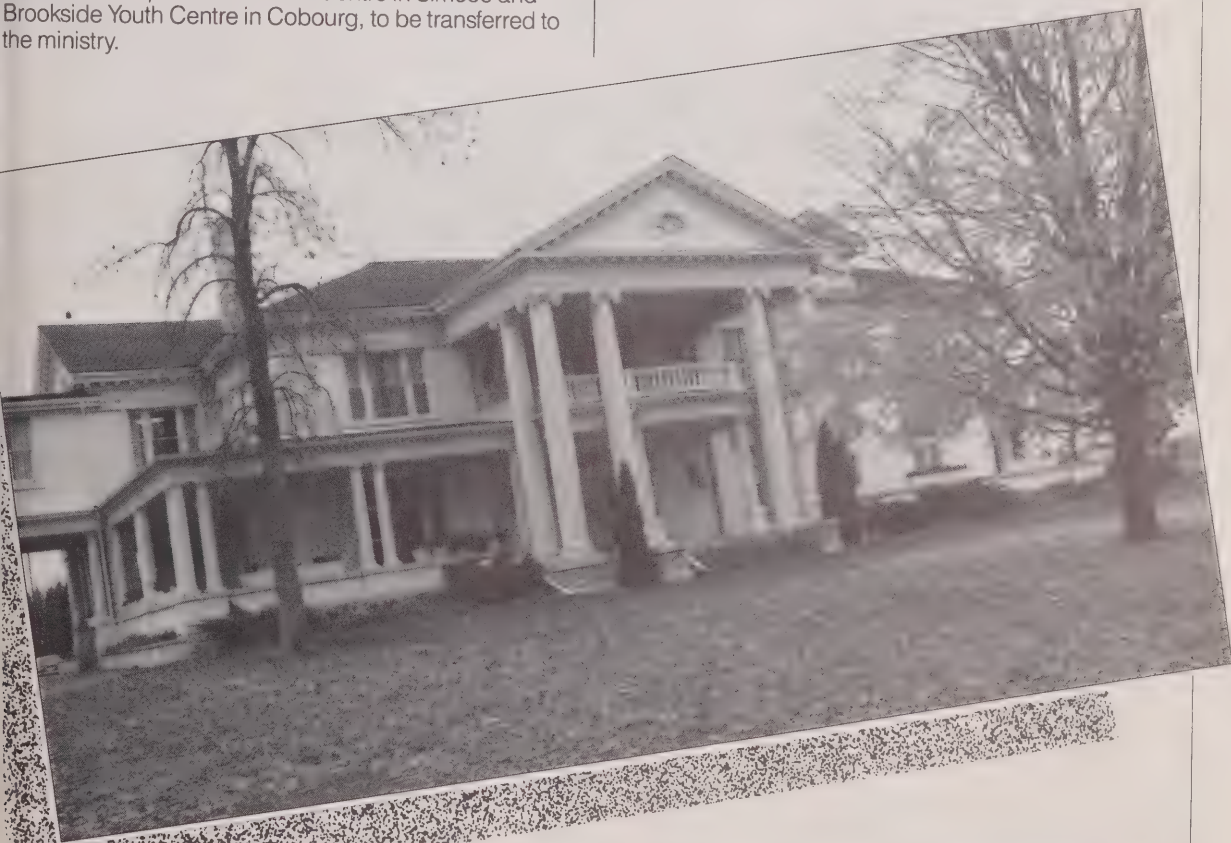
The office services section purchased, in consultation with the Ministry of Government Services, numerous telephone, paging and intercom systems.

This section also provided supervision of maintenance, construction, landscaping, snow removal, general housekeeping, plumbing, electrical, moving furniture, stores, mailing services, and the servicing of equipment such as typewriters, calculators, and all other electrical equipment.

■ Purchasing

During the past fiscal year, the section made collective purchasing arrangements for clothing and footwear (13 agreements covering 80 items), riot control equipment, playing cards, tobacco products and book matches, resulting in substantial cost savings to the ministry.

The section conducted 17 purchasing seminars in the regions for institution office managers and probation and parole area managers and administrative clerks.



Plans were developed during the year to make the Brookside Youth Centre in Cobourg a secure facility for 16- and 17-year-old young offenders. The main office is located in this spacious home built in the 1860s.

Steel doors and security windows are but two of the upgrades called for to make Brookside's six inmate houses secure for the custody of Phase Two young offenders (16- and 17-year-old).



LEGAL SERVICES BRANCH

The legal services branch counselled the ministry and the Ontario Board of Parole on legal matters including the preparation and review of proposed legislation, regulations, contracts, and other legal documents.

During the past year, it has been involved in revisions to regulations under the *Ministry of Correctional Services Act* and in the preparation of a number of interprovincial and federal-provincial exchange agreements.

The branch also assisted the ministry and the Ontario Board of Parole through the preparation of litigation, the settlement of claims, and acted as counsel before various judicial and administrative tribunals. In addition, the branch was actively involved in staff training and education to ensure that ministry officials were aware of current legal developments.

Over the past year, the branch continued to be actively involved in discussions with federal and provincial officials relating to possible changes to the *Young Offenders Act*, and continued to assist the ministry in the interpretation and implementation of that legislation.

The branch also participated in a number of consultations with federal officials relating to adult correctional law reform. This included the federal Correctional Law Review and Law Reform Commission of Canada.

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

The communications branch provided information on ministry programs and activities to the news media and other selected publics throughout the province. The branch also offered communications advice and support services to ministry staff involved in public presentations or responding to media enquiries.

A variety of printed materials and visual aids were produced by the branch during the year to improve public awareness and understanding of corrections and to inform client groups about ministry programs, policies and procedures. The branch also continued to produce its bi-monthly newsletter to keep staff, judges, police forces and other interested parties informed about ministry programs and activities.

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

The Minister's Advisory Committee on Corrections was established in 1959.

Currently, the board has 11 community members drawn from legal, law enforcement, religious and business backgrounds. The committee acts as an important sounding board with respect to policies and programs in areas ranging from education to treatment. Members also examine broad philosophical issues which affect corrections and provide a diverse community perspective to the minister.

Members of the Minister's Advisory Committee on Corrections (MACC)
1986-87:

Rev. Massey Lombardi, O.F.M. (Chairman)
Mr. Donald Bruce Banks
Mr. Melvin James Friesen
Mrs. Penelope Hodge
Mrs. Denise Marguerite Korpan
Mr. Michael McAuliffe
Ms. Mary Ellen McIntyre
Ms. Loretta Okimaw
Ms. Jean M. A. Schwenger
Mr. Raymond G. Selbie
Mr. David Worth

GLOSSARY

ADMISSION

Any entrance to a jail or detention centre on one or more charges for the purpose of awaiting a court hearing, serving a sentence, or pending an immigration hearing or deportation.

NOTE: One person may be admitted on new charges more than once during the fiscal year. He or she will then be counted as *one* person but as *several* admissions.

BAIL VERIFICATION AND SUPERVISION PROGRAM

A program which provides relevant background information on offenders (both adults and young offenders) at their bail hearings, and offers supervision in the community should they be granted release. The program is operated in an effort to enable offenders to be released awaiting and during their trials.

CAMPS

A minimum security setting where approved adult inmates work on conservation projects, e.g. planting, pruning and reforestation, while serving their sentence.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)

A residence within the community for approved adult offenders to attend work, school, training or treatment programs while serving their sentences. Offenders may also be ordered to reside in a CRC as a condition of probation, parole or bail.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER (CSO)

For adult offenders, a community service order is a condition of a probation order which requires the offender to perform a certain number of hours of unpaid work for the benefit of the community.

For young offenders, a community service order may be attached to a probation order, or it may be the only disposition given.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

This refers to any supervision by a probation officer of young offenders who have received one or more of the following dispositions: community service order, restitution order, compensation/personal service order, or probation order. Although they are not included in the tables in this report, young offenders in the bail supervision program are sometimes included in the community supervision caseload.

COMPENSATION ORDER OR PERSONAL SERVICE ORDER (PSO)

There are two types of compensation orders provided for under the YOA, and these may be made alone, or in conjunction with a probation order. An order can be made for compensation to any person for loss of or damage to property, for loss of income or support, or for special damage for personal injury. A compensation order may also require personal services to the victim.

COUNTS OF OFFENCES

When a person is apprehended he or she may have committed one type of offence, e.g. theft, on more than one occasion, or may have committed several types of offences. Therefore, each count represents one charge laid for each occurrence of an offence.

DAYS STAY

The total number of days of incarceration during the fiscal year (time spent on either remand or sentence). For example, one inmate incarcerated for thirty days accounts for thirty days stay, and thirty inmates incarcerated for one day each also equals thirty days stay. Thirty inmates incarcerated for 30 days each equals 900 days stay.

FEDERAL TIME OR FEDERAL SENTENCE

An aggregate sentence to imprisonment of two years or longer.

FINE DEFAULT

This category includes those incarcerated for the non-payment of a fine.

MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (MSO)

As people may be admitted for multiple offences, the single most serious charge of all the charges which resulted in the admission is deemed the "Most Serious Offence". If the sentence results from only one charge, that charge is considered the "Most Serious Offence". Offences are categorized into "Offence Types" or "Offence Categories" and are presented in descending order of severity. (Severity is determined by the lengths of sentences imposed.)

NATIVE	Native refers to status and non-status Indians, Metis and Inuit.
OFFENCE CATEGORY	Rather than listing every single offence, related or similar offences have been organized under appropriate headings. For example, the "Break and Enter and Related" category includes such offences as Break and Enter, Attempted Break and Enter, Being Unlawfully in a Dwelling House, Possession of a Housebreaking Instrument, and Being Masked with Intent to Commit an Indictable Offence.
OPEN CUSTODY	The YOA has created open custody as a disposition option for young offenders. An open custody facility is a community-based home where the offenders may attend school and/or employment while serving their time, but they must keep specified hours and report on their whereabouts.
PERSON	During the fiscal year, one person may represent multiple admissions, multiple sentences to imprisonment and/or multiple orders of probation, but is counted only once in each of the categories under "person".
PROVINCIAL SENTENCE OR PROVINCIAL TIME	Any aggregate sentence to imprisonment of less than two years.
REMAND	<p>When a person is arrested and held in custody, a bail hearing must be held to determine if he/she should be released or remain in custody until the outcome of their trial. Those who are denied bail, or cannot meet the conditions of bail are "remanded in custody" and remain incarcerated on "remand". These people are referred to as "pure remands".</p> <p>Others who are counted in the remand category are those awaiting a hearing for violations of the Immigration Act, paroled offenders who are re-admitted for parole violations, and offenders who were admitted with multiple offences and have not yet been tried for some of them.</p>
REMISSION	A sentenced inmate (adults only) is able to earn up to a one-third reduction in his or her sentence for good behaviour while in the institution. This is also known as "earned remission", and is based on regular evaluation of the inmate's conduct.
RESTITUTION ORDER	For adults, this is compensation to be made for injury, loss or damage to an aggrieved party, and is given as a condition of a probation order. This is similar to a compensation order for young offenders. In contrast, a restitution order under the YOA directs the return of property taken and, if applicable, prescribes compensation to an innocent purchaser of the returned property.
SECURE FACILITY OR CLOSED CUSTODY FACILITY	Under the YOA, a jail, detention centre or correctional centre constitutes a secure facility. The young offender secure facilities are, in most cases, attached to adult institutions; however, the two populations are kept separate.
SENTENCE TO IMPRISONMENT	A sentence to imprisonment imposed during the fiscal year, regardless of the date of admission, is counted as a sentenced admission that year. Additional sentences imposed during one continuous period of incarceration are not counted as separate sentences.
AGGREGATE SENTENCE	Several sentences may be imposed at one time for a group of offences. The aggregate sentence is the total sentence, whether for one or several offences. For adults, time actually served may be less than the aggregate because of earned remission, parole and early release Temporary Absence Passes. Young offenders must serve their full sentence time. NOTE: In cases where there are convictions on a number of charges a judge may hand down more than one sentence, and must specify whether the sentences are "consecutive" or "concurrent". The former means that each sentence will be fully served, e.g. when the first is completed, the second one immediately begins, and so on. "Concurrent" means that the sentences will all run at the same time, so that an individual may be serving two or more sentences at one time, and in total will only serve the length of the single longest sentence.
TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM OR TEMPORARY ABSENCE PASS (TAP)	At the discretion of institutional personnel, approved inmates are permitted to be absent from an institution (with or without an escort) to attend classes, to work, to receive medical attention, or to attend to family crises.

APPENDIX "I"

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CONTRACTS (non-residential)

ALCOHOL AWARENESS

Agency	Location
Addictions Training & Assessment Counselling Centre	Belleville
Alternatives for Youth	Hamilton
Crisis Centre of North Bay, Inc.	North Bay
Fort Frances Chemical Dependency Alcohol Family	Fort Frances
Fryters Addiction Consulting Training Services Ltd.	Belleville
Halton Alcohol & Drug Addiction Program	Burlington
HAPEC House Inc.	Belleville
Hoffman & Holland Consultants	Kingston
Kairos	Kingston
K-W Counselling Services Inc.	Kitchener
Kent Volunteers in Correctional Services	Chatham
Pembroke & Area Correctional Council	Pembroke
Salvation Army	London
T.A. Patterson & Associates	Mississauga
Timmins Recon (Northern Community Corrections Association)	Timmins

BAIL SUPERVISION

Agency	Location
Elizabeth Fry Society	Sudbury
John Howard Society	Hamilton
	Brampton
	St. Catharines
	Sault Ste. Marie
Reaching Out Inc.	Windsor
Salvation Army	Barrie
	Brantford
	Ottawa
	Thunder Bay
	Toronto
Toronto Bail Program Inc.	Toronto
Youth in Conflict with the Law Assn.	Kitchener

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER

Agency	Location
ACORD	Guelph
Blakeney Consulting Services	Ottawa
CSO Association	Toronto
CSO Program Association of Orillia	Orillia
CSO Program of Barrie	Barrie
Centre Hastings Corrections Committee	Madoc
Chatham-Kent Community & Family Services	Chatham
Collingwood CSO Program Inc.	Collingwood
Community Development Enterprises	Simcoe
Community Oriented Sentencing Program	Belleville

Agency	Location
Community Resource Services of Halton	Burlington
Contact Community Information Centre	Alliston
Corporation of the Town of Wallaceberg	Wallaceberg
Elizabeth Fry Society	Hamilton
	Brampton
	Sarnia
	Richmond Hill
Family Counselling Centre	
Family Services for Southwest York Region	
Glengarry, Prescott-Russell Community Corrections Committee	Gloucester
Inga Hopper	Atikokan
John Howard Society	Thunder Bay
	Kingston
	Sudbury
	Sault Ste. Marie
	St. Catharines
	Kitchener
	Brockville
Leeds-Grenville Community Corrections Programs	
Linda Janette Blower	Red Lake
Marathon-Huron Bay Corrections Committee	Marathon
Mattawa Lions Club	Mattawa
Midland & Penetanguishene District CSO Program Inc.	Midland
Napanee Mandatory Community Services	Napanee
Newcastle CSO	Bowmanville
Nipissing District Youth Employment Service	North Bay
North Frontenac Community Services Corporation	Sharbot Lake
Ottawa-Carleton CSO Program	Ottawa
Oxford Association of Volunteers in Corrections	Woodstock
Pembroke & Area Correctional Council	Pembroke
Peterborough Information and Volunteer Bureau	Peterborough
Prince Edward Correctional Advisory Board	Pictou
Reaching Out	Windsor
Renfrew & District CSO Program Inc.	Renfrew
Ricci, Rev. Brad	Rainy River
Salvation Army	London
	Toronto
	Elliott Lake
	Schreiber
Schreiber-Terrace Bay Community Corrections Committee	
St. Leonard's Society	London
	Brantford

Agency	Location
Stratford & District Association of Volunteers in Corrections	Stratford
Timmins Recon (Northern Community Corrections Association)	Timmins
Trent Community Correctional Centre Inc.	Trenton
Volunteer Organization in Community Correctional Services	Sudbury
Welcome-Port Hope Optimist Club	Cobourg

COUNSELLING

Agency	Location
Black Creek Venture Group Inc.	North York
Centre Hastings Corrections Committee	Madoc
Elizabeth Fry Society	Toronto
Family Services Centre	Sault Ste. Marie
Hoffman and Holland Consultants	Kingston
John Howard Society	Sarnia
K-W Counselling Services Inc.	Kitchener
Men's Project Eganville, Inc.	Kingston
Ontario Family Guidance Centre Inc.	North York
Salvation Army	Toronto
St. Leonard's Society of Peel	Windsor
Streetlink Inc.	Bramalea
York Community Services Centre Inc.	Scarborough
	Toronto

DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED

Agency	Location
Alcohol and Drug Concerns Inc.	Scarborough
Carol Stoveken	Campbellville
John Howard Society	Lindsay
	Sudbury
Smith Clinic	Thunder Bay
A. Patterson & Associates	Mississauga
Volfson, Ponee & Guam	Ottawa

EMPLOYMENT

Agency	Location
Fortune Society of Canada	Toronto
Frontier College/H.E.L.P.	Cornwall
	Kingston
Grey-Bruce Youth Employment Service	Owen Sound
John Howard Society	Kingston
	Lindsay
	Toronto
	Ottawa
	Oshawa
	Sarnia
	Chatham
ent Volunteers in Correctional Services	
Mississauga Area Youth Employment Services	Mississauga
North York Youth Employment Services	Downsview
Northern College of Applied Arts & Technology	South Porcupine

Agency	Location
Operation Springboard	North York
Oxford Youth Action Inc.	Woodstock
Rotary Club of Toronto	Toronto
Salvation Army	Toronto
	Peterborough
	Milton
	Guelph
	Brantford
	Belleville
Second Chance	
St. Leonard's Society of Brant	
Vocational Assessment & Counselling Services	
YMCA (youth employment services)	Richmond Hill
	Toronto
	Scarborough
	Whitby

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Agency	Location
Catholic Family Development Centre	Thunder Bay
Changing Ways	London
Chatham-Kent Community & Family Services	Chatham
Co-ordinating Committee Against Domestic Assault on Women	Kingston
Family Counselling Centre	Sarnia
Family Counselling & Support Services for Guelph/Wellington	Guelph
Hiatus House Inc.	Windsor
John Howard Society	Kitchener
Le service familial de la region de Sudbury, Inc.	Sudbury

FINE OPTION

Agency	Location
Elizabeth Fry Society	Hamilton
John Howard Society	St. Catharines

MISCELLANEOUS

Agency	Type	Location
Alternatives for Youth	Leisure Education	Hamilton
Atikokan Lions Club	Misc.	Atikokan
Canadian Training Institute	Staff Training	Downsview
Educational Assessment & Counselling Services	Literacy Training	Guelph
Elizabeth Fry Society of Peel/Halton	Shoplifting	Brampton
John Howard Society	Dev. Handicapped	Windsor
Kingston Psychiatric Hospital (sexual offenders clinic)	Psychological Services	Kingston
Lions Club of Armstrong	Misc.	Armstrong
Ontario Family Guidance Centre Inc.	Psychological Services	North York

Agency	Type	Location
Salvation Army	Court Intake	Brampton
Salvation Army Etobicoke	Victim/ Witness	Rexdale
Salvation Army	Positive Lifestyle	Toronto

NATIVE PROGRAMS

Agency	Type	Locations
Chief and Band Council	CSO	Fort Hope Reserve
Chief and Band Council	CSO	Grassy Narrows
Chief and Band Council, Islington	CSO	Whitedog
Chief and Band Council	Misc.	Pikangikum
Chief and Band Council, Seine River	Misc.	Mine Centre
Council Fire Native Cultural Centre	Counselling	Toronto
Indian Friendship Centre	Inmate Liaison	Thunder Bay
Ininew Friendship Centre	Inmate Liaison	Cochrane
John Howard Society	P. & P. Supervision	London
Kenora Fellowship Centre	CSO	Kenora
Native Canadian Friendship Center	Inmate Liaison	Toronto
Native Community Corrections Services	P. & P. Supervision	Ohsweken
Ne-Chee Friendship Centre	Inmate Liaison	Kenora
Thunderbird Friendship Centre	Inmate Liaison	Geraldton

RESTITUTION

Agency	Location
Centre Hastings Corrections Committee	Madoc
Community Oriented Sentencing Program	Belleville
Corporation of the Town of Wallaceburg	Wallaceburg
Glengarry, Prescott-Russell Community Corrections Committee	Gloucester
Leeds-Grenville Community Corrections Program	Brockville
Prince Edward Correctional Advisory Board	Picton
Trent Community Correctional Centre Inc.	Trenton
Volunteer Action Centre of Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay

VORP (Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program)

Agency	Location
Community Justice Alternatives of Durham	Pickering
Community Justice Initiatives of Waterloo Region	Kitchener
Community Oriented Sentencing Program	Belleville
Corporation of the Town of Wallaceburg	Wallaceburg
John Howard Society	Kingston
Mattawa Lions Club	Mattawa
Nipissing District Youth Employment Service	North Bay
North Frontenac Community Services Corporation	Sharbot Lake
Prince Edward Correctional Advisory Board	Picton
Trent Community Correctional Centre Inc.	Trenton

APPENDIX "II"

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CONTRACTS (residential)

COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL AGREEMENTS

Agency	Location
Crisis Centre of North Bay	North Bay
Destiny Manor	Oshawa
Elizabeth Fry Society	Brampton
	Hamilton
	Kingston
	Toronto
Empathy House of Recovery	Ottawa
Family Crisis Centre	Cambridge
G & B House	Owen Sound
Harmony House	Kirkland Lake
Horizon House	Ottawa
Kitchener-Waterloo YWCA	Kitchener
Maison L'Arc-En-Ciel	Opasatika
Magwa Gami Gamig	Wikwemikong
My Brother's Place	Toronto
Native Women's Centre	Hamilton
New Leaf	Queensville
Pines CRC	Kenora
Porter Place	Newmarket
Project H.O.S.T.E.L. Inc. (Yellow Brick House)	Newmarket
St. Leonard's Society	Brantford
Serenity House	Belleville
Simcoe, Muskoka, Parry Sound District Halfway House	Orillia
Sobriety House	Ottawa
Stonehenge Therapeutic Community	Guelph
Sudbury YWCA (Generva House)	Sudbury
Three Oaks Foundation	Belleville
Wayside House of Hamilton	Hamilton
Woodland Residence	Peterborough

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES

Name	Location
Aberdeen House	Kingston
Bunton Lodge	Toronto
Calvert House	Hamilton
Durhamcrest Centre	Oshawa
Ellen Osler Home	Dundas
Ferguson House	Ottawa
Galbraith Bail Residence	Toronto
Gerrard House	Toronto
Glenn Thompson House	Toronto
Joe Versluis Centre	Brockville
Kawartha House	Peterborough
Kitchener House	Kitchener
La Fraternite	Sudbury
Luxton Centre	London
MacMillan House	Barrie
Madeira House	Toronto
Maison Decision House	Ottawa
Maison P.C. Bergeron House	Cornwall
Ne-Chee Friendship Centre (Anishinabe Wilderness Camp)	Kenora
Ontario Native Women's CRC	Thunder Bay
Onesimus House	Belleville
Red Lake CRC	Red Lake
Riverside House	Ottawa
Robichaud House	Timmins
Robinson House	Windsor
Salvation Army CRC	Sault Ste. Marie
Sherbourne House	Toronto
Stanford House	Toronto
Victoria House	Brantford
Wayside House	St. Catharines
Wm. Proudfoot House	London

OPEN CUSTODY RESIDENCES

Name	Location
Alternatives for Youth	Hamilton
Art Eggleton House	Toronto
Belleville Youth House*	Belleville
Binojenhuk Endahjik*	Chesley
Blue Jay Lodge	Toronto
Britannia House*	Brockville
Camp Dufferin*	Lysle
Chaudiere House	Ottawa
Cuthbert House	Brampton
Dawn Patrol*	Hamilton
Dovercourt Youth Home	Toronto
Durhamdale House	Pickering
Fairbairn Youth Residence*	Ottawa
Gifford Homes Ltd.	Toronto
Glendonwynne House	Toronto
Gothic House	Toronto
Gwillim Place	Queensville
Henwood House*	Oshawa
Hope Harbour	Kitchener
John Howard Society (Beverly St.)	Toronto
Kairos Youth Residential Centre*	Thunder Bay
Marjorie Amos House*	Brampton
McPhail House	Ottawa
Mee-Quam*	Cochrane
Mooring Lodge*	North Bay
New Beginnings	Windsor
Nickel Centre Youth Residence for Girls	Sudbury
Northern Youth Centre*	Keewatin
P.C. Bergeron House*	Cornwall
Phoenix House	Burlington
Pine Hill Youth Residence*	Chesley
Portage	Elora
Raoul Wallenburg Centre*	London
Rebekah House	Elderton
Revelation House*	Kingston
Roebuck*	Peterborough
St. David's Youth Home	Thorold
St. Leonard's Society*	Trenton
Sidney House	Belleville
Smith Residence	Cavan
Sudbury Youth Centre	Sudbury
Terry Fox House*	Toronto
Whitestone Place*	Fenwick
William Street Residence*	Brantford
Wycliffe Booth House	Ilderton
Yonge House	Kingston

*opened during 1986-87

RÉSIDENCES DE GARDE EN MILIEU

OUVERT

Nom Emplacement

Alternatives for Youth	Hamilton
Art Eggleston House	Toronto
Belleville Youth House*	Belleville
Binojenhuk Endahjik*	Chesley
Blue Jay Lodge	Toronto
Britannia House*	Toronto
Camp Dufferin*	Brockville
Chaudiere House	Lysle
Cuthbert House	Ottawa
Dawn Patrol*	Brampton
Dovercourt Youth Home	Hamilton
Durhamdale House	Toronto
Fairbairn Youth Residence*	Pickering
Gifford Homes Ltd.	Ottawa
Glendonwynne House	Toronto
Gothic House	Toronto
Gwillim Place	Queensville
Henwood House*	Oshawa
Hope Harbour	Kitchener
John Howard Society (rue Beverley)	Toronto
Kairos Youth Residential Centre*	Thunder Bay
Marjorie Amos House*	Brampton
McPhail House	Ottawa
Mee-Quam*	Cochrane
Mooring Lodge*	North Bay
New Beginnings	Windsor
Nickel Centre Youth Residence for Girls	Sudbury
Northern Youth Centre*	Sudbury
PC, Bergeron House*	Cornwall
Phoenix House	Burlington
Pine Hill Youth Residence*	Chesley
Portage	Elora
Raoul Wallenburg Centre*	London
Rebekah House	Elderton
Revelation House*	Kingston
Roebuck*	Peterborough
St. David's Youth Home	Thorold
St. Leonard's Society*	Trenton
Sidney House	Belleville
Smith Residence	Cavan
Sudbury Youth Centre	Sudbury
Terry Fox House*	Toronto
Whitestone Place*	Fenwick
William Street Residence*	Brantford
Wycliffe Booth House	Ilderton
Yonga House	Kingston

* Ouvert en 1986-1987

ANNEXE II

ENTENTES AVEC DES ORGANISMES COMMUNAUTAIRES (logement)

CENTRES DE RESSOURCES COMMUNAUTAIRES

Nom	Emplacement
Aberdeen House	Kingston
Burton Lodge	Toronto
Calvert House	Hamilton
CRC de l'Armée du salut	Sault Ste. Marie
CRC de Red Lake	Red Lake
Durhamcrest Centre	Oshawa
Ellen Osler Home	Dundas
Ferguson House	Ottawa
Galbraith Bail Residence	Toronto
Gerrard House	Toronto
Glenn Thompson House	Toronto
Joe Versluis Centre	Brockville
Kawartha House	Peterborough
Kitchener House	Kitchener
La Fraternité	Sudbury
Luxton Centre	London
MacMillan House	Barrie
Madeira House	Toronto
Maison Decision House	Ottawa
Maison P.C. Bergeron House	Cornwall
Ne-Chée Friendship Centre	Kenora
(Anishinabe Wilderness Camp)	Thunder Bay
Ontario Native Women's CRC	Belleville
Onesimus House	Ottawa
Riverside House	Timmins
Robichaud House	Windsor
Robinson House	Toronto
Sherbourne House	Toronto
Stanford House	Brantford
Victoria House	St. Catharines
Wayside House	London
Wm. Proudfoot House	

ENTENTES DE LOGEMENT DANS LA COMMUNAUTÉ

Emplacement	Organisme
North Bay	Chris Centre of North Bay
Oshawa	Destiny Manor
Hamilton	Elizabeth Fry Society
Kingston	Empathy House of Recovery
Toronto	Family Crisis Centre
Ottawa	3 & B House
Cambridge	Harmony House
Owen Sound	Horizon House
Kirkland Lake	Kitchen-Waterloo YWCA
Ottawa	Maison L'Arc-En-Ciel
Opasatika	Wagwa Gami Gami
Wikwemikong	My Brother's Place
Toronto	Native Women's Centre
Hamilton	New Leaf
Kenora	Pines CRC
Newmarket	Porter Place
Newmarket	Project H.O.S.T.E.L. Inc. (Yellow Brick House)
Brantford	St. Leonard's Society
Belleville	Serenity House
Orillia	Simcoe, Muskoka, Parry Sound District
Ottawa	Halfway House
Guelph	Sobriety House
Sudbury	Stonehenge Therapeutic Community
Belleville	Sudbury YMCA (Geneva House)
Hamilton	Three Oaks Foundation
Peterborough	Wayside House of Hamilton
	Woodland Residence

Orientation	Employment	Conduite en état d'ébriété	Employment	Employment
<p> Orientation Volunteer Organization in Community Welcome-Port Hope Optimist Club Cobourg Sudbury </p>	<p> Employment Black Creek Venture Group Inc. Centre Hastings Corrections Centre Elizabeth Fry Society Family Services Centre Hoffman and Holland Consultants John Howard Society W. Counselling Services Inc. Men's Project Eganville, Inc. Ontario Family Guidance Centre Inc. St. Leonard's Society of Peel TreeLink Inc. York Community Services Centre Inc. Toronto </p>	<p> Conduite en état d'ébriété Alcohol and Drug Concerns Inc. Carol Stoken John Howard Society Smith Clinic J.A. Paterson & Associates Wolfson, Ponee & Guam Toronto Scarborough Lindsay Sudbury Thunder Bay Mississauga Ottawa </p>	<p> Employment Club Rotary de Toronto Fortune Society of Canada Frontier College / H.E.L.P. Grey-Bruce Youth Employment Service John Howard Society Kent Volunteers in Correctional Services Mississauga Area Youth Employment Services Northern College of Applied Arts & Technology Operation Springboard Oxford Youth Action Inc. Second Chance St. Leonard's Society of Brant Local Assessment & Counselling Belleville </p>	<p> Employment Peterborough Milton Toronto Cornwall Kingston Owen Sound Lindsay Toronto Ottawa Chatham Sarnia Mississauga Toronto </p>

VIOLENCE FAMILIALE	
Organisme	YMCA (services de placement des jeunes)
Emplacement	Richmond Hill Toronto Scarborough Whitby
Organisme	Catholic Family Development Centre Changing Ways Chatham-Kent Community & Family Services Co-ordinating Committee Against Domestic Assault on Women Family Counselling Centre Family Counselling & Support Services for Guelph/Wellington Hiatus House Inc. John Howard Society Le service familial de la région de Sudbury, Inc.
Emplacement	Sarnia Guelph Windsor Kitchenner Sudbury
RÈGLEMENT DES AMENDES	
Organisme	Elizabeth Fry Society John Howard Society
Emplacement	Hamilton St. Catharines
Organisme	Armée du salut Armée du salut Etobicoke Victimes et témoins Style de vie positif Loisirs et éducation Divers Club Lions d'Atikokan Club Lions d'Armstrong Institut canadien de formation Educational Assessment & Counselling Services Elizabeth Fry Society John Howard Society développementaux Kingston Psychiatric Hospital (clinique pour délinquants sexuels Ontario Family Guidance Centre Inc. services psychologiques
Type	Admission au tribunal
Emplacement	Brampton
Organisme	Armée du salut Armée du salut Etobicoke Victimes et témoins Style de vie positif Loisirs et éducation Divers Club Lions d'Atikokan Club Lions d'Armstrong Institut canadien de formation Educational Assessment & Counselling Services Elizabeth Fry Society John Howard Society développementaux Kingston Psychiatric Hospital (clinique pour délinquants sexuels Ontario Family Guidance Centre Inc. services psychologiques
Type	Admission au tribunal
Emplacement	Brampton

**ORDONNANCE DE
RESTITUTION**

**ORDONNANCE DE
SERVICE À LA
COMMUNAUTÉ (OSC)**

**ORDONNANCE
D'INDEMNISATION OU
D'ORDONNANCE DE
SERVICE PERSONNEL
(OSP)**

PEINE DE PRISON

**PEINES GLOBALES OU
ENSEMBLE DE PEINES**

PERSONNE

**PROGRAMME D'ABSENCE
LAISSEZ-PASSER
TEMPORAIRE OU
D'ABSENCE TEMPORAIRE
(L.P.A.T.)**

REMISE DE PEINE

**SURVEILLANCE DANS LA
COMMUNAUTÉ**

**PROGRAMME DE
COMMUTATION DE
CAUTION**

Dans le cas des adultes, il s'agit d'une prescription d'indemnisation pour dédommager une victime l'acheteur innocent de ces biens retournés.

restitution exige le retour des biens confisqués et, le cas échéant, prévoit une indemnisation à contrevenants. Par contraste, aux termes de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, l'ordonnance de probation, d'une ordonnance de probation qui exige de la part du contrevenant qu'il effectue un certain nombre d'heures de travail non rémunérées, dans l'intérêt de la communauté. Dans le cas des jeunes contrevenants, une ordonnance de service à la communauté peut être reliée à une ordonnance de probation ou constituer la seule décision judiciaire rendue.

La Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants prévoit deux types d'ordonnances d'indemnisation pouvant être rendues seules ou s'accompagner d'une ordonnance de probation. On peut rendre une ordonnance d'indemnisation au bénéficiaire de toute personne qui a subi une perte matérielle ou des dommages à la propriété, une perte de revenu ou de soutien, ou des blessures. Une ordonnance d'indemnisation peut également exiger du contrevenant qu'il offre ses services personnels à la victime.

Une peine de prison infligée durant l'exercice financier, peu importe la date d'admission, est comptée comme une admission pour cette année. Les autres peines infligées au cours d'une période continue d'incarcération ne sont pas comptées comme des peines distinctes.

Plusieurs peines peuvent être infligées en même temps pour un ensemble de délits. La peine globale peut être moindre que la peine globale, par suite d'une remise de peine méritée, d'une libération conditionnelle ou d'un laissez-passer d'absence temporaire anticipé. Les jeunes contrevenants doivent purger leur peine au complet.

REMARQUE : Le juge peut prononcer plus d'une peine dans les cas de déclaration de culpabilité de plusieurs délits; il doit alors préciser si ces peines sont «cumulatives» ou «concurrentes». Les peines «cumulatives» doivent être purgées au complet : la deuxième commence immédiatement à la fin de la première et ainsi de suite. Les peines «concurrentes» sont toutes purgées en même temps; ainsi, une personne peut purger à la fois deux peines ou plus, ce qui correspond, en tout, à ne purger que la peine la plus longue.

Durant l'exercice financier, une personne peut représenter plusieurs admissions, plusieurs peines de prison ou plusieurs ordonnances de probation, mais elle n'est comptée qu'une seule fois dans chacune des catégories, sous la rubrique «personne».

À la discrétion du personnel de l'établissement, les détenus recommandés sont autorisés à s'absenter (accompagnés ou non d'une escorte) pour étudier, travailler, recevoir des soins médicaux ou s'occuper de problèmes familiaux.

Un détenu condamné (adulte) peut obtenir une réduction maximale d'un tiers de sa peine s'il se comporte bien dans l'établissement. Cette remise, aussi appelée «remise de peine méritée», est fondée sur une évaluation régulière de la conduite du détenu.

Il s'agit ici de toute surveillance, par un agent de probation, de jeunes contrevenants pour qui on a rendu une ou plusieurs décisions suivantes : ordonnance de service à la communauté, ordonnance de restitution, ordonnance d'indemnisation ou de service personnel ou ordonnance de probation. Les jeunes contrevenants du programme de liberté surveillée sont également inclus dans les cas de surveillance dans la communauté.

Programme qui fournit des renseignements sur les antécédents des contrevenants (adultes et jeunes contrevenants) lors des enquêtes sur le cautionnement et qui prévoit la surveillance dans la communauté en cas de leur libération. Le programme permet la libération des contrevenants avant et pendant leur procès.

ADMISSION

Toute entrée dans une prison ou dans un centre de détention sous une ou plusieurs inculpation pour attendre une audience du tribunal, purger une peine ou attendre la déportation ou une audience concernant l'immigration.

REMARQUE : Une personne peut être admise sous de nouvelles inculpations plus d'une fois durant l'exercice financier. On comptera alors une personne mais plusieurs admissions.

AUTOCHTONES

CAMP

CATÉGORIE DE DÉLIT

Plutôt que de faire la liste de chaque délit, on a regroupé les délits connexes ou semblables dans des catégories pertinentes. Par exemple, la catégorie « introduction par effraction et délits connexes » comprend les délits suivants : introduction par effraction, tentative d'introduction par effraction, présence illégale dans une habitation, possession d'un instrument d'effraction de domicile, et port d'un masque dans l'intention de commettre un acte criminel.

Établissement de la communauté où les contrevenants adultes recommandés participent à des programmes de travail, d'instruction, de formation ou de traitement tout en purgeant leur peine. Les contrevenants peuvent aussi devoir rester dans un CRC comme condition de probation, de libération conditionnelle ou de cautionnement.

Peine globale de prison de deux ans ou plus.

Peine globale de prison de moins de deux ans.

Catégorie comprenant les personnes incarcérées pour défaut de paiement d'une amende.

CONDAMNATION FÉDÉRALE

CONDAMNATION PROVINCIALE

DÉFAUT DE PAIEMENT D'AMENDE

DÉLIT LE PLUS GRAVE (D.L.P.G.)

DÉTENTION PRÉVENTIVE

Lorsqu'une personne est arrêtée et mise sous garde, on doit mener une enquête sur le cautionnement pour déterminer si elle peut être libérée ou si elle doit rester sous garde jusqu'au verdict. Les personnes à qui on refuse le cautionnement ou qui ne peuvent respecter les conditions du cautionnement sont incarcérées « en détention préventive ». On dit alors que ces personnes sont en « détention préventive pure ».

Les autres personnes qui entrent dans la catégorie de détention préventive sont celles qui attendent une audience pour violation de la Loi sur l'immigration, les contrevenants réadmis pour violation de libération conditionnelle, et les contrevenants admis pour plusieurs délits qui attendent procès pour certains d'entre eux.

DURÉE DE SÉJOUR

Nombre total de jours d'incarcération durant l'exercice financier (temps passé en détention préventive ou à purger la peine). Par exemple, un détenu incarcéré pendant 30 jours représente une durée de séjour de 30 jours, et 30 détenus incarcérés un jour chacun donnent aussi une durée de séjour de 30 jours; 30 détenus incarcérés pendant 30 jours chacun correspondent à une durée de séjour de 900 jours.

GARDE EN MILIEU OUVERT

INSTALLATION DE GARDE EN MILIEU FERMÉ

NOMBRE DE DÉLITS

En vertu de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, une prison, un centre de détention ou un centre correctionnel sont des installations de garde en milieu fermé. Les installations de garde en milieu fermé pour jeunes contrevenants sont, dans la plupart des cas, annexées à des établissements pour adultes; les deux groupes sont toutefois séparés.

Lorsqu'une personne est arrêtée, elle peut avoir commis plusieurs types de délits. Chaque compte représente une inculpation pour chaque délit commis.

Le Comité consultatif du ministre sur les services correctionnels a été institué en 1959.

Le comité compte actuellement 11 membres de la communauté formés dans les domaines suivants : droit, application de la loi, religion et affaires. Le comité s'occupe des politiques et des programmes du ministère dans toutes sortes de secteurs allant de l'éducation au traitement. Les membres examinent aussi les questions d'ordre philosophique qui touchent les services correctionnels et présentent au ministre les points de vue du public.

Membres du Comité consultatif du ministre sur les services correctionnels, 1986-1987 :

Rév. Massey Lombard, O.F.M. (Président)
 M. Donald Bruce Banks
 M. Melvin James Friesen
 Mme Penelope Hodge
 Mme Denise Marguerite Korpan
 M. Michael McAuliffe
 Mme Mary Ellen McIntyre
 Mme Loretta Okimaw
 Mme Jean M. A. Schwenger
 M. Raymond G. Selbie
 M. David Worth

Les six bâtiments résidentiels de Brockville ont bénéficié de rénovations majeures, dont l'installation de systèmes de sécurité améliorés.



DIRECTION DES SERVICES JURIDIQUES

La direction des services juridiques a conseillé le ministère et la Commission ontarienne des libérations conditionnelles sur certaines questions juridiques, ce qui comprend la préparation et l'étude des propositions de lois, de règlements, de contrats et d'autres documents juridiques. Au cours de l'exercice, la direction a participé à la révision de règlements d'application de la Loi sur le ministère des services correctionnels et à la préparation d'un certain nombre d'ententes relatives à des échanges interprovinciaux et fédéraux-provinciaux.

La direction a également aidé le ministère et la Commission ontarienne des libérations conditionnelles par la préparation des plaidoiries et le règlement des demandes, et en plaidant devant divers tribunaux judiciaires et administratifs. En outre, la direction a participé activement à la formation et à l'éducation du personnel afin de veiller à ce que les représentants du ministère soient au courant de l'actualité juridique.

Au cours de l'exercice, la direction a continué à participer activement à des discussions avec les responsables fédéraux et provinciaux concernant les modifications possibles à apporter à la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, et cette loi.

DIRECTION DES COMMUNICATIONS

La direction a également participé à plusieurs consultations avec les représentants fédéraux concernant la réforme du droit correctionnel pour les adultes. Elle a ainsi participé aux travaux de révision du droit correctionnel et à ceux de la Commission de réforme du droit du Canada.

La direction des communications a fourni des renseignements sur les activités et les programmes du ministère à la presse et à d'autres publics choisis dans l'ensemble de la province. Elle a aussi offert ses conseils en communication et ses services de soutien au personnel du ministère chargé des relations avec le public ou avec les médias.

La direction a produit des imprimés et du matériel audio-vidéo au cours de l'exercice afin d'informer et de sensibiliser le public et le secteur correctionnel et d'informer les groupes clients sur les programmes, les politiques et les procédures du ministère. Elle a également continué à produire un bulletin mensuel destiné à informer le personnel, les juges, les forces policières et les autres parties intéressées quant aux programmes et aux activités du ministère.

la direction des approvisionnement et services a continué d'offrir ses services de soutien dans quatre secteurs.

■ Contrôle de l'actif

La section du contrôle de l'actif a continué d'offrir des services de soutien à l'ensemble du ministère concernant les stocks d'entrepôt et les biens meubles inventoriés, du point d'acquisition jusqu'à l'utilisation finale ou l'élimination.

Afin de réduire les dépenses d'exploitation, d'améliorer le service et d'économiser du temps, la section a acheté deux micro-ordinateurs qui lui donnent un accès illimité aux inventaires en cours depuis que les données des ordinateurs centraux du ministère ont été transférées.

■ Construction, entretien et conception des installations

Au cours de l'exercice 1986-1987, la direction a satisfait les exigences de programme de toutes les unités de jeunes contrevenants, a fourni des documents contractuels et a assuré la gestion de projets et le contrôle budgétaire pour 34 projets internes d'une valeur totale de 6,65 millions de dollars.

Parmi les principaux projets, citons l'amélioration de la sécurité et les modifications apportées au Centre des jeunes de Sprucedale à Simcoe et à celui de Brookside à Cobourg, qui feront partie des établissements du ministère.

Après consultations avec le ministère des Services gouvernementaux, la section des services de bureau a acheté de nombreux systèmes de téléphone, de recherche de personnes et d'interphone.

■ Services de bureau

La section a aussi fourni les services suivants : supervision de l'entretien, construction, aménagement paysager, enlèvement de la neige, travaux ménagers, plomberie, installations électriques, déménagement de meubles, magasins, services de courrier et entretien d'appareils comme les machines à écrire, les calculatrices et les autres appareils électriques.

■ Achat

Au cours de l'exercice, la section a conclu des ententes d'achat collectif de vêtements et de chaussures (13 ententes visant 80 articles), de matériel de répression des émeutes, de cartes à jouer, de tabac et d'allumettes, ce qui a permis au ministère de réaliser des économies considérables.

La section a organisé 17 séminaires sur les achats dans les régions à l'intention des gérants de bureau, des gérants de secteur de probation et de libération conditionnelle et des commis administratifs.



Ces plans ont été élaborés, durant l'année, afin de convertir le Centre Brookside pour jeunes, à Cobourg, en établissement de garde en milieu fermé pour les contrevenants de 16 et 17 ans. Le bureau principal se trouve dans cette résidence abritée, construite vers 1985.

DÉPENSES RÉELLES **1986-1987**

Salaires et traitements	207 617 500 \$
Avantages sociaux des employés	29 892 200
Transport et communications	8 084 700
Services	45 635 300
Approvisionnement et matériel	40 968 700
Dons et subventions	1 040 200
TOTAL	333 238 600
Moins : recouvrements	3 142 700
GRAND TOTAL	330 095 900

Remarque : Les pourcentages sont calculés d'après le total des dépenses réelles, 330 095 900 \$. Les recouvrements sont déduits pour le calcul du pourcentage des approvisionnements et du matériel.

MINISTÈRE DES SERVICES CORRECTIONNELS **SOMMAIRE DES DÉPENSES ESTIMATIVES PAR CLASSEMENT STANDARD DES COMPTES**

DÉPENSES ESTIMATIVES 1987-88 (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS	CLASSEMENT STANDARD DES COMPTES	DÉPENSES ESTIMATIVES (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS)	DÉPENSES RÉELLES (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS)	DÉPENSES RÉELLES (EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS)	1985-86
228 280,6	Salaires et traitements	196 289,5	207 617,5	185 802,5	
33 684,6	Avantages sociaux des employés	29 800,2	29 892,2	26 961,2	
9 146,6	Transport et communications	8 354,0	8 084,7	6 848,0	
55 377,0	Services	43 626,0	45 635,3	34 023,5	
38 405,2	Approvisionnement et matériel	35 938,5	40 968,7	34 126,0	
1 083,4	Dons et subventions	901,0	1 040,2	1 558,5	
365 977,4	Total	314 909,2	333 238,6	289 319,7	
72 500,0	Moins : Mandats spéciaux	62 600,0	—	65 500,0	
—	Moins : Crédits législatifs	—	—	6,0	
2 135,4	Moins : Recouvrements	1 800,0	3 142,7	6 689,1	
291 342,0 *	TOTAL	250 509,2	330 095,9	217 124,6	

* Montant à approuver au moment de la publication.

EXPLICATION DES PRINCIPAUX CHANGEMENTS **ENTRE LES DÉPENSES ESTIMATIVES DE 1987-1988 ET CELLES DE 1986-1987** **(EN MILLIERS** **DE DOLLARS)**

Salaires	15 232,7
Escalade des coûts	3 490,0
Annulation	2 100,0
Fonds pour la LJC	15 166,3
Elaboration de systèmes	1 100,0
Commission ontarienne des libérations conditionnelles	343,0
Divers	161,5
Mandat spécial	(9 900,0)
TOTAL	27 693,5

Comme le processus a commencé au cours de la seconde moitié de l'exercice, seulement cinq examens ont été planifiés et terminés en 1986-1987 :

EXAMENS OPÉRATIONNELS	
Centres de détention	1
Centres correctionnels	1
Prisons	1
Centres de ressources communautaires	2
TOTAL	5

En plus des examens opérationnels, la direction a continué d'effectuer des vérifications et des inspections combinées des établissements et des bureaux régionaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle. En 1986-1987, la direction a effectué les 47 vérifications-inspections de programmes ministériels suivantes :

VÉRIFICATION-INSPECTION	
NOMBRE	
Direction	3
Centres correctionnels	1
Centres de ressources communautaires	10
Centres de détention	3
Centres de détention (informatique)	2
Prisons	3
Bureaux régionaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle	21
Vérifications spéciales	4
TOTAL	47

En outre, 115 examens portant sur des rénovations ou des agrandissements d'établissements correctionnels ont été réalisés.

Enquêtes et tâches spéciales

La direction a mené des enquêtes relativement à des incidents concernant le personnel du ministère et les détenus ainsi que le fonctionnement et l'administration des établissements, et à des plaintes de la communauté au sujet d'incidents impliquant le ministère. En 1986-1987, la direction a réalisé 86 enquêtes de ce genre. Par ailleurs, 114 tâches spéciales ont été effectuées.

Sécurité préventive

Les gestionnaires locaux à mettre au point des mesures de sécurité en situation de crise dans les établissements par les moyens suivants :

- Informer les hauts responsables du ministère des situations de crises réelles ou potentielles,
- transmettre des rapports des services secrets

- se mettre en rapport avec les équipes d'intervention en situation de crise du ministère, avec le bureau du solliciteur général fédéral et avec divers services de police.

DIRECTION DES FINANCES

Vingt-huit examens de ce genre ont été réalisés. La direction a également fourni des services de consultation au sujet des procédures et de l'équipement de sécurité du ministère et d'autres autorités correctionnelles.

La direction des finances a fourni des services de comptabilité et d'analyse budgétaire à la direction du ministère par l'entremise de deux sections : comptes et budgets.

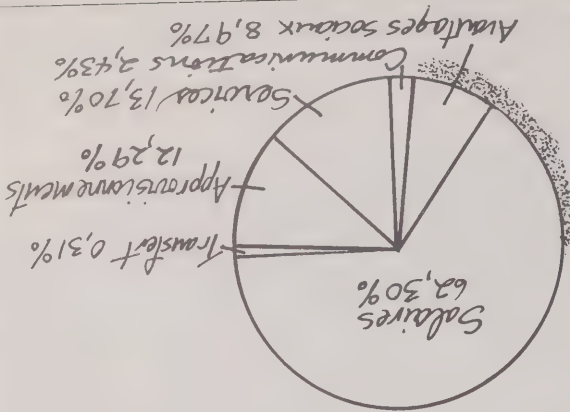
Comptes

Cette section a été chargée de la comptabilité des recettes et des dépenses, ce qui comprend les feuilles de paie, les comptes fournisseurs, les frais de déplacement et de réinstallation, les recettes et les comptes clients. La section a utilisé le système centralisé de comptes fournisseurs, contrôlé l'entrée des données dans le système de paie intégré pour produire tous les chèques de paie, et gère le compte d'avances à justifier du ministère. Elle s'est aussi chargée du traitement de toutes les recettes, de la préparation des factures et de la vérification des comptes clients pour les ententes de frais partagés.

Budget

Chargée des analyses et des prévisions permanentes, cette section a informé les chefs de service des surplus et des déficits prévus. Elle a présenté ses analyses dans des rapports mensuels à l'intention des gestionnaires supérieurs. Elle a aussi publié un rapport financier de fin d'exercice comportant des données financières et statistiques. La section du budget a également fourni au secrétariat du Conseil de gestion et au ministère du Trésor et de l'économie des renseignements relatifs à la planification centrale du gouvernement et au contrôle des mouvements de trésorerie.

Dépenses réelles 1986-1987



diverses conférences en région et a bénéficié de l'aide de certains membres du personnel des opérations travaillant à temps partiel à titre de formateurs associés pour les cours sur les droits de la personne et sur d'autres sujets.

La section de la formation et du perfectionnement du personnel a continué d'offrir une grande variété de programmes et de services de perfectionnement professionnel au personnel du ministère et des organismes dans l'ensemble de la province. Outre les cours permanents sur des sujets comme l'intervention en situation de crise en établissement, la compréhension des autochtones et la planification et l'examen du rendement, les services suivants ont été offerts au personnel du ministère :

- nouveau manuel de politiques et de procédures sur les congés-éducation et l'aide à l'éducation,
- un catalogue sur les ressources des médias et un service de prêt audio-visuel,
- des cahiers, des guides et des documents d'enseignement programmé,
- des services de soutien à l'évaluation des besoins et des services de consultation sur le perfectionnement de l'organisation à l'intention des gestionnaires opérationnels.

PROGRAMME D'ÉQUITÉ D'EMPLOI

Le nombre de femmes employées au ministère a continué d'augmenter en 1986-1987. Ainsi, en mars 1987, le personnel du ministère totalisait 5 989 personnes. De ce nombre, 1 883 étaient des femmes, comparativement à 1 636 en 1986. Les femmes représentent maintenant 31,4 % des employés du ministère.

Au ministère des Services correctionnels, les secteurs cibles du programme sont la catégorie des services correctionnels, le module opérationnel et la gestion des établissements.

Le nombre d'employés féminins des services correctionnels est passé de 423 en 1986 à 525 en 1987, pour atteindre 16,3 % du total des employés correctionnels. Le nombre d'agents de services correctionnels féminins dans les établissements pour hommes est passé de 355 en 1986 à 462 en 1987. Par ailleurs, le nombre d'agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle féminins est passé de 222 en 1986 à 251 en 1987. Les femmes représentent maintenant 58,3 % de l'ensemble des agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle.

Au ministère, les femmes occupent 17,4 % des 166 postes de gestion classifiés.

DIRECTION DES SYSTÈMES D'INFORMATIONNELS DE GESTION

Au cours de l'année, le plan stratégique relatif aux systèmes d'informationnels du ministère a reçu l'approbation du Conseil de gestion du Cabinet. La direction a intensifié ses efforts de mise en place de l'infrastructure qui servira à l'élaboration et à la mise en service des principaux systèmes.

- L'élaboration des architectures d'information et de données pour le nouveau système d'information sur les contrevenants a été entreprise au cours de l'année. Ce nouveau système intégrera tous les renseignements relatifs aux contrevenants dans un cadre de travail commun et permettra aux établissements, aux agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle ainsi qu'à la Commission ontarienne des libérations conditionnelles d'accéder instantanément aux données.
- Une méthode de planification et d'élaboration de systèmes articulée autour des données a été mise en place. Cette méthode met l'accent sur le double objectif d'un lien étroit entre les objectifs du ministère et les systèmes d'information et du recours à la conception automatisée au profit de la qualité et de la productivité de l'élaboration des systèmes. Parmi les principales réalisations de 1986-1987, citons les suivantes :
- mise en œuvre de politiques et de procédures relatives à la planification opérationnelle de la direction,
- approbation opérationnelle de systèmes de micro-comptabilité pour la comptabilisation des comptes en fiduciaire et des primes d'encouragement des établissements ainsi que pour la gestion des dossiers de probation et de libération conditionnelle,
- plus de 1 000 jours de cours en informatique et dans d'autres domaines, dont un grand nombre donnés sur le terrain.
- amélioration de la qualité du service quant à l'exploitation et la saisie de données,
- mise en œuvre d'une méthode à fenêtre unique afin d'améliorer le traitement des opérations de la direction, et mis au point de logiciels de contrôle financier internes sur micro-ordinateur afin d'améliorer la gestion financière de la direction.

DIRECTION DE L'EXAMEN OPÉRATIONNEL, DE LA VÉRIFICATION ET DES ENQUÊTES

En 1986-1987, la direction de la vérification interne et la direction des inspections et enquêtes ont été fusionnées pour former la direction de l'examen opérationnel, de la vérification et des enquêtes. Un nouveau processus d'examen, l'"examen opérationnel", a été élaboré. Ce processus tient à la fois de l'ancienne formule d'inspection et de vérification interne et de nouvelles pratiques d'examen de la gestion et de la prestation des programmes.

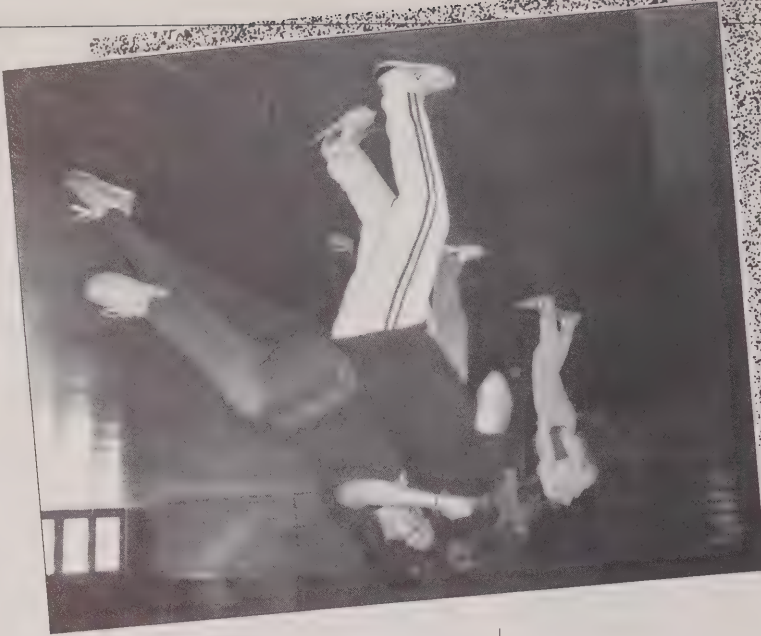
L'examen opérationnel est une évaluation globale, systématique et objective des pratiques de gestion, des pratiques de prestation des programmes, des contrôles financiers et de gestion, et de la sécurité des établissements et des bureaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle. L'examen est effectué par une équipe composée d'un vérificateur, d'un inspecteur, d'analystes d'examen opérationnel et de membres choisis parmi le personnel opérationnel.

— des examens et des revues de perfectionnement professionnel à l'intention des agents de probation (plus de 100 agents en 1986-1987).

En 1986-1987, la section de la formation et du perfectionnement du personnel a également commencé à donner un caractère officiel aux programmes et aux cours s'adressant aux jeunes contrevenants. Ces programmes concernaient entre autres la gestion des dossiers judiciaires pour la garde en milieu fermé, la compréhension du jeune contrevenant, l'affrontement des crises personnelles et l'application de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants.

De nombreux cours existants ont également été remaniés et adaptés en fonction des besoins de formation spécialisés du personnel travaillant auprès des jeunes contrevenants. La section a respecté son engagement à offrir des cours de perfectionnement professionnel au personnel de gestion de tous les niveaux. En 1986-1987, un symposium sur les relations de travail a été organisé et a abouti à l'élaboration d'un cours exhaustif de deux jours à l'intention des gestionnaires. Parmi les autres cours de perfectionnement de gestion offerts, citons les suivants : surveillance, planification budgétaire à l'intention des gestionnaires, relations avec les médias, négociations et techniques de sélection.

En tout, 51 cours d'une durée de deux à cinq jours ont été offerts aux gestionnaires en 1986-1987. La section a collaboré, avec la direction des systèmes d'informationnels de gestion, au financement de 154 cours de formation informatisés en 1986-1987, et a également financé des activités spéciales de formation et de perfectionnement organisées par d'autres directions, dont la direction de la programmation des services aux contrevenants et celle du programme d'équité d'emploi. Avec l'aide des bureaux régionaux, la section de la formation et du développement du personnel a fourni des personnes ressources pour divers ateliers régionaux et



À l'été 1986, le ministère a fourni environ 200 emplois à des étudiants et à des jeunes dans des bureaux et des établissements de la province.

■ Relations avec le personnel et rémunération

Les gestionnaires ont continué à participer aux réunions du comité sur les relations avec les employés, au niveau local et au niveau du ministère. Les gestionnaires et les directeurs du personnel ont également joué le rôle de médiateur pour résoudre les griefs des employés.

Avec l'information fournie par la direction du ministère, les directeurs du personnel ont représenté le ministère lors des négociations avec le syndicat. Les discussions ont porté sur les salaires, les conditions de travail et les avantages sociaux des employés.

■ Services en français

En 1986-1987, un programme détaillé a été élaboré afin de veiller à ce que le ministère se conforme à l'esprit et à la lettre de la Loi sur les services en français, qui entrera en vigueur en 1989. Ce programme prévoit des postes, dans les régions désignées, qui nécessiteront la connaissance du français, ainsi que des façons de satisfaire cette exigence au moyen du recrutement et des cours de langue.

En 1986-1987, environ 5 500 employés du ministère ont participé à plus de 400 programmes de formation et de perfectionnement offerts par le ministère pour un total de 159 075 jours-personnes de formation, ce qui fait de cette section l'une des unités de formation les plus actives de la fonction publique ontarienne.

■ Formation et perfectionnement du personnel

En 1986-1987, le ministère a offert des programmes spécifiques destinés à fournir au nouveau personnel les connaissances et les compétences de base nécessaires : — un programme de formation de base des agents de services correctionnels en stage probatoire (plus de 600 agents formés en 1986-1987).

travaillant avec des agents correctionnels
recevant un cours d'autoformation

LA PLANIFICATION GÉNÉRALE

En 1986-1987, la direction de la politique et de la planification générale a dirigé la révision et la mise au point du plan général du ministère, qui est censé guider les activités du ministère au cours des cinq prochaines années. Ces révisions ainsi que l'établissement de lignes directrices pour l'avenir ont nécessité une collaboration et une consultation continues au sein du ministère, ainsi qu'avec les représentants d'autres ministères et organismes centraux du gouvernement de l'Ontario.

À la fin de l'année, la direction comprenait cinq sections.

Politique générale

Cette section administrait le processus continu d'élaboration de la politique générale en consultation avec le personnel opérationnel, informait régulièrement le ministre et le sous-ministre, et assurait la liaison avec les organismes centraux du gouvernement et avec les autres paliers de gouvernement au sujet des questions de politique. En outre, la section assurait la planification et l'information et protection de la vie privée afin de répondre aux questions du public en vertu des projets de lois actuellement à l'étude.

Cette section a été chargée d'améliorer l'efficacité des stratégies de gestion.

Planification et analyse des ressources

Cette section a contribué à compléter le plan général du ministère et à obtenir les ressources nécessaires pour faire face à l'accroissement de la charge de travail occasionnée par la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants.

Elle a également préparé les prévisions de dépenses du ministère, les présentations au Conseil de gestion et le registre des prévisions budgétaires. En outre, elle a élaboré et mis en œuvre des stratégies de contractantes et assuré la liaison avec le secrétariat du Conseil de gestion et avec d'autres organismes centraux.

Recherche et évaluation

La section de la recherche et de l'évaluation s'est chargée de la recherche et de l'évaluation de programmes dans les domaines qui intéressent le ministère. Elle a également assuré l'année concernant le rajustement des allocations estimations annuelles, et à agir en fonction des processus des politiques du ministère, à coordonner le processus des ressources en fonction des priorités des programmes et s'est employée à élaborer des stratégies de répartition des d'estimation des ressources de répartition et à également coordonné le processus de répartition et la section de la planification et de l'analyse des ressources

Projets généraux spéciaux

Cette section a institué un bureau provincial de présentateurs comprenant du personnel du ministère, a produit un nouveau film d'information sur la participation de la communauté aux services correctionnels intitulé *Corrections and the Community*, a participé à une campagne d'information des bénévoles et a publié *New Directions*, document destiné à informer le personnel de certains changements et de l'évolution organisationnelle de la politique du ministère.

Cette section a également pris plusieurs initiatives pour le ministère à l'occasion de l'Année internationale du logement des sans abri des Nations Unies et a assuré la liaison avec le Comité consultatif du ministre sur les services correctionnels.

DIRECTION DE LA GESTION DES RESSOURCES HUMAINES

La direction de la gestion des ressources humaines a offert des services de gestion des ressources humaines dans les domaines suivants : dossiers du personnel, classification et vérification, consultation sur les avantages sociaux des employés, relations avec le personnel, dotation en personnel, planification des ressources humaines et formation et perfectionnement. À la fin de l'année, la division comprenait quatre sections.

Planification et administration

En 1986-1987, cette section a travaillé intensivement à son plan d'action relatif à la phase des «Stratégies de renouvellement» du programme de planification des ressources humaines. Ce travail comprenait l'administration et la coordination d'un programme d'encouragement à la retraite anticipée ou départ volontaire, afin de consacrer les économies de salaire qui s'ensuivraient au rajeunissement du personnel.

Un groupe de travail a été mis sur pied afin d'examiner le système de planification et d'examen du rendement des agents correctionnels; le groupe devrait terminer son travail au cours du prochain exercice.

La section a coordonné la formation d'environ 40 gestionnaires du ministère dans le domaine des techniques de sélection du personnel, et a participé, avec la section de formation et de perfectionnement du personnel, à la formation de gestionnaires dans le domaine du système d'examen de planification du rendement.

Tous les employés du bureau principal ont été interrogés au sujet du déménagement du bureau à North Bay, et des procédures ont été mises en place afin de consigner et de contrôler les intentions du personnel.

BÉNÉVOLAT

Le bénévolat a constitué une part importante et croissante du régime correctionnel de l'Ontario en 1986-1987. En effet, outre qu'ils ont contribué de leur énergie, de leurs talents et de leur temps précieux aux programmes destinés aux contrevenants, les bénévoles par la qualité toute particulière des services qu'ils rendent ont complété le rôle joué par le personnel du ministère.

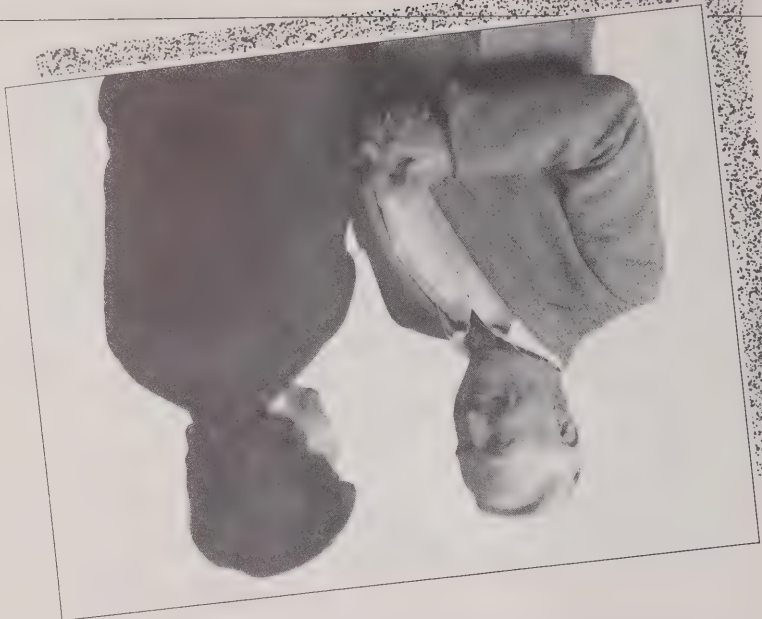
Ainsi, les bénévoles ont fourni avec sollicitude aux contrevenants en probation ou en milieu institutionnel des occasions d'acquiescer des compétences et des façons d'agir qui leur permettent de se prendre en mains. Les programmes qui ont employé des bénévoles comportaient divers types d'interventions depuis les simples actes d'amitié jusqu'à l'offre de mécanismes de soutien pratique par des organismes appuyés par des bénévoles comme Alcooliques Anonymes.

Au cours de l'année, on a constaté un besoin de bénévoles pour l'alphabétisation. À la suite de démarches effectuées auprès des associations d'alphabétisation de l'ensemble de la province, on a pu recruter davantage de bénévoles pour offrir ce service dans les établissements.

Le ministère a également effectué un examen de ses moyens de reconnaissance des bénévoles et a élaboré un nouveau programme afin de mieux reconnaître la contribution de ces derniers.

	Communauté	Établissements	Total pour la province
Solde moyen de fin de mois	1 406	2 794	4 200*

* Les chiffres représentent le solde moyen de fin de mois du nombre de bénévoles travaillant pour le ministère. Avant cette année, les calculs portaient sur le nombre de nouveaux bénévoles. L'utilisation du solde de fin de mois permet une meilleure représentation du nombre de bénévoles offrant effectivement leurs services tous les mois. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les centaines de bénévoles qui participent à des programmes du ministère de façon occasionnelle.



Les bénévoles rendent possible la personnalisation du réseau correctionnel grâce à des interventions individualisées qui font naître la détermination, l'attachement et l'espoir.

NOMBRE DE BÉNÉVOLES, 1986-87

Tous les jours, des bénévoles du milieu correctionnel font don de leur temps et de leur gentillesse pour porter secours à des personnes désemparées.

TABEAU 29
ADMISSIONS ET PEINES DE PRISON D'AUTOCHTONES, 1986-87 (adultes)

ADMISSIONS					
Personnes	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	% DU TOTAL	% DU CHANG.
2 886	440	3 326	6,8	-4,4	
4 448	619	5 067	7,9	-4,7	
11 633	1 630	13 263	7,4	-7,8	
Nombre d inculpations					

PEINES DE PRISON					
Personnes	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	% DU TOTAL	% DU CHANG.
2 488	363	2 851	7,6	-5,8	
3 620	493	4 113	9,1	-4,3	
9 122	1 290	10 412	8,9	-10,6	
Nombre de condamnations					

Le tableau 29 renferme des données sur les admissions et les peines de prison d'autochtones en 1986-1987. Les autochtones représentaient 7,9 % du total des admissions provinciales et 9,1 % des peines de prison.

Les admissions et les peines de prison d'autochtones ont baissé par rapport à l'an dernier; on a également observé une tendance à la baisse du nombre d'inculpations des personnes admises et condamnées.

Contrats avec des organismes communautaires

Vingt ententes ont été passées entre le ministère et divers organismes pour la prestation de certains services aux contrevenants autochtones, dont les suivants :

- orientation et surveillance,
- formation à la vie en société,
- prévention du crime,
- toxicomanie,
- placement et surveillance faisant suite aux ordonnances de services à la communauté.

La majorité de ces programmes ont été offerts dans le nord de l'Ontario; cependant, des ententes ont également été conclues avec des organismes de Toronto, de Guelph, de Brantford, de Brampton et de London. Au cours de l'année, le programme administré par le Native Canadian Centre de Toronto a été élargi : un travailleur à temps plein a été affecté au Centre correctionnel de Guelph et un travailleur à temps partiel au Centre Vanier et à l'Institut correctionnel de l'Ontario.

Etablissements

En 1986-1987, six agents de liaison avec les détenus autochtones ont aidé les détenus de programmes des Native Sons afin de rendre les contrevenants autochtones davantage conscients de leur patrimoine culturel, spirituel et social.

Résidences communautaires

Le ministère a également financé deux centres de ressources communautaires pour leur permettre d'héberger des contrevenants autochtones; l'un d'entre eux, destiné aux femmes, est administré par l'Ontario Native Women's Association de Thunder Bay et l'autre, dans trois autres centres résidentiels, selon les besoins, à l'intention des autochtones de Kenora, Wikwemikong et Hamilton.

Une somme de 93 540 \$ a été accordée au Nechee Friendship Centre de Kenora pour financer entièrement l'exploitation du Anishinabe Wilderness Camp à l'intention des autochtones reconnus coupables de délits relatifs à l'alcool. Les personnes inscrites étaient des détenus de la prison de Kenora détendant un laissez-passer d'absence temporaire. Ces personnes ont suivi des cours de dynamisme de la vie, d'abattage pour le bois de chauffage, de plantation d'arbres et de lutte contre les incendies de forêts, et ont reçu des enseignements culturels et spirituels autochtones. Des projets de services à la communauté ont également été mis sur pied à la demande des conseils de bandes indiens et des organismes communautaires.

L'ONCJ est financé par les cinq ministères chargés de l'administration de la justice et par la Direction générale des affaires autochtones de l'Ontario. Il disposait en 1986-1987 de crédits de 211 018 \$. La part du ministère dans ce montant totalisait 36 421 \$. Le conseil, qui représente huit organismes d'autochtones de la province, a joué un rôle prépondérant dans l'élaboration de la politique judiciaire et des programmes correctionnels concernant les autochtones.

Au cours de l'année, le ministère a financé entièrement (61 000 \$) la phase II du Projet de désintoxication des détenus autochtones (PDDA) du conseil. La phase I consistait à élaborer un programme destiné à aider les détenus autochtones à surmonter leur problème d'alcool. La deuxième phase avait pour but de prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour mettre sur pied des projets pilotes au Centre correctionnel de Guelph et à la prison de Kenora. Des conseillers sur l'alcool ont été engagés et des critères d'évaluation ont été élaborés.

Le ministère et l'ONCJ ont organisé conjointement deux séances d'information sur les autochtones au cours de l'année à l'intention du personnel de probation et du personnel des établissements. Ces séances avaient pour objectif de sensibiliser le personnel aux autochtones de manière à ce qu'il puisse mieux les comprendre, de faciliter les relations de travail entre le personnel du ministère et les organismes autochtones, et d'encourager le traitement efficace des contrevenants autochtones.

Le ministère a versé 10 000 \$ en 1986-1987 pour ce projet entrepris par la bande indienne de Batchewana près de Sault Ste. Marie. Le projet comprenait l'élaboration d'un modèle de programme communautaire destiné à prévenir les délits et à réduire la récidive chez les jeunes et les adultes autochtones des sept réserves indiennes de la région. Le solliciteur général et le ministère des Affaires civiles et culturelles ont également contribué financièrement à ce projet.

Guerriers en détention

Le ministère a pour règle de faire offrir les services aux contrevenants autochtones par des autochtones dans la mesure du possible. Ces services sont offerts au moyen d'ententes conclues avec des organismes autochtones, des conseils de bande et des communautés autochtones.

Le ministère reconnaît que les contrevenants autochtones ont des problèmes spécifiques, comme l'isolement social et culturelle vécue par l'autochtone emprisonné ou en surveillance communautaire.

Aussi des programmes spéciaux ont-ils été mis sur pied en réponse aux demandes des organismes et des contrevenants autochtones afin d'aider ces derniers à réintégrer la société.



Étudiants travaillant avec des adhérents autochtones afin d'approfondir leur conscience culturelle et leurs valeurs traditionnelles.

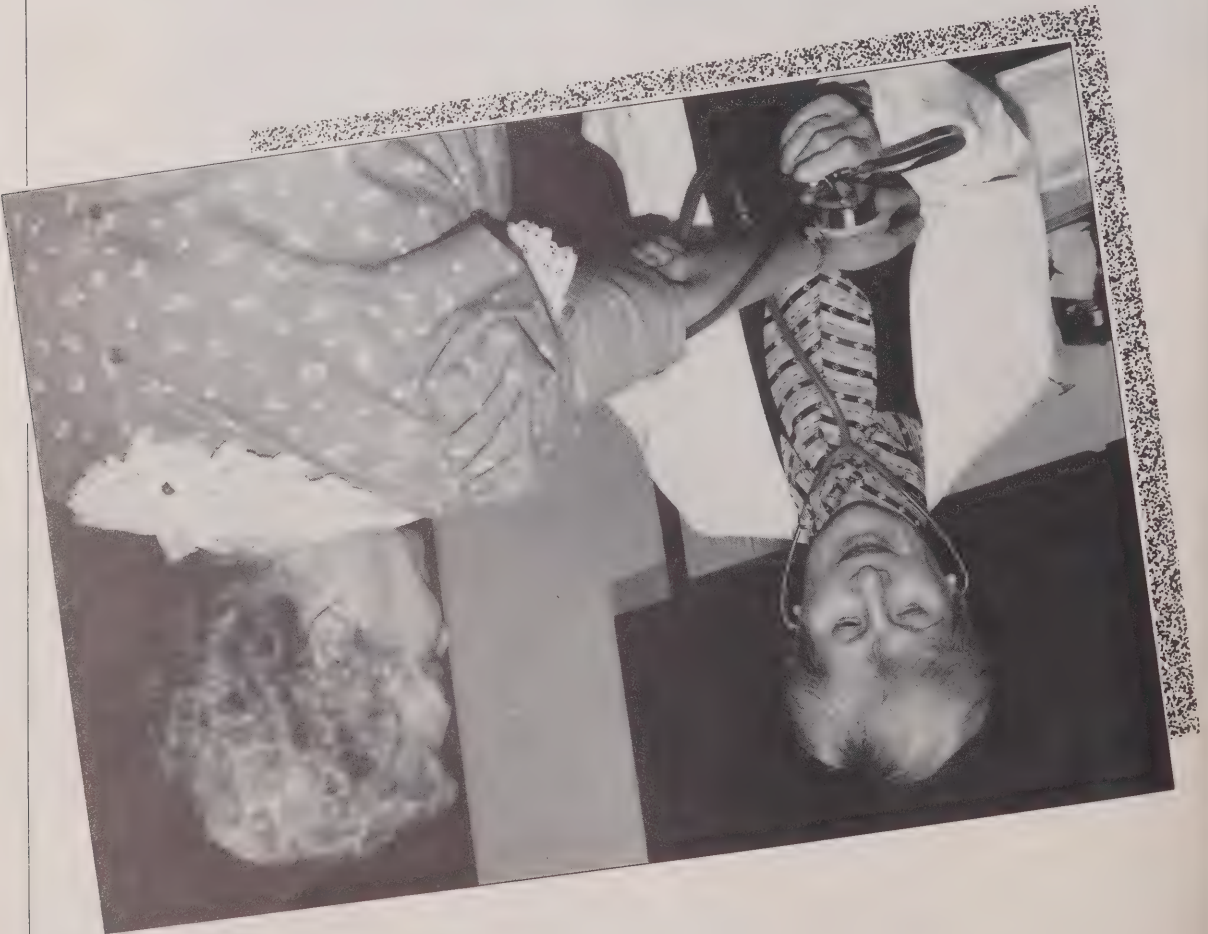
*Les aumôniers employés
coordonnent le culte, les visites
personnelles et les services
d'orientation spirituelle offerts
par des bénévoles de toutes
religions.*

Aumôniers

Les aumôniers ont la responsabilité d'assurer aux contrevenants l'accès aux services de pastorale offerts par la religion de leur choix.

Trois pharmaciens étaient employés par le ministère à la prison de Toronto, au Centre correctionnel de Guelph et au Centre de détention de l'ouest du Grand Toronto. Au cours de l'année, les unités pharmaceutiques de la prison de Toronto et du Centre correctionnel de Guelph ont été modernisées, et des plans prévoyant la mise sur pied d'une pharmacie de Guelph ont été approuvés. La pharmacie de la prison de Toronto a également fait l'essai de l'informatique pour confectionner des dossiers relatifs aux médicaments afin d'aider au contrôle d'inventaire et de fournir des données à des fins statistiques.

Une contrevenante âgée souffrant d'angine et d'hypertension artérielle est examinée par le personnel infirmier du Centre Vinter.



Les industries internes des centres correctionnels de Burch, Guelph, Millbrook et Mimico ont fourni des biens et des services, tels des plaques d'immatriculation et des tables à pique-nique pour divers marchés du gouvernement, évalués à environ 5,5 millions de dollars en 1986-1987, ces biens et services ont généré un bénéfice de 556 514 \$ pour le Trésor.

■ Perfectionnement professionnel

Outre les activités courantes comme la préparation des aliments, le blanchissage, l'entretien des terrains et l'entretien général, les détenus ont eu l'occasion d'acquies des compétences et de bonnes habitudes de travail par la production de nourriture. En effet, une grande partie de la nourriture consommée dans les établissements du ministère a été produite et emballée par des détenus, ce qui a grandement contribué à réduire les coûts d'exploitation.

Les centres d'élevage autonomes de 11 établissements différents ont fourni des produits alimentaires tels des oeufs, du porc, du bœuf, de la volaille, des pommes de terre, des carottes, des oignons et du foin, pour une valeur marchande globale de 1 009 100 \$ au cours de l'exercice 1986-1987.

Durant l'année, le ministère a administré 50 grandes cuisines d'établissement. Neuf d'entre elles employaient des services de restauration, et 41 utilisaient leur propre cuisine, employant ainsi 152 personnes à temps plein et 53 à temps partiel. Tous les établissements, sauf un, emploient des détenus pour la cuisine.

En 1986-1987, 7 121 155 repas ont été servis à un coût d'environ 16,8 millions de dollars. De cette somme, 9,2 millions ont été consacrés à la nourriture, le reste comprenant le coût de la main-d'oeuvre, des fournitures et de l'équipement.

■ Loisirs

Les services de loisirs ont été développés afin de répondre aux besoins spéciaux des jeunes contrevenants. À la fin de l'année, le ministère employait 110 personnes à temps plein et à temps partiel pour les loisirs.

Au cours de l'année, de nombreux établissements ont offert des programmes permettant aux détenus de participer à des organismes de bienfaisance de la communauté et à des événements comme la course Terry Fox et le marathon de patinage de la Société du timbre de Paques financé par le ministère, au Centre correctionnel de Mapplehurst. En outre, les organismes communautaires comme les Grands Frères et les sociétés s'occupant des déficients mentaux ont été encouragés à faire appel aux établissements correctionnels. «Les oeuvres d'art des détenus en 1987» a également visité plusieurs établissements au cours de l'année pour y exposer des oeuvres créées par des détenus d'établissements provinciaux.

■ Soins de santé

Des services de consultation et de coordination ont été offerts en médecine, en psychiatrie, en soins infirmiers, en diététique, en nutrition, en soins dentaires et en pharmacothérapie. Le nombre de contrats de services correspondant aux programmes de psychiatrie des établissements et des communautés a plus que doublé au cours de l'année, ce qui confirme l'engagement du ministère en ce qui concerne le traitement.

De même, le ministère a continué de revoir ses politiques et ses services concernant les personnes atteintes du sida et des personnes séropositives pour cette maladie.

Le ministère a employé 151 infirmières à temps plein et 92 à temps partiel au cours de l'année afin de fournir des soins de santé à tous les détenus adultes et à tous les jeunes contrevenants. Toutes les personnes nouvellement admises ont été examinées par un membre du personnel infirmier avant d'être confiées à un médecin.

Les détenus ont un grand nombre d'occasions de travailler pour leur établissement.

Les sports, l'activité physique, le théâtre, la musique, les arts et l'artisanat sont des activités offertes dans la plupart des établissements correctionnels.

Les besoins des détenus en soins de santé sont confiés à des professionnels travaillant pour le ministère comme employés ou comme sous-traitants.

Le ministère offre aux détenus un large éventail de cours allant de l'alphabétisation aux études post-secondaires.

Éducation

Toutes les unités pour jeunes contrevenants, tous les centres de jeunes et tous les centres correctionnels, ainsi que certaines prisons et certains centres de détention, ont offert des programmes d'enseignement.

En collaboration avec l'Université Sir Wilfrid Laurier, le ministère a offert des cours post-secondaires sur vidéo au Centre correctionnel de Guelph et à l'Institut correctionnel de l'Ontario.

Quatorze conseils de l'éducation ont offert des programmes aux établissements du ministère conformément à la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, et, en collaboration avec les conseils scolaires locaux, 18 établissements ont offert des cours d'éducation permanente de base et de recyclage pour adultes.

Le centre d'apprentissage autonome du ministère de l'éducation a offert des cours à unités par correspondance aux contrevenants de tous les établissements relevant du ministère, soit directement, soit par l'entremise de la communauté. De même, le système d'apprentissage informatisé PLATO a permis aux détenus de dix centres correctionnels de séjour prolongé d'apprendre des notions des niveaux élémentaires et secondaires en mathématiques, en lecture et en écriture, ainsi que certaines aptitudes liées au marché du travail.

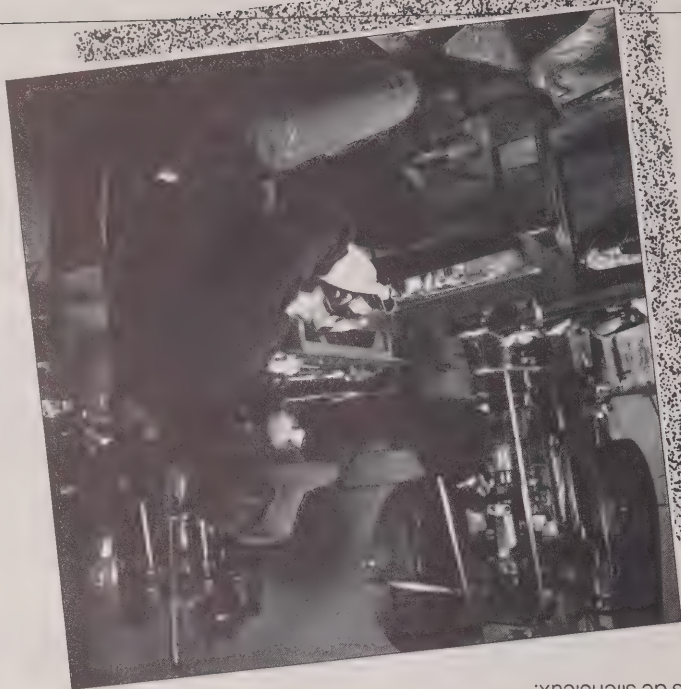
L'alphabétisation a été particulièrement mise en valeur dans l'ensemble du ministère avec le programme ADA («Alphabétisation et développement des adultes»), offert à 16 établissements. L'ADA est un programme individualisé destiné à donner à la personne des aptitudes fonctionnelles en lecture, en écriture et en expression orale.

— Formation professionnelle

Le ministère a administré plusieurs ateliers spécialisés dans ses établissements pour adultes afin d'enseigner aux détenus, entre autres, la mécanique automobile, la menuiserie, la soudure, le raffinage de meubles, la réparation de petits moteurs, la maçonnerie, la sérigraphie, le dessin, etc.

■ Expérience de travail

En 1986-1987, on comptait quatre coentreprises avec le secteur privé : deux au Centre correctionnel de Guelph, à savoir un abattoir et un centre d'élevage de truites, une au Complexe Maplehurst, à savoir l'usine de pièces automobiles Schultz, et enfin, une autre au Centre correctionnel de Mimico, à savoir une industrie artisanale d'assemblage de brides de silencieux.



Le besoin d'expérience de travail et d'habitudes de travail qui éprouvent les détenus sont satisfaits par des occasions offertes par l'industrie, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur du milieu institutionnel.

Un détenu du centre de correctionnel Maplehurst, à Milton, travaille pour un fabricant de base à la confection de pièces d'automobiles pour Schultz Industries, fabricant privé installé sur les lieux de l'établissement.

Premièrement, deux nouveaux postes de surveillance clinique ont été établis, à savoir celui de chef des services de travail social et celui de chef des services de psychologie; ces postes ont été ouverts au bureau principal afin de diriger l'évolution continue des services de traitement du ministère.

Deuxièmement, il y a eu augmentation du nombre et de l'envergure des ententes de rémunération à l'acte avec des psychiatres. La valeur de ces ententes est passée de 497 000 \$ à 875 000 \$ par année.

Troisièmement, on a prévu l'installation de nouveaux lits de traitement dans toutes les régions de la province. À cet égard, des discussions sont en cours dans le Nord de l'Ontario concernant l'établissement d'un Centre de traitement pour le nord et l'expansion des installations de traitement existantes à l'Institut correctionnel de l'Ontario de Brampton, à l'Unité d'évaluation et de traitement de Guelph, au Centre correctionnel de Guelph, et à l'Unité de traitement à sécurité maximale du Centre correctionnel de Millbrook près de Peterborough.

Enfin, on a ouvert en octobre le Centre de traitement Rideau, comprenant 80 lits, situé sur les terrains du Centre correctionnel Rideau, à Burritt's Rapids, dans l'est de l'Ontario. Le centre fournit au total 78 nouveaux emplois et dispose de crédits d'exploitation annuels de 3,2 millions de dollars.

La mise en œuvre de ces initiatives entraîne une augmentation des dépenses annuelles du ministère dédiées aux programmes de traitement de l'ordre de 30 pour 100, ou environ 3,8 millions de dollars, pour atteindre un budget d'exploitation annuel de 17 634 000 \$.

*Un contributeur de l'Institut
correctionnel de l'Ontario
participe avec d'autres détenus à
un «examen par les pairs» qui
l'aidera à assumer la
responsabilité de ses actes et à
corriger certains aspects de
sa vie.*



TABLEAU 28
RÉPARTITION DE
L'ENSEMBLE DES PEINES
DE MISE SOUS GARDE EN
MILIEU FERME, 1986-87
(jeunes contrevenants)

LA PEINE	DURÉE DE	RÉPARTITION				% DU
		HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	TOTAL	
> 8 jours	95	14	109	124	1 502	100,0
8 à 15 jours	88	18	106	124	1 502	7,3
16 à 29 jours	37	9	46	55	666	3,1
30 à 123 jours	534	58	592	1 182	14 139	39,4
4 à 6 mois	46	2	48	50	608	3,2
6 à > 12 mois	302	14	316	330	4 000	21,0
12 à > 18 mois	136	3	139	142	1 741	9,3
18 à > 24 mois	32	0	32	32	396	2,1
24 mois ou plus	71	4	75	79	966	5,0
inconnu	71	4	75	79	966	5,0
TOTAL	1 378	124	1 502	2 780	34 139	

Le tableau 28 illustre la répartition de l'ensemble des peines de mise sous garde en milieu fermé. Puisqu'une mise sous garde peut faire suite à plusieurs délits, on appelle «ensemble de peines» la longueur totale de l'ordonnance de mise sous garde. Pour l'exercice 1986-1987, la longueur moyenne de l'ensemble des ordonnances de mise sous garde en milieu fermé s'élevait à 172,7 jours pour les hommes et à 87,9 jours pour les femmes. La majorité des personnes (57 %) ont été condamnées à 123 jours ou moins.

CLASSIFICATION ET TRANSFERT

La direction de la programmation des services aux contrevenants et du soutien opérationnel a été réorganisée en août 1986 afin d'inclure deux unités distinctes dédiées respectivement à la classification et au transfèrement des contrevenants, les deux relevant du directeur du soutien et de la coordination des programmes.

En outre, le mandat de la section a été élargi pour comprendre l'examen et l'élaboration des politiques et des pratiques de classification actuelles et des autres programmes relatifs aux établissements, y compris la prime de rendement, et de recommander des modifications à leur égard.

En 1986-1987, environ 6 500 détenus purgeant des peines de plus de 124 jours ont été classifiés par la section de la classification. Environ 550 contrevenants ont changé de classe pour des raisons de comportement, de sécurité ou de programmation. La section ne s'est pas occupée de la classification des jeunes contrevenants, qui relève des tribunaux.

Au cours de l'année, 21 huissiers de la section du transfèrement des contrevenants ont coordonné environ 30 000 transfèvements de prisonniers adultes et de jeunes contrevenants. Un parc de véhicules de sécurité comprenant cinq autobus et cinq fourgonnettes a parcouru 350 000 kilomètres pour les transfèvements dans l'ensemble de la province.

RÉGIMES INSTITUTIONNELS

Le ministère des Services correctionnels a offert un large éventail de programmes en établissement faisant appel à des spécialistes de l'application de la loi, de la médecine, de la psychologie, de l'éducation, du service social et d'un grand nombre d'autres disciplines. Dans chaque établissement, les programmes ont été améliorés ou élargis en fonction des besoins des détenus et de la disponibilité des ressources.

En outre, la nouvelle Loi sur les services correctionnels comprend un article conférant divers droits aux jeunes contrevenants mis sous garde; ces nouvelles dispositions ont amené l'élaboration de politiques et de procédures opérationnelles visant à mettre en œuvre de nouveaux programmes pour ces jeunes.

Traitement

Une enquête du ministère réalisée en 1986 a révélé que jusqu'à 15 % de l'ensemble des détenus souffrent de troubles psychologiques ou psychiatriques ou d'une arriération mentale légère appelant un traitement ou des soins spécialisés.

Le ministère a annoncé quatre grandes initiatives qui amélioreront de manière importante son aptitude à mettre en œuvre des mesures de traitement efficaces.

Des services cliniques et des programmes thérapeutiques ont été offerts aux contrevenants souffrant de troubles psychologiques, psychiatriques ou comportementaux pouvant être soignés.

Des condamnés et des personnes en détention préventive ont été transférés entre des établissements d'Ontario par des huissiers provinciaux.

Les détenus devant purger une peine de plus de 124 jours ont été évalués et classifiés afin de pouvoir bénéficier des programmes et d'être inscrits aux établissements correctionnels qui correspondent le mieux à leurs besoins.

ADMISSIONS ET DURÉE DE SÉJOUR PAR ÉTABLISSEMENT DE GARDE EN MILIEU FERMÉ, 1986-87

TABLEAU 27

(jeunes contrevenants)

DURÉE DE SÉJOUR		COMPTÉ MOYEN		CAPACITÉ		ADMISSIONS	
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
RÉGION DU CENTRE							
Unité de JC Hamilton-Wentworth	40	45	3	6	40	488	57
Unité de JC Maplehurst	120	116	0	0	16	211	0
Unité de JC de Vanier	16	8	17	8	427	216	427
RÉGION DU NORD							
Centre de jeunes Cecil Facer	18	59	5	2	234	1 708	45
Unité de JC Kenora	12	14	1	4	104	399	17
Unité de JC Monteth	25	27	1	5	67	544	7
Unité de JC de Sault Ste. Marie	8	7	0	0	121	0	4
Unité de JC de Thunder Bay	25	21	0	5	110	134	12
RÉGION DE L'EST							
Unité de JC de Brockville	10	5	0	0	48	0	0
Unité de JC de Cobourg	0	0	0	0	0	115	0
Unité de JC d'Ottawa-Carleton	20	22	1	4	198	471	21
Unité de JC de Peterborough	10	8	0	0	109	0	0
Centre de détention de Quinte	16	15	1	3	94	311	14
RÉGION DE L'OUEST							
Centre de jeunes Bluewater	108	76	0	0	230	0	0
Unité de JC d'Eglin-Middlesex	32	31	2	2	451	592	40
Unité de JC de Wellington	20	15	0	0	152	0	0
Unité de JC de Windsor	5	7	0	0	141	105	14
RÉGION DU GRAND TORONTO							
Unité de JC de l'ouest du Grand Toronto	60	82	0	0	521	0	0
* Unité de JC de l'ouest du Grand Toronto	100	129	0	0	866	0	0
TOTAL							
585	48	593	32	216 362	11 579	3 920	678

REMARQUE : Puisque de nouvelles unités ont été ajoutées et que quelques unités existantes ont subi des modifications de capacité au cours de l'année, les chiffres relatifs à la capacité sont ceux du 31 mars 1987.

Le tableau 27 montre le compte moyen, les durées de séjour et les admissions pour chacun des établissements de garde en milieu fermé en 1986-1987. Les comptes moyens ont été corrigés pour l'unité de l'ouest du Grand Toronto, qui a ouvert en septembre 1986, pour l'unité de l'est du Grand Toronto, qui a fermé en septembre 1986, pour l'unité de Sault Ste. Marie, qui a ouvert en août 1986, et pour l'unité de Brockville, qui a ouvert à la fin d'avril 1986. Il faut également remarquer que les admissions aux unités Bluewater et Maplehurst sont des admissions après condamnation, puisque ces deux établissements n'hébergent pas les jeunes contrevenants en détention, sauf ceux qui sont frappés d'une ordonnance de mise sous garde à long terme. Pour cette raison, les admissions à ces deux établissements ne sont pas comprises dans le nombre total d'admissions.

On remarque cependant encore l'accroissement du réseau : en effet, le compte quotidien moyen de cette année pour le réseau des jeunes contrevenants dans son ensemble se chiffrait à 624, ce qui représente une augmentation de 72 % par rapport à l'an dernier.

TABLEAU 26
ORDONNANCES DE MISE
SOUS GARDE EN MILIEU
FERMÉ PAR TYPE DE
DÉLITS, 1986-1987 (jeunes
contrevenants)

CATÉGORIE DE DÉLITS		TOTAL DES DÉLITS		DÉLIT LE PLUS GRAVE	
		HOMMES	FEMMES	HOMMES	FEMMES
Homicide et délits connexes	3	0	0	3	0
Violence grave	111	8	84	84	6
Violence sexuelle	10	0	7	7	0
Introduction par infraction et délits connexes	1 518	11	588	588	11
Délit sexuel (non violent)	3	1	2	2	1
Trafic ou importation de stupéfiants	33	0	21	21	0
Infractions relatives aux armes	59	4	24	24	3
Fraude et délits connexes	155	13	27	27	2
Délits divers contre une personne	14	0	6	6	0
Vol et possession	819	24	223	223	13
Voie de fait et délits connexes	185	26	87	87	17
Dommages à la propriété ou crime d'incendie	129	7	16	16	5
Délits divers contre la morale	0	2	0	0	2
Entrave à la justice	28	4	7	7	1
Possession de stupéfiants	35	2	11	11	1
Code de la route — Code criminel	27	1	4	4	0
Violation des conditions de l'ordonnance du tribunal ou évasion	535	85	143	143	49
Conduite en état d'ébriété	6	2	3	3	2
Délits divers contre l'ordre public	31	4	4	4	1
Infractions à d'autres lois fédérales	87	10	10	10	3
Infractions au code de la route	15	0	1	1	0
Infractions à la Loi sur les alcools	19	0	7	7	0
Infractions à d'autres lois provinciales	3	5	1	1	1
Infractions à des règlements municipaux	1	0	0	0	0
Inconnu	231	11	99	99	6
TOTAL	4 057	220	1 378	1 378	124

Le tableau 26 expose les ordonnances de mise sous garde en milieu fermé par type de délit. L'introduction par effraction et délits connexes, ainsi que le vol et la possession, continuent d'être à la source de la majorité (55,6 %) des raisons des ordonnances de mise sous garde en milieu fermé.

TABLEAU 25
ORDONNANCES DE MISE
SOUS GARDE EN MILIEU
FERMÉ, 1986-87 (jeunes
contrevenants)

	Personnes	Admissions	Nombre d'inculpations
HOMMES	1 280	1 378	4 057
FEMMES	106	1 502	220
TOTAL	1 386	1 502	4 277

Le tableau 25 renferme des données semblables relativement aux jeunes contrevenants qui ont reçu une ordonnance de mise sous garde en milieu fermé. Ici encore, il est évident que certaines personnes ont reçu une ordonnance de mise sous garde en milieu fermé plus d'une fois, et qu'une seule ordonnance reflète souvent plusieurs délits.

TABLEAU 24
ADMISSIONS À DES
ÉTABLISSEMENTS DE
GARDE EN MILIEU
FERMÉ, 1986-1987 (jeunes
contrevenants)

	Personnes	Admissions	Nombre d'inculpations
HOMME	2 844	3 940	11 448
FEMMES	455	681	1 628
TOTAL	3 299	4 621	13 076

Le tableau 24 indique qu'en 1986-1987, 3 299 jeunes contrevenants ont été admis à des établissements de garde en milieu fermé un total de 4 621 fois, pour 13 076 délits distincts. Un jeune contrevenant peut être admis à une installation de garde en milieu fermé lorsqu'il est en détention avant un procès ou à la suite d'une ordonnance de mise sous garde ou de son inculpation dans une installation de garde en milieu ouvert.

JÉUNES CONTRÉVENANTS

ÉTABLISSEMENTS DE GARDE EN MILIEU FERMÉ POUR

La Loi de 1980 sur le ministère des Services correctionnels a été modifiée afin d'inclure des dispositions de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, promulguée le 1^{er} novembre 1985. La nouvelle Loi sur le ministère des Services correctionnels introduit le concept de détention temporaire et de garde en milieu ouvert et en milieu fermé.

Les jeunes peuvent faire l'objet d'une obligation de mise sous garde en milieu fermé dans un Centre de jeunes pour une période pouvant aller jusqu'à 3 ans.

Le ministère a mis sur pied un réseau temporaire de Centres de détention et de garde en milieu fermé afin de répondre aux besoins d'hébergement des jeunes de l'ensemble de la province après la mise en oeuvre intégrale de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants le 1^{er} avril 1985. Depuis cette date, le ministère a élaboré un programme prévoyant environ 250 lits pour les détenus dans 16 emplacements et 7 centres de garde en milieu fermé afin de fournir plus de 500 lits.

L'ouverture du Centre de détention pour les jeunes de l'ouest du Grand Toronto, en septembre 1986, a marqué l'accomplissement du programme du ministère concernant la détention des jeunes dans le Grand Toronto et a donné lieu à la fermeture de l'unité temporaire de garde en milieu fermé pour jeunes contrevenants au Centre de détention de l'est du Grand Toronto.

Les établissements destinés aux jeunes contrevenants ont continué à se développer dans d'autres parties de la province au cours de l'année. Ainsi, la construction d'une troisième unité temporaire a été achevée au Centre de jeunes Bluewater, à Goderich. À la fin de l'année, on comptait 585 lits pour les hommes et 48 pour les femmes dans les Centres de détention ou de garde en milieu fermé à l'intention des jeunes contrevenants de 16 et 17 ans en Ontario.

Il a été annoncé en mars 1986 que l'on prévoyait ajouter 242 places de garde en milieu fermé dans 3 établissements de jeunes devant être transférés au ministère par le ministère des Services sociaux et communautaires le 1^{er} avril 1987. Des travaux de rénovation ont été entrepris au cours de l'année afin d'améliorer la construction et la sécurité du Centre de jeunes Cecil Facer à Sudbury, de la Sprucedale Training School de Simcoe, et de la Brookside Training School de Cobourg en prévision du transfert.



Les jeunes peuvent être mis en détention dans l'attente de leur procès, de leur sentence ou d'autres procédures judiciaires.

Plus de cent invités ont participé à la cérémonie extérieure d'inauguration du Centre de détention pour jeunes de l'ouest du Grand Toronto, le 18 septembre 1986.

TABEAU 23
COMPTES MOYENS RÉGIONAUX PAR TYPE D'ÉTABLISSMENT, 1986-87 (adultes)

TYPE D'ÉTABLISSMENT	RÉGION					COMPTES MOYENS TOTAL
	GRAND TORONTO	QUEST	EST	NORD	CENTRE	
Centres correctionnels	349	553	378	138	672	2 091
Prisons et centre de détention :						
Détention préventive	865	205	171	144	265	1 650
Purgation de peine	520	419	342	268	316	1 865
TOTAL	1 385	624	513	412	581	3 515
Camps	—	20 *	—	—	32	37
Centres de ressources communautaires	90	40	70	42	65	307
TOTAL RÉGIONAL	1 824	1 222	961	592	1 351	5 950

* En raison de la fermeture du Camp Dufferin à l'été 1986, le compte moyen concernant les camps de la Région de l'Ouest est le compte moyen des trois mois durant lesquels l'établissement était ouvert, et non pas de l'année entière. Pour cette raison, le total de la région et le compte total concernant les camps pour la province ne sont pas égaux à la somme des nombres de la rangée et de la colonne correspondantes.

Le tableau 23 présente le compte moyen par région, par type d'établissement et, dans le cas des prisons et des Centres de détention, selon la situation des contrevenants. On calcule le compte moyen en additionnant tous les comptes de minuit de l'année et en divisant le total par le nombre de jours (365). Les comptes des Centres de ressources communautaires ne comprennent que les détenteurs d'un laissez-passer d'absence temporaire (LPAT). Ce groupe constitue la proportion la plus importante (plus de 90 %) de la clientèle de ces centres. (Les CRC hébergent également les probationnaires, les personnes en libération conditionnelle et les personnes en surveillance de caution.)

Le tableau 22 renferme des données sur les admissions et les peines de prison de personnes qui ont déjà été incarcérées avant l'exercice en cause. Remarquons que ces détenus représentent 53,1 % des personnes admises; 68,1 % du total des délits menant à l'admission mettaient en cause des personnes ayant déjà été incarcérées. De même, les personnes ayant déjà été incarcérées représentent 62,1 % de celles qui ont reçu une peine de prison et ont commis 66,3 % du total des délits ayant fait l'objet d'une peine.

Personnes				Personnes			
Admissions				Admissions			
Nombre d'inculpations				Nombre d'inculpations			
HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	% DU TOTAL	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	% DU TOTAL
22 111	1 221	23 332	62,1	24 642	1 422	26 064	53,1
29 406	1 658	31 064	68,6	38 795	2 463	41 258	64,2
76 732	5 086	81 818	70,3	113 353	8 455	121 808	68,1
CHANG.				CHANG.			
-6,7	-4,2	-5,2		-1,6	-0,8	0,0	

PEINES DE PRISON

Personnes				Personnes			
Admissions				Admissions			
Nombre d'inculpations				Nombre d'inculpations			
HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	% DU TOTAL	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	% DU TOTAL
24 642	1 422	26 064	53,1	38 795	2 463	41 258	64,2
38 795	2 463	41 258	64,2	113 353	8 455	121 808	68,1
CHANG.				CHANG.			
-1,6	-0,8	0,0		-1,6	-0,8	0,0	

ADMISSIONS

TABLEAU 22
ADMISSIONS ET PEINES DE PRISON DE PERSONNES QUI ONT DÉJÀ ÉTÉ INCARCÉRÉES
1986-87 (adultes)

Le tableau 21 indique les types de délits et la durée des peines associées au défaut de paiement d'amendes. Au total, 14 180 peines ont été infligées aux personnes reconnues coupables de défaut de paiement d'amende. La majorité (57 %) de ces peines étaient reliées à des délits en vertu de la *Loi sur les infractions provinciales* et des règlements municipaux. La plupart de l'amende payée au prorata» du tableau illustre ce cas. Les peines infligées aux personnes reconnues coupables de défaut de paiement d'amende ne représentent que 9 % de l'ensemble des peines purgées dans les établissements provinciaux.

* Comprend les violations du *Code criminel*, de la *Loi des aliments et drogues* et de la *Loi sur les stupéfiants*.

DELITS PROVINCIAUX				AUTRES				CAUX				RÈGLE-				MUNI-				FÈDE-				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE				ALCOOLS				PROVIN-				CIPAU				RAUX*				TOTAL			
DURÉE DE				LA ROUTE																							

TABLEAU 19
RÉPARTITION DE
L'ENSEMBLE DES PEINES
DE PRISON 1986-87
(adultes)

DURÉE DE LA PEINE		HOMMES		FEMMES		TOTAL		% DU TOTAL
TOTAL		42 331	2 975	45 306	100,0			
Inconnu		1 244	32	1 256	2,8			
Condamnations fédérales		1 505	41	1 546	3,4			
18 à > 24 mois		849	25	874	1,9			
12 à > 18 mois		1 232	56	1 288	2,8			
6 à > 12 mois		2 859	152	3 011	6,7			
4 à > 6 mois		919	35	954	2,1			
30 à 123 jour		14 322	914	15 236	33,6			
16 à 29 jours		4 461	308	4 769	10,5			
8 à 15 jours		7 924	594	8 518	18,8			
> 8 jours		7 036	818	7 854	17,3			

Le tableau 19 indique la répartition de l'ensemble des peines de prison. Puisqu'une admission peut résulter d'une condamnation pour plusieurs délits, l'«ensemble des délits» représente la durée totale ou d'ensemble de la peine infligée aux contrevenants. (Pour de plus amples renseignements sur l'ensemble des délits, consulter le glossaire à la fin de la section.) La moyenne de l'ensemble des délits dans la catégorie des condamnations provinciales (moins de deux ans) était la suivante : 74,5 jours pour les hommes et 51,3 jours pour les femmes.

Il est intéressant de noter que la peine moyenne imposée aux femmes a diminué par rapport aux 74,2 jours de l'an dernier. Parmi les catégories de délits pour lesquelles on observe une diminution importante de la longueur des peines infligées aux femmes, citons l'introduction par effraction (-63 %), le trafic et l'importation de drogues (-48 %), les infractions relatives aux armes (-26,2 %), les délits divers contre une personne (-38,4 %) et les infractions contre le Code de la route — Code criminel (-68 %). Bien que l'on ait remarqué au tableau 18 que le nombre réel de femmes condamnées pour des délits contre la morale ait beaucoup augmenté, la longueur moyenne des peines pour ces types d'accusations a en fait diminué de 19,2 %.

TABLEAU 20
ÂGE DES PERSONNES
ADMISES ET
CONDAMNÉES À LA
PRISON 1986-87 (adultes)

CATEGORIES D'ÂGE		HOMMES		FEMMES		TOTAL		% DU TOTAL
TOTAL		3 920	49 117	35 036	2 538	37 574	-5,7	
Inconnu		0	15	3	0	3	-50,0	
65 ans ou plus		12	320	233	9	242	-16,0	
51 à 64 ans		2 129	2 269	1 699	93	1 792	-20,6	
41 à 50 ans		4 202	4 580	3 268	267	3 535	-8,6	
36 à 40 ans		3 979	4 325	3 021	243	3 264	-4,5	
31 à 35 ans		5 805	6 348	4 418	386	4 804	-5,1	
26 à 30 ans		8 888	7 86	5 23	7 061	7 584	-2,3	
23 à 25 ans		7 185	593	5 725	383	6 108	-3,5	
21 et 22 ans		5 558	438	4 374	261	4 635	0,5	
19 et 20 ans		4 890	457	3 742	262	4 004	0,8	
18 ans		2 172	219	1 433	105	1 538	-6,1	
17 ans*		56	7	53	6	59	-88,2	
16 ans*		10	1	6	0	6	-95,5	

Le tableau 20 montre la répartition de l'âge des personnes admises et des personnes condamnées à la prison au cours de l'exercice. Toute personne admise plus d'une fois au cours de l'année n'est comptée qu'une fois, et l'âge retenu est celui que le détenu avait à la première admission. Les personnes ayant reçu plus d'une peine de prison ne sont comptées qu'une fois, et l'âge retenu est celui qu'elles avaient à la date de la première peine.

*REMARQUE : La Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants permet que l'on confie le jeune accusé à un tribunal pour adultes lorsque les circonstances le justifient. Par conséquent, malgré le fait que la définition d'«adulte» s'applique aux personnes de 18 ans et plus, certains jeunes de 16 et 17 ans sont comptés parmi les adultes ayant été admis et ayant reçu une peine de prison.

TABEAU 18
RÉPARTITION DES DÉLITS PASSIBLES D'UNE PEINE DE PRISON
1986-87 (Adultes)

TYPE	DE DÉLIT			NOMBRE TOTAL DE DÉLITS			DÉLIT LE PLUS GRAVE		
	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL	HOMMES	FEMMES	TOTAL
Homicide et délits connexes	139	19	158	129	19	148			
Violence grave	1 206	39	1 245	787	22	809			
Violence sexuelle	892	0	892	599	0	599			
Introduction par infraction et délits connexes	6 093	69	6 162	2 961	41	3 002			
Délit sexuel (non violent)	346	49	395	182	45	227			
Trafic ou importation de stupéfiants	1 254	92	1 346	829	60	889			
Infractions relatives aux armes	1 054	34	1 088	671	20	691			
Fraude et délits connexes	6 522	1 344	7 866	1 871	357	2 228			
Délits divers contre une personne	336	12	348	215	7	222			
Vol et possession	9 886	900	10 786	4 719	509	5 228			
Vol de fait et délits connexes	4 884	230	5 114	3 077	150	3 227			
Dompage à la propriété ou crime d'incendie	2 066	69	2 135	812	31	843			
Délits divers contre la morale	192	207	399	90	139	229			
Entrave à la justice	1 307	189	1 496	558	44	602			
Possession de stupéfiants	1 793	118	1 911	851	51	902			
Code de la route — Code criminel	1 962	47	2 009	1 190	27	1 217			
Violation des conditions de l'ordonnance du tribunal ou évasion	10 919	1 000	11 919	3 177	257	3 434			
Conduite en état d'ébriété	10 593	371	10 964	7 233	272	7 505			
Délits divers contre l'ordre public	3 368	280	3 648	1 429	133	1 562			
Infractions à d'autres lois fédérales	706	69	775	241	34	275			
Violations de la libération conditionnelle	1 313	51	1 364	1 029	41	1 070			
Infractions au code de la route	7 140	460	7 600	2 574	163	2 737			
Infractions à la Loi sur les alcools	13 785	1 118	14 903	4 301	349	4 650			
Infractions à d'autres lois provinciales	1 065	80	1 145	357	13	370			
Infractions à des règlements municipaux	13 421	1 653	15 074	843	90	933			
Inconnu	5 235	439	5 674	1 606	101	1 707			
TOTAL	107 477	8 939	116 416	42 331	2 975	45 306			

En 1986-1987, 37 574 contrevenants ont été condamnés à la prison 45 306 fois pour un total de 116 416 délits. Le tableau 18 répartit ces délits par catégorie et par ordre décroissant de gravité. Il indique le «nombre total de délits» dans chaque catégorie pour lesquelles on a infligé une peine de prison. Comme des personnes peuvent être admises pour plusieurs délits, le plus grave de ces délits est indiqué dans la colonne pertinente. Si la peine a été infligée à la suite d'une seule inculpation, cette dernière représente «le délit le plus grave».

Dans l'ensemble, les 45 306 peines prononcées cette année représentent une diminution de 5,2 % par rapport à l'an dernier, et le nombre total de délits ayant donné lieu à ces peines a également diminué de près de 5 %.

TABLEAU 15
ADMISSIONS AUX
ÉTABLISSEMENTS,
1986-1987 (adultes)

	HOMMES		FEMMES		TOTAL
	NOMBRE	CHANG.	NOMBRE	CHANG.	NOMBRE
Personnes	45 197	-1,0	3 920	4,7	49 117
Admissions	59 350	-0,8	4 961	6,5	64 311
Nombre d'inculpations	163 535	0,2	15 336	15,4	178 871
%					
NOMBRE CHANG.					
%					

Les chiffres du tableau 15 indiquent que durant le dernier exercice financier, 49 117 personnes ont été admises aux prisons et aux Centres de détention, 64 311 fois, pour un total de 178 871 délits distincts. Il est évident que des personnes ont été admises plus d'une fois et que bon nombre d'entre elles ont été accusées de plusieurs délits. Une personne peut être admise à un Centre de détention ou à une prison en détention préventive avant le procès, être détenue pour violation des règlements sur l'immigration ou être admise après avoir reçu une peine de prison. Bien que la peine qui s'ensuivra puisse être une condamnation fédérale (2 ans ou plus), l'admission initiale est toujours à un établissement provincial. Les admissions de femmes ont connu une augmentation de 6,5 % cette année, et le nombre d'inculpations de femmes a augmenté de plus de 15 %. Une grande partie de ce changement est attribuable à l'augmentation prononcée du nombre de femmes admises pour des infractions relatives à la prostitution comme la sollicitation (98 femmes admises en 1986-1987, comparativement à 10 en 1985-1986) et au proxénétisme (222 femmes admises comparativement à 17 l'année précédente).

*REMARQUE : Dans le cas présent, «établissements» ne désigne que les prisons et les Centres de détention, une personne étant toujours admise initialement à une prison ou à un Centre de détention. Les admissions à un Centre correctionnel sont faites par l'entremise d'une prison ou d'un Centre de détention, après l'imposition d'une peine provinciale.

TABLEAU 16
PEINES DE PRISON
1986-87 (adultes)

	HOMME		FEMME		TOTAL
	NOMBRE	CHANG.	NOMBRE	CHANG.	NOMBRE
Personnes	35 036	-5,3	2 538	-1,1	37 574
Admissions	42 331	-4,9	2 975	-8,9	45 306
Nombre d'inculpations	107 477	-5,0	8 939	-1,3	116 416
%					
NOMBRE CHANG.					
%					

Le tableau 16 fournit les données sur les peines de prison. Ces chiffres ne sont pas un sous-ensemble direct de ceux du tableau 15, à cause du chevauchement de personnes entre les exercices financiers; par exemple, une personne condamnée à la prison peut avoir été admise en détention préventive avant l'exercice financier durant lequel elle a été condamnée. À nouveau, les données indiquent que des personnes ont été condamnées plus d'une fois et que, souvent, une seule peine a reflété plusieurs délits.

TABLEAU 17
TYPE DE PEINES DE
PRISON PAR SEXE 1986-87
(adultes)

	HOMMES		FEMMES		TOTAL
	NOMBRE	CHANG.	NOMBRE	CHANG.	NOMBRE
Délit de paiement d'amende	13 197	983	1 940	14 180	31,3
Autres que défaut de paiement d'amende	26 956	1 940	28 896	63,8	
Total des condamnations provinciales	40 153	2 923	43 076	95,1	
(moins de 2 ans)	2 178	52	2 230	4,9	
Condamnations fédérales	42 331	2 975	45 306	100,0	
TOTAL					

Le tableau 17 indique les types de peines de prison. Celles-ci se divisent en deux catégories : les condamnations provinciales et les condamnations fédérales. Les condamnations provinciales représentent toute peine de moins de deux ans ainsi que l'incarcération pour défaut de paiement d'amende. Les condamnations fédérales représentent toutes les peines de deux ans ou plus. Elles s'appliquent également aux détenus des établissements fédéraux admissibles temporairement aux établissements provinciaux, à la suite d'une violation fédérale de la libération conditionnelle ou d'une évasion d'un établissement fédéral, ainsi qu'aux personnes détenues pour comparution devant les tribunaux. En conséquence, le nombre indiqué dans la catégorie des condamnations fédérales est légèrement plus élevé que le nombre réel des condamnations prononcées au cours de l'exercice.

Cette année, les personnes coupables d'un défaut de paiement d'amende représentent près de 2 % de moins du groupe ayant fait l'objet d'une condamnation provinciale. Dans l'ensemble, on observe une baisse de 10 % du nombre d'admissions pour défaut de paiement d'amende par rapport à l'an dernier.

*Les camps forestiers
constituent un lieu de travail
extérieur en milieu
complètement ouvert.*

CAMPS FORESTIERS

En 1986-1987, le ministère a administré deux camps forestiers en 1986-1987 : le Camp Dufferin relevant du Centre correctionnel de Guelph, et le Camp Hillisdale, relevant de la prison de Barrie.

Le Camp Dufferin a été converti en établissement de garde en milieu ouvert pour jeunes contrevenants en 1986. Le Camp Hillisdale est donc ainsi le seul camp pour adultes en service.



*Contrevenants du Camp Dufferin travaillant à
la réfection d'un cimetière de pionniers pour la
ville de Guelph.*

*Le prix quotidien est le coût
moyen que représente
l'entretien d'un détenu dans
un établissement pour une
journée.*

PRIX QUOTIDIEN

Pour l'ensemble de la province, le prix quotidien payé par le ministère en 1986-1987 se chiffrait à 101,89 \$, soit une augmentation de 16 % par rapport au prix de 1985-1986, qui s'élevait à 87,83 \$.

Cette augmentation est attribuable en grande partie à l'application intégrale de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants et à la légère réduction de la clientèle adulte. Les taux d'occupation ont varié entre 71 et 88 % de la capacité totale.*

* Les comptes sont demeurés élevés dans le Grand Toronto et dans les établissements de tous les grands centres industriels.

Les Centres correctionnels sont les établissements à séjour de longue durée destinés aux contrevenants qui purgent généralement des peines de plus de 124 jours mais de moins de deux ans.

TABLEAU 14
UTILISATION AUX FINS D'HÉBERGEMENT — CENTRES CORRECTIONNELS 1986-87 (adultes)

CENTRE CORRECTIONNEL	COMPTES QUOTIDIENS				TOTAL DES DURÉES DE SÉJOUR
	CAPACITÉ	MOYENNE	MAXIMUM	D'ADMISSIONS	
SÉCURITÉ MINIMALE					
Burch (H)	262	162	230	914	59 105
Monteith (H)	120	67	86	444	24 576
Rideau (H)	140	119	153	471	43 565
Thunder Bay (H)	95	71	94	350	25 898
Vanier (F)	107	55	86	326	19 942
SÉCURITÉ MOYENNE					
Guelph (H)	537	504	572	1 272	183 826
Maplehurst (H)	272	249	278	774	91 051
Mimico (H)	568	349	719	4 792	127 522
SÉCURITÉ MAXIMALE					
Millbrook (H)	272	257	273	463	93 717
ÉTABLISSEMENTS MÉDICAUX					
Inst. Corr. Ont. (H)	220	206	218	527	75 247
Éval.-trait. Guelph (H)	50	49	55	—	18 061
Unité de traitement Rideau (H)	16	15	16	—	633
TOTAL (HOMMES)	2 552	2 036	2 455*	10 007	743 201
TOTAL (FEMMES)	107	55	86	326	19 942
TOTAL (PROVINCE)	2 659	2 091	2 525*	10 333	763 143

REMARQUE : Le Centre de traitement de Rideau a ouvert en février 1986. Les admissions à ce centre et à l'unité d'évaluation et de traitement de Guelph sont comprises dans les admissions aux Centres correctionnels de Rideau et de Guelph, respectivement.

* Les totaux marqués d'un astérisque ne représentent pas seulement la somme des comptes quotidiens maximums pour les établissements, puisque les chiffres maximums pour chaque établissement peuvent avoir été enregistrés à différents jours durant l'année. Le premier total (2 455) représente la journée durant laquelle on a enregistré le compte le plus élevé dans l'ensemble des établissements pour hommes. De même, le total provincial (2 525) représente le compte le plus élevé pour l'ensemble du réseau. Cette journée peut avoir coïncidé ou non avec n'importe lequel des comptes maximums des établissements particuliers.

Bien que le compte maximal représente le compte élevé réel pour l'année, le compte moyen est la moyenne de tous les comptes quotidiens de l'exercice (division du nombre total des durées de séjour de l'exercice par 365).

Puisque les admissions aux Centres correctionnels ne sont consignées à la prison ou au Centre de détention qu'après l'imposition d'une peine de prison, les admissions figurant dans ce tableau constituent en fait un sous-ensemble du total des peines de prison.

Au cours de l'année, les plans de construction de cinq Centres correctionnels ont été terminés; ils seront mis en oeuvre en 1987-1988.

- Millbrook — Construction d'installations professionnelles.
- Guelph — Rénovation de l'édifice administratif.
- Thunder Bay — Ajout d'une salle de classe mobile.
- Rideau — Nouveaux projets touchant les installations professionnelles, d'enseignement, de loisirs et d'entretien, ainsi que la chapelle, les aires de visite et l'atelier de soudage.
- Mimico — Modifications à l'unité de transfert des contrevenants.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS À SÉJOUR DE LONGUE DURÉE (Adultes)

Le ministère a administré neuf Centres correctionnels d'une capacité de 120 à 568

Ces établissements à sécurité minimale, moyenne et maximale offrent un large éventail de programmes. Comme les prisons et les Centres de détention, les Centres correctionnels offrent également une gamme complète de services répondant aux besoins particuliers des contrevenants. Citons comme exemples les services médicaux, dentaires, diététiques, de bibliothèque, de loisirs, ainsi que l'orientation affective et spirituelle.

TABLÉAU 13
ADMISSIONS ET PEINES DE PRISON PAR ÉTABLISSEMENT, 1986-87 (adultes)

ÉTABLISSEMENT		ADMISSIONS		PEINES DE PRISON	
HOMMES	FEMMES	HOMMES	FEMMES	HOMMES	FEMMES
RÉGION DU CENTRE					
Prison de Barrie	2 094	152	1 510	100	40
Prison de Brantford	1 309	65	1 047	253	40
Centre de détention de Hamilton-Wentworth	4 175	443	3 133		
Centre de détention de Niagara	1 947	0	1 289	0	
RÉGION DU NORD					
Prison de Fort Frances	281	17	214	13	
Prison de Haliburton	307	38	242	33	
Prison de Kenora	1 295	269	1 139	239	
Prison de Monteth	494	0	428	0	
Prison de North Bay	600	44	423	30	
Prison de Parry Sound	511	25	295	12	
Prison de Sault Ste. Marie	967	67	778	52	
Prison de Sudbury	1 472	100	899	54	
Prison de Thunder Bay	1 391	99	1 024	69	
RÉGION DE L'EST					
Prison de Brockville	420	11	356	9	
Prison de Cobourg	364	15	322	13	
Prison de Cornwall	446	23	313	10	
Prison de Lindsay	348	23	313	10	
Prison de L'Orignal	190	0	135	19	
Centre de détention d'Ottawa-Carleton	2 025	145	1 483	78	
Prison de Pembroke	506	38	375	22	
Prison de Perth	236	8	212	6	
Prison de Peterborough	929	41	704	27	
Centre de détention de Quinte	1 739	146	1 404	118	
RÉGION DE L'OUEST					
Prison de Chatham	702	28	628	25	
Centre de détention d'Elgin-Middlesex	3 656	235	2 874	149	
Prison d'Owen Sound	410	19	334	16	
Prison de Sarnia	992	59	802	42	
Prison de Stratford	364	19	316	17	
Prison de Walkerton	359	7	296	5	
Prison de Waterloo	1 552	67	1 326	36	
Centre de détention de Wellington	570	36	476	22	
Prison de Windsor	1 871	128	1 315	76	
RÉGION DU GRAND TORONTO					
Centre de détention de l'est du Grand Toronto	5 897	0	3 786	0	
Centre de détention de l'ouest du Grand Toronto	6 619	2 478	4 105	1 322	
Grand Toronto	10 548	0	6 901	0	
Prison de Toronto	1 751	106	1 187	54	
Prison de Whitby					

Le Tableau 13 présente les données sur les admissions et les peines de prison pour chacune des prisons et chacun des Centres de détention. Les contrevenants qui reçoivent une peine de deux ans ou plus sont confiés aux autorités fédérales; ceux qui doivent purger moins de deux ans mais plus de six mois sont généralement confiés à un centre correctionnel.

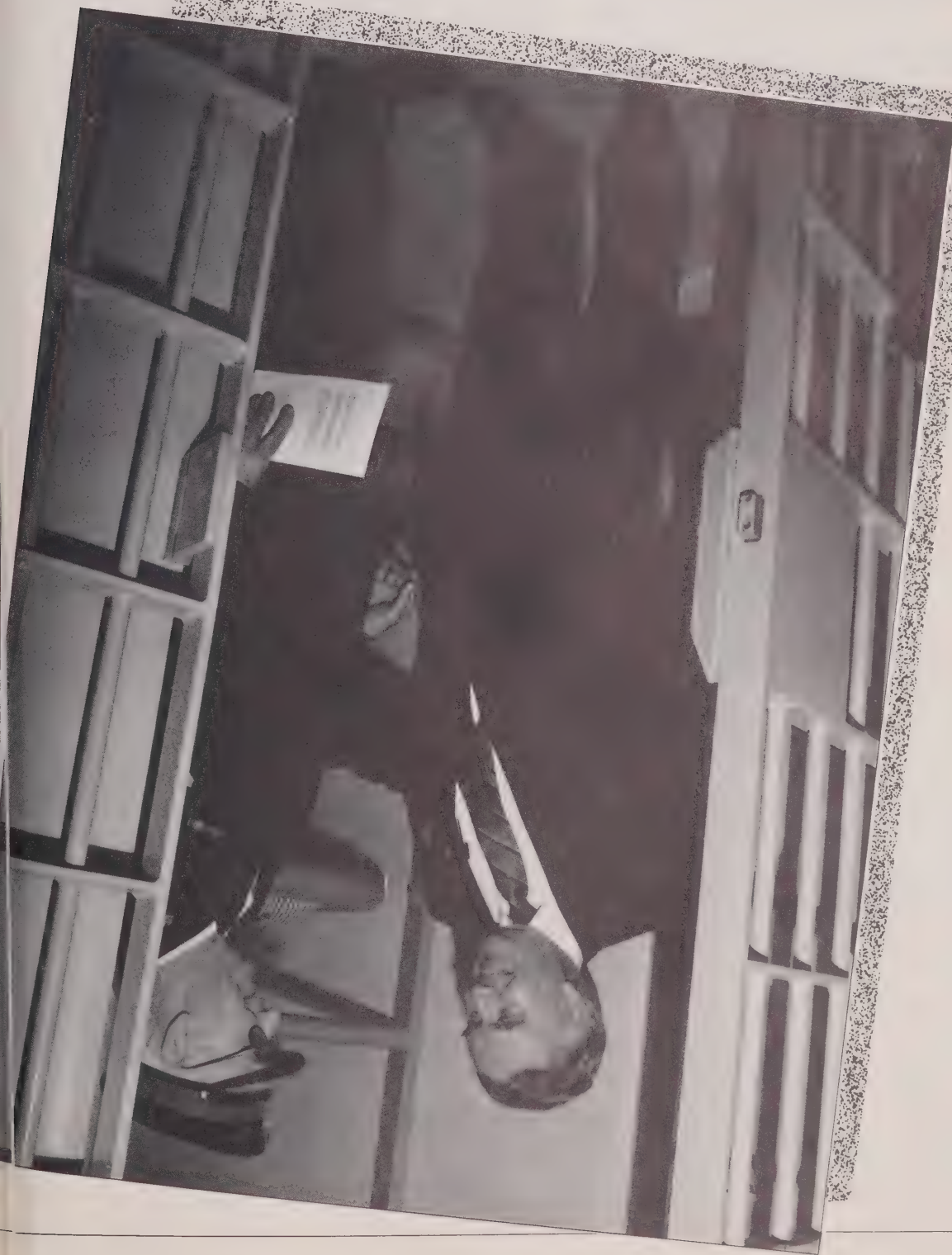
TABEAU 12

INSTITUTIONS					RÉGION DU CENTRE				
DURÉES DE SÉJOUR TOTAL	H	F	COMTE MOYEN	H F	COMTE MAXIMUM	H	F	DURÉES DE SÉJOUR DÉTENTION PRÉVENTIVE	H
Prison de Barrie	88	18	93	5	114	9	19 798	1 085	33 814
Prison de Brantford	73	0	51	0	87	0	8 548	0	18 434
Centre de détention de Hamilton-Wentworth	326	40	291	25	380	41	46 638	2 882	106 352
	146	0	116	0	155	0	17 765	0	42 503
RÉGION DU NORD	19	3	14	0	22	4	1 514	0	4 999
Prison de Fort Frances	41	0	27	0	39	3	5 717	0	9 716
Prison de Kenora	68	14	59	8	84	24	4 926	401	21 465
Prison de Monteth	26	0	13	0	27	0	1 596	0	4 667
Prison de North Bay	66	4	40	0	70	2	5 811	50	14 682
Prison de Parry Sound	43	4	26	0	41	2	4 464	13	9 527
Prison de Sault Ste. Marie	107	12	68	4	100	10	8 616	373	24 863
Prison de Sudbury	107	10	78	8	110	15	11 476	854	28 521
Prison de Thunder Bay	93	6	64	2	85	6	6 508	171	23 342
RÉGION DE L'EST	25	0	21	0	37	0	1 869	0	7 846
Prison de Brockville	28	0	27	0	42	0	2 597	0	9 876
Prison de Cobourg	32	1	23	0	31	1	3 227	7	8 565
Prison de Lindsay	58	1	32	0	52	2	2 971	1	11 737
Prison de L'Orignal	20	0	13	0	22	0	1 883	0	4 909
Centre de détention d'Ottawa-Carleton	229	16	177	7	237	16	23 813	470	64 572
Prison de Pembroke	38	9	27	0	40	2	3 991	16	9 857
Prison de Perth	24	0	16	0	37	0	1 246	0	5 927
Prison de Peterborough	36	2	27	0	38	3	5 897	32	9 710
Centre de détention de Quinte	160	20	131	10	159	17	13 691	763	47 645
RÉGION DE L'OUEST	50	0	34	0	55	0	4 234	0	12 390
Prison de Chatham	272	40	234	11	351	22	25 374	1 018	85 517
Centre de détention d'Eggin-Middlesex	40	6	23	0	50	3	1 134	3	8 213
Prison de Owen Sound	58	1	45	0	71	1	6 339	0	16 419
Prison de Stratford	36	0	26	0	43	0	2 093	0	9 591
Prison de Walkerton	32	2	23	0	37	1	1 914	5	8 469
Centre de détention de Waterloo	92	0	74	0	97	0	12 248	0	27 000
Centre de détention de Wellington	98	4	67	1	99	5	7 322	220	24 347
Prison de Windsor	92	5	82	4	110	9	12 469	569	29 907
RÉGION DU GRAND TORONTO	360	0	349	0	459	0	91 174	0	127 285
Centre de détention de l'est du Grand Toronto	312	192	357	88	416	126	84 257	18 312	130 280
Grand Toronto	528	0	466	0	567	0	104 584	0	170 078
Prison de Toronto	120	4	119	6	175	11	16 027	1 234	43 455
Prison de Whitby	3 919	415	3 333	182	3 960	248	573 731	28 479	1 216 480
TOTAL POUR LA PROVINCE	3 919	415	3 333	182	3 960	248	573 731	28 479	1 216 480

Le Tableau 12 expose l'utilisation des prisons et des Centres de détention durant l'année. Les durées de séjour en détention préventive constituent un sous-ensemble du total des durées de séjour; elles représentent 47 % du total des durées de séjour dans les prisons et les Centres de détention. Dans ce tableau, la catégorie de détention préventive comprend les détenus avec accusation pendante, les violateurs de libération conditionnelle et les personnes en détention préventive pure (voir glossaire).

Le ministre des Services correctionnels, Ken Royce, s'entretient avec le chef de police de Grandford, John Weir, dans l'une des nouvelles cellules de la prison de Grandford, après la cérémonie d'inauguration de l'aile de 32 lits.

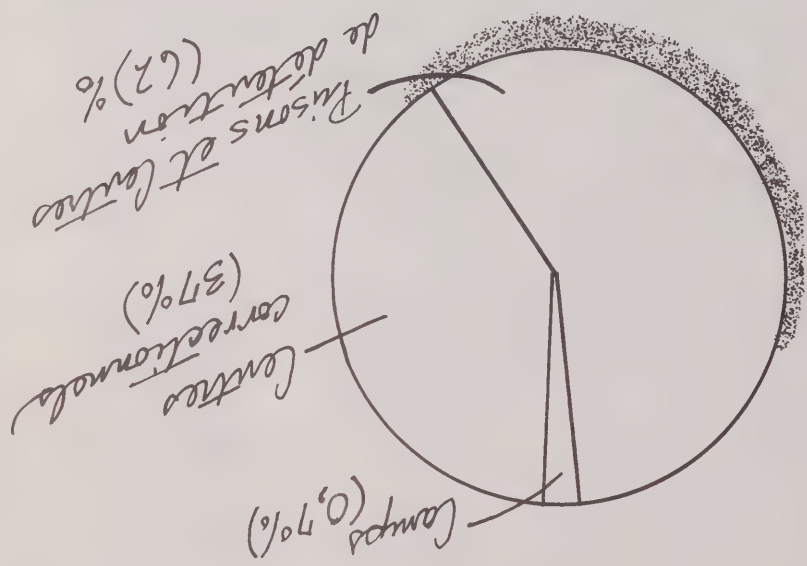
Photo Grandford Examiner



ETABLISSEMENTS

Le ministère est responsable des contrevenants adultes de 18 ans et plus condamnés à des peines de prison de moins de deux ans. Les peines de prison de deux ans et plus relèvent du Service correctionnel du Canada.

En vertu de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, le ministère est également responsable des contrevenants de 16 et 17 ans.



ETABLISSEMENTS À SÉJOUR DE COURTE DURÉE (Adultes)

Les contrevenants adultes entrent dans le régime correctionnel par l'un ou l'une des 36 prisons et Centres de détention. Les Centres de détention sont de grands établissements régionaux pouvant accueillir de 92 à 504 détenus. Les prisons sont de petits établissements locaux pouvant accueillir de 20 à 124 détenus, la prison de Toronto constituant la seule exception avec une capacité d'accueil de 528 détenus.

Fait très important, le ministère a ouvert une nouvelle annexe au Centre de détention de l'ouest de Toronto en mai 1986, par suite de l'augmentation du nombre de détenus dans la région de Toronto. L'annexe de 192 places comprend une unité spéciale offrant aux femmes l'espace qui leur manquait pour profiter des programmes de formation aux aptitudes à la vie quotidienne, de perfectionnement scolaire et de préparation à la réintégration du marché du travail.

Les installations temporaires destinées à la garde et à la détention en milieu fermé des jeunes contrevenants au Centre de détention de l'est du Grand Toronto, à Scarborough, ont été fermées après l'ouverture de nouveaux centres de jeunes au cours de l'année au Centre de détention de l'ouest du Grand Toronto.

Dans le cadre des plans ministériels destinés à moderniser, rénover ou remplacer certaines de ses anciennes installations, une nouvelle section de 33 lits a été ouverte à la prison de Brantford en novembre 1986. Cet ajout a porté la capacité de cette prison, construite il y a 135 ans, à 73 places pour hommes.

On a également terminé les plans de modernisation, d'expansion ou de modification de la sécurité de douze prisons et de deux Centres de détention. Ces plans seront mis en oeuvre en 1987-1988.

Le ministère supervise la détention et la libération des contrevenants incarcérés dans des établissements correctionnels provinciaux.

Répartition moyenne de la clientèle des établissements du ministère.

Les prisons et les Centres de détention offrent un milieu de sécurité maximale et moyenne pour les contrevenants adultes en attente de leur procès ou purgant des peines courtes de 124 jours ou moins.

Commission ontarienne des libérations conditionnelles		Commission de la Région du Nord		Commission de la Région de l'Ouest		Commission de la Région de l'Est	
Bureau de la présidente 2195, rue Yonge bureau 201 Toronto (Ontario) M4S 2B1 Téléphone : (416) 963-0368 Sheila P. Henriksen présidente Jerome A. Lefebvre Vice-président général		128, rue Larch, bureau 502 Subury (Ontario) P3E 5J8 Téléphone : (705) 675-4227 William H. Roy Vice-président James L. McFadden*		C.P. 1716 Guelph (Ontario) N1H 6Z9 Téléphone : (519) 822-0482 M. Jane Hackett Vice-présidente Marjorie E. Nicholson* Priscilla A. Reeve*		1055, rue Princess bureau 304 Kingston (Ontario) K7L 1H3 Téléphone : (613) 545-4470 Jack E. Fraser Vice-président Genevieve M.M. Blais* Leo V. White*	

TABEAU 10
STATISTIQUES DE LA COMMISSION ONTARIENNE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES
1986-1987 (adultes)

8 784	TOTAL DES AUDIENCES TENUES EN PRÉSENCE DU DÉTENU DANS LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS (Comprend les audiences d'examen et les audiences après suspension, ainsi que les audiences initiales)
2 064	TOTAL DES AUDIENCES D'EXAMEN DE CAS TENUES AUX BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX
6 653	TOTAL DES DÉCISIONS PRISES RELATIVEMENT AUX LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES (Comprend les accords et les refus)
3 551	TOTAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

Le tableau 10 donne un aperçu des cas examinés par la Commission ontarienne des libérations conditionnelles. Pendant l'année, 3 551 libérations conditionnelles ont été accordées dans la province.

TABEAU 11
RÉSULTATS DES CAS DE LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES, 1986-87 (adultes)

	RÉSULTATS DES CAS DE LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES	NOMBRE	POURCENTAGE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES
RÉVOCATION		579	16,3
RÉUSSITE		2 972	83,7
TOTAL DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES		3 551	100,0

Le tableau 11 montre le résultat des cas de libérations conditionnelles. Au cours de l'exercice 1986-1987, le taux de succès a presque atteint 84 %.

*En Ontario, la libération des
condamnés avant l'expiration
de la sentence relève de la
Commission ontarienne des
libérations conditionnelles.*

En 1986-1987, M^{me} Sheila P. Henriksen a été nommée présidente de la Commission. Un nouveau vice-président et deux nouveaux membres à temps plein ont été nommés en remplacement de ceux qui avaient terminé leur mandat.

Quarante et un membres à temps partiel provenant de la communauté ont été nommés pour remplacer un nombre égal de membres qui avaient terminé leur mandat. Les nouvelles nominations reflètent le multiculturalisme de la province et permettent aux régions désignées de tenir des audiences en français. Toutes les personnes nouvellement nommées ont participé à un programme d'orientation de six semaines dont l'élément principal était un cours provincial de formation de base, avant d'entrer en fonction à titre de membre.

On a d'ailleurs insisté sur la formation des membres et du personnel de la Commission. Les régions ont tenu des réunions trimestrielles comportant divers programmes de formation sur l'interrogation, l'évaluation et le traitement des délinquants sexuels, les droits de l'homme, les relations entre les races et la rédaction des décisions.

Avec l'aide du ministère, la Commission a accentué son recours aux nouvelles techniques. Ainsi, des ordinateurs ont été achetés pour chacun des bureaux régionaux de la Commission et pour le bureau de la présidente. L'élaboration de logiciels de prévisions budgétaires, de gestion par résultats et de statistique s'est accompagnée d'une formation spéciale des gestionnaires et du personnel de soutien.

Parmi les principales initiatives de la Commission cette année, mentionnons également le resserrément des liens avec les autres organismes de justice criminelle, les médias et le public. Chacune des cinq régions a vu s'établir des comités d'éducation publique composés de membres à temps plein et de plusieurs personnes de la communauté. C'est ainsi que dans toute la province, des membres sont entrés en communication avec des groupes d'avocats et d'autres professionnels, ainsi qu'avec la police, les étudiants, les associations philanthropiques et les conseillers scolaires, afin de mieux informer le public sur la Commission et le processus de libération conditionnelle.

La Commission ontarienne des libérations conditionnelles a continué de participer activement aux activités de l'Association canadienne des autorités des libérations conditionnelles, qui comprend la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles et les commissions provinciales de l'Ontario, du Québec et de la Colombie-Britannique. Ainsi, en qualité de membre de l'Association, la Commission a contribué à l'élaboration d'une politique et de procédures cohérentes pour l'ensemble du Canada relativement à la libération conditionnelle, ainsi qu'à l'adoption d'une position commune sur diverses questions relatives à la justice criminelle et aux libérations conditionnelles.

*Présence d'un condamné
devant la Commission
ontarienne des libérations
conditionnelles.*



TABEAU 9
COMPTES MOYENS-
ÉTABLISSEMENTS DE
GARDE EN MILIEU
OUVERT, 1986-87 (jeunes
contrevenants)

RÉGION	GARDE	DÉTENTION	TOTAL
Région du Centre	70	0	70
Région du Nord	47	0	47
Région de l'Est	50	0	50
Région de l'Ouest	101	0	101
Région du Grand Toronto	72	1	73
TOTAL POUR LA PROVINCE	340	1	341

Le tableau 9 donne le nombre hebdomadaire moyen de jeunes contrevenants dans les établissements de garde en milieu ouvert. La majorité des jeunes contrevenants (99,4 %) logeant dans ces établissements purgent une peine relative à une ordonnance de garde en milieu ouvert ou à une condition rattachée à une ordonnance de probation (ordonnance de résidence).
REMARQUE : En raison de l'augmentation continue du nombre de jeunes contrevenants dans les établissements en milieu ouvert, les moyennes doivent être analysées avec prudence. La moyenne d'avril 1986 s'élevait à 241, et celle de mars 1987, à 435.

TABLEAU 8
RÉPARTITION DES
PÉRIODES GLOBALES
DE SURVEILLANCE*
DANS LA COMMUNAUTÉ
COMMENCÉES EN
1986-1987 (jeunes
contrevenants)

Libération temporaire

Résidences de garde en milieu ouvert

DURÉE DE LA PÉRIODE DE SURVEILLANCE			
DANS LA COMMUNAUTÉ		DANS LA COMMUNAUTÉ	
HOMME	FEMME	HOMME	FEMME
124	21	145	2.4
3 mois ou moins		821	13.6
> 3 à 6 mois		3 164	52.2
> 6 à 12 mois		203	3.4
> 12 à 15 mois		743	12.3
> 15 à 18 mois		859	14.2
> 18 à 24 mois		123	2.0
> 24 à 36 mois		1	0.0
Plus de 36 mois		6 059	100.0
TOTAL	1 072	TOTAL	100.0

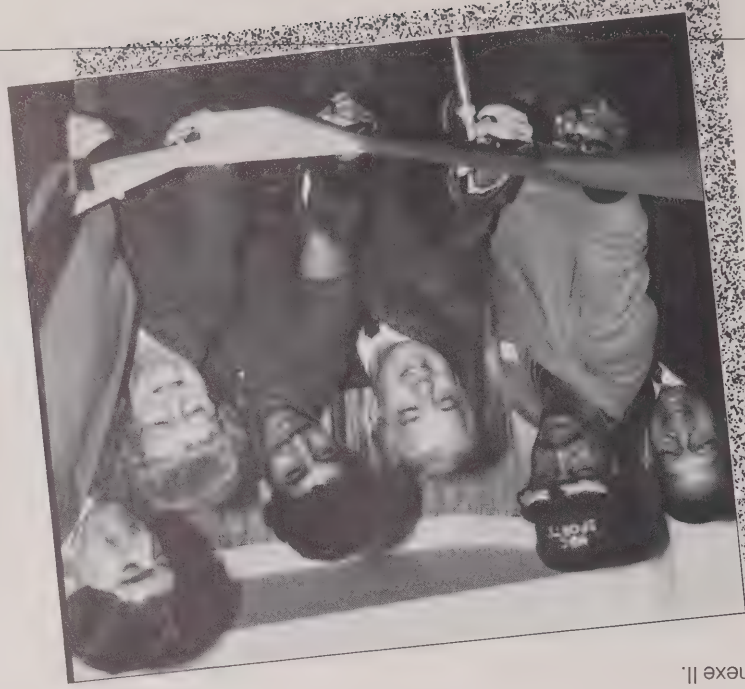
* Voir la remarque sur la surveillance dans la communauté en bas du tableau 7.

Une décision de surveillance en communauté peut être une ordonnance de probation, une ordonnance de service à la communauté, une ordonnance de restitution, une ordonnance de service personnel ou d'indemnisation, ou une combinaison de ces types d'ordonnances, par exemple, une ordonnance de probation et de service à la communauté. Pour la majorité (52,2 %) des jeunes contrevenants, la durée de la surveillance en communauté a été de 6 à 12 mois.

Les programmes de libération temporaire ont permis à de jeunes contrevenants choisis de quitter un établissement de garde en milieu fermé ou une résidence de garde en milieu ouvert, avec ou sans escorte, pour une période précise, afin de travailler ou de suivre des cours ou pour des raisons familiales.

La garde en milieu ouvert est prévue dans la *Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants*. Elle permet aux jeunes qui représentent une faible menace pour la collectivité de se conformer à une décision de mise sous garde dans un milieu résidentiel surveillé. En 1986-1987, le ministère a signé des ententes relatives à l'exploitation de 21 nouvelles résidences. À la fin de l'année, l'ensemble de la province comptait 46 résidences de garde en milieu ouvert comprenant 1 054 lits. La demande excédait toujours l'offre, cependant, et les besoins supplémentaires ont été satisfaits en partie par l'achat de places, selon les besoins, dans d'autres résidences communautaires.

REMARQUE : La liste complète des résidences de garde en milieu ouvert figure à l'annexe II.



George Bell et Damaso Garcia, respectivement joueur de champ gauche et joueur de deuxième but pour les Blue Jays de Toronto, se joignent au sous-ministre du MCS Robert Mc Donald et à d'autres dignitaires pour l'inauguration du Blue Jay Lodge, nouvelle résidence de garde en milieu ouvert à East York, baptisée du nom de l'équipe de baseball de la ville majeure de Toronto.

Commutation de caution

Information sur la toxicomanie

Emploi

En 1986-1987, 3 867 jeunes accusés de 16 et 17 ans ont bénéficié des services de vérification de ce programme, et 117 ont été surveillés dans la communauté. Certains programmes ont été offerts à des jeunes contrevenants, aussi bien par le ministère que par des organismes privés du milieu. De même, de nombreuses résidences de garde en milieu ouvert (voir page 18) ont offert des programmes destinés à enrayer les problèmes de toxicomanie.

Vingt-sept résidences de garde en milieu ouvert ont offert des programmes d'emplois à des jeunes contrevenants en 1986-1987.

TABLEAU 7
RÉPARTITION DES DÉLITS
MÉNANT À UNE PÉRIODE
DE SURVEILLANCE DANS
LA COMMUNAUTÉ* EN
1986-1987 (jeunes
contrevenants)

CATÉGORIES DE DÉLITS	HOMME	FEMMES	TOTAL	% DU TOTAL
Homicide et délits connexes	2	1	3	0,0
Violence grave	63	4	67	1,1
Violence sexuelle	47	1	48	0,8
Introduction par effraction et délits connexes	1 192	51	1 243	20,5
Délits sexuels (délits non violents)	17	16	33	0,5
Trafic ou importation de stupéfiants	42	6	48	0,8
Infractions relatives aux armes	144	16	160	2,6
Fraude et délits connexes	220	97	317	5,2
Délits divers contre une personne	25	9	34	0,6
Vol et possession	1 973	591	2 564	42,3
Vol de fait et délits connexes	358	96	454	7,5
Dompage à la propriété ou incendie volontaire	301	34	335	5,5
Délits divers contre la morale	9	44	53	0,9
Entrave à la justice	29	10	39	0,6
Possession de stupéfiants	152	16	168	2,8
Code de la route — Code criminel	53	3	56	0,9
Violation des conditions de l'ordonnance du tribunal ou évasion	68	21	89	1,5
Conduite en état d'ébriété	44	10	54	0,9
Délits divers contre l'ordre public	87	22	109	1,8
Infractions à d'autres lois fédérales	10	1	11	0,2
Violation de la libération conditionnelle	1	0	1	0,0
Infractions au code de la route	3	0	3	0,0
Infractions à la Loi sur les alcools	0	0	0	0,0
Infractions à d'autres lois provinciales	1	0	1	0,0
Infractions à des règlements municipaux	0	0	0	0,0
Inconnu	146	23	169	2,8
TOTAL	4 987	1 072	6 059	100,0

* Ce tableau ne représente que les cas où une décision a été rendue et ne comprend pas les cas de liberté surveillée (voir le glossaire).

Les périodes de surveillance dans la communauté ne sont comptées qu'une seule fois; elles sont classées par catégorie, selon le délit le plus grave parmi les inculpations en cause.

En raison de la croissance continue du nombre de jeunes contrevenants, le changement en pourcentage par rapport à l'an dernier n'est pas indiqué pour chaque catégorie de délits. Dans l'ensemble, on observe une augmentation de 36 % du nombre d'infractions menant à une période de surveillance par rapport à l'an dernier.

SURVEILLANCE DES JEUNES CONTREVENANTS DANS LA COMMUNAUTE

En Ontario, le ministère des Services correctionnels est responsable des jeunes contrevenants de 16 et 17 ans. Les sanctions du type communautaire prévues dans la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants vont de la surveillance de probation dans la communauté à la «garde en milieu ouvert» en milieu résidentiel communautaire. Les jeunes contrevenants ne peuvent pas bénéficier d'une libération conditionnelle.

Au cours de l'année, le ministère a offert un nombre croissant de programmes communautaires aux contrevenants de 16 et 17 ans par l'entremise des agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle et des organismes communautaires liés au ministère par des ententes.

On a eu couramment recours à la probation pour les jeunes, en particulier dans les cas de première infraction.

NOMBRE TOTAL D'HEURES PURGÉES	NOMBRE TOTAL D'HEURES ORDONNÉES
97 982	158 350

REMARQUE : Les heures ayant fait l'objet d'une ordonnance ne sont pas nécessairement toutes purgées la même année.

TOTAL DES MONTANTS DE RESTITUTION VERSÉS	483 286 \$
TOTAL DES MONTANTS DE RESTITUTION VERSÉS	216 373 \$

REMARQUE : Les paiements ordonnés ne sont pas nécessairement réglés intégralement la même année.

TOTAL	GRAND TORONTO	OUEST	EST	NORD	CENTRE	SURVEILLANCE DANS LA COMMUNAUTE	PROBATION	OSC	Restitution*
6 319	1 746	1 122	946	817	1 688	1 688	1 688	391	203
5 971	1 676	1 058	827	722	1 688	722	827	245	99
1 368	351	225	156	156	391	245	156	225	105
805	280	118	105	99	203	118	105	280	805

* Comprend les soldes de fin de mois relatifs aux ordonnances de restitution, aux ordonnances de dédommagement et aux ordonnances de services personnels.

Les dispositions communautaires comprennent diverses ordonnances pouvant être prescrites seules ou en conjonction; par conséquent, la somme des soldes de fin de mois de chacune de ces dispositions est supérieure au solde de fin de mois global de la surveillance dans la communauté.

Ordonnances de service à la communauté

Probation

Restitution

TABEAU 6
SOLDÉS MOYENS DE FIN DE MOIS, 1986-1987 — SURVEILLANCE DANS LA COMMUNAUTE (jeunes contrevenants)

CENTRES DE RESSOURCES COMMUNAUTAIRES (adultes)

En 1986-1987, le ministère a conclu des ententes avec 31 Centres de ressources communautaires qui ont hébergé chaque jour 330 contrevenants en moyenne. La plupart de ces contrevenants profitaient d'un laissez-passer d'absence temporaire émis par un établissement à des fins de formation ou de travail.

Le ministère fait appel aux installations résidentielles existantes de la communauté comme solution de rechange à la garde en établissement des adultes à faible risque.

SITUATION DU RÉSIDENT DU CENTRE	NBRE MOYEN DE JOURS	% DU TOTAL +
Laissez-passer d'absence temporaire	307	93
Probation	8	2
Libération conditionnelle	10	3
Cautionnement*	5	2
TOTAL	330	100

+ Les pourcentages ont été arrondis.

* Lors d'une libération sous cautionnement, le contrevenant peut être obligé de loger dans un foyer de cautionnement ou de se présenter régulièrement à la police ou à un agent de probation en attendant sa comparution. Durant cette période, il est appelé dépositaire.

Les programmes des Centres de ressources communautaires mettent l'accent sur la responsabilité communautaire et sur les aptitudes à la vie quotidienne. Les discussions en groupes et les réunions d'Alcooliques Anonymes ont fait partie des programmes de la plupart des Centres de ressources communautaires, outre la consultation individuelle offerte en fonction des besoins de chaque résident.

REMARQUE : La liste complète des Centres de ressources communautaires se trouve à l'annexe II.

Les résidents des centres de ressources communautaires participent à l'enrichissement de la résidence.



Le programme offre une solution de rechange à l'incarcération des accusés avant le procès.

Programme de commutation de caution

Des ententes ont été conclues avec douze organismes privés durant l'année afin de faciliter la libération avant procès des personnes manquant d'argent liquide pour le cautionnement dans des centres choisis de la province. Les ententes ont totalisé 1 168 823 \$.

L'aide accordée comportait deux volets :

- Vérification — Des renseignements sur la personne accusée étaient rassemblés afin que les décisions relatives au cautionnement soient les mieux fondées possible.
 - Supervision — Une supervision professionnelle dans la communauté était offerte comme condition de libération aux personnes accusées incapables de fournir un cautionnement.
- En 1986-1987, 13 234 accusés adultes ont bénéficié des services de vérification, et 2 805 ont été surveillés en vertu du programme.

Programmes de toxicomanie

Les bureaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle de l'Ontario ont dirigé 59 programmes visant à enrayer la toxicomanie et la conduite en état d'ébriété en 1986-1987. Vingt-deux de ces programmes étaient offerts par les organismes communautaires; les autres faisaient appel aux ressources du ministère. La valeur des ententes conclues avec les organismes de l'extérieur s'est élevée à 390 562 \$.

Des programmes de toxicomanie étaient également offerts dans la plupart des Centres des services de logement (voir page 15).

Les nouveaux programmes ont été mis en œuvre dans les régions où un examen des lacunes sur le plan des services. Trois nouveaux modèles de programmes ont également été élaborés afin de faciliter la mise en œuvre des nouveaux programmes. Ces modèles touchaient les points suivants :

- Conduite en état d'ébriété — première condamnation.
- Conduite en état d'ébriété — récidive.
- Toxicomanie mixte — contrevenants souffrant d'une dépendance à l'égard de la drogue et de l'alcool.

Programmes d'emplois

L'orientation personnelle en matière d'emploi a constitué une fonction primordiale de tous les agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle. Les aptitudes de base nécessaires à la recherche d'un emploi comme l'identification des employeurs, la façon de remplir une demande d'emploi et la préparation en vue de l'entrevue ont été enseignées dans la plupart des bureaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle.

Des programmes d'emplois organisés par le ministère étaient également offerts aux contrevenants dans 24 Centres de ressources communautaires et dans trois bureaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle. Ces programmes faisaient appel à des ressources extérieures comme les Centres d'emploi du Canada et les programmes offerts par le ministère de la Formation professionnelle de l'Ontario.

Des services d'orientation et de placement plus spécialisés ont été offerts par l'intermédiaire des organismes communautaires et des programmes d'emploi fédéraux et provinciaux.

En 1986-1987, le ministère a présenté 2 009 personnes pour un emploi dans le cadre de 23 programmes d'emplois communautaires. La valeur des ententes relatives aux programmes d'emploi a totalisé 526 374 \$.

Le ministère a également doublé les fonds engagés par le ministère de la Formation professionnelle à l'intention des centres de consultation pour l'embauche des jeunes. Ces centres autonomes administrés par la communauté ont fourni des services de consultation pour emploi à des contrevenants de 24 ans et moins.

Le ministère offre des services d'orientation et de placement aux contrevenants afin de les aider à obtenir un emploi et à le conserver.

Une ordonnance de probation peut obliger un contrevenant reconnu coupable d'une infraction ayant un lien avec l'alcool ou avec la drogue à s'inscrire à un programme de traitement ou d'information sur la toxicomanie offert par le ministère ou par un organisme communautaire.

Programme de règlement des amendes (adultes)

Le ministère a dirigé deux projets pilotes de règlement des amendes par l'entremise d'organismes communautaires de Hamilton et de Niagara. Pouvaient se prévaloir de ces programmes les adultes de ces régions ayant été condamnés à payer une amende en vertu de la Loi sur les infractions provinciales lorsqu'un délai de paiement était accordé et que le non-paiement entraînait l'incarcération. Les contrevenants étaient admissibles au programme lorsqu'ils ne payaient pas l'amende, mais avant la validation du mandat d'incarcération.

Des ordonnances de travail pour non-paiement ont été émises au nom de 166 contrevenants à Niagara et de 555 contrevenants à Hamilton au cours de l'année, principalement des jeunes hommes ayant reçu une amende pour infraction au Code de la route.

AMENDES IMPOSÉES	AMENDES PAYÉES	AMENDES NON PAYÉES
Hamilton	85 944 \$	378 (67 %)
Niagara	26 967 \$	99 (73 %)
		37 (27 %)

Remarque : Certains contrevenants ont reçu plusieurs amendes.

Dans le cadre des deux programmes réunis, les participants ont fait 16 359 heures de travail communautaire.

En décembre 1985, le Code criminel a été modifié en fonction des programmes de règlement des amendes avant comme après l'incarcération pour défaut de paiement. Le ministère s'est chargé d'élaborer et de mettre en œuvre ces programmes et a commencé, au cours de l'année, à travailler avec le ministère du Procureur général afin de préparer un modèle convenable de règlement des amendes imposées en vertu du Code criminel.

Un contrevenant a acquitté d'une amende par le travail en faisant l'intérieur d'un foyer à Hamilton.



Programme d'absence temporaire (PAT) — adultes

Des laissez-passer d'absence temporaire ont été accordés aux détenus des établissements correctionnels de l'Ontario, avec escorte continue, par exemple pour une visite médicale, ou sans escorte pour une période prolongée afin de revoir la famille, de travailler ou de suivre des cours. Certains détenus en absence prolongée ont logé dans des Centres de ressources communautaires où ceux qui gagnaient de l'argent soutenaient leur famille, honoraient leurs obligations financières et payaient une pension. Plus de 98 % des absences temporaires accordées en 1986-1987 ont été un succès. La plupart des rappels ont été occasionnés par des délits mineurs. Toutes les absences temporaires comportaient l'interdiction de consommation de l'alcool et des médicaments vendus sans ordonnance, et un grand nombre s'accompagnaient de conditions précises (couvre-feu, rapport quotidien à la police locale, interdiction de quitter la maison sans un membre de la famille, etc.). Toute violation de ces conditions entraînait l'annulation du laissez-passer.

Programme de réconciliation entre les contrevenants et leurs victimes (PRCV) — adultes

En 1986-1987, quelques 290 contrevenants ont participé à ce programme dans certains centres de la province. Le programme n'a pas été étendu au cours de l'année, mais le ministère a maintenu les ententes déjà conclues avec 11 organismes communautaires pour une valeur de 132 510 \$.

Restitution (adultes)

La restitution a été rattachée comme condition à 16 % des ordonnances de probation accordées à des adultes durant l'année. Bien que la plupart des programmes de restitution aient été supervisés par les agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle du ministère veillant à l'exécution des conditions des ordonnances de probation, huit ententes ont été conclues à cet effet avec des organismes communautaires privés.

TOTAL DES MONTANTS DE RESTITUTION ORDONNÉS	TOTAL DES MONTANTS DE RESTITUTION VERSÉS
5 216 120 \$	2 919 597 \$

REMARQUE : Les paiements ordonnés ne sont pas nécessairement régies intégralement la même année.

Programmes sur la violence familiale (adultes)

Un groupe de travail interministériel où étaient représentés onze ministères dont le ministère des Services correctionnels a élaboré une variété de programmes et de services destinés à enrayer et à prévenir la violence familiale et à en aider les victimes. Le ministère a reçu la tâche précise de s'occuper des hommes violents. À cette fin, il a établi un plan quinquennal prévoyant le financement et la mise en œuvre de programmes en milieu communautaire et en établissements, ainsi que le choix des emplacements à cet effet. Un modèle de programme concernant le traitement collectif des hommes violents a également été élaboré; les crédits permettant la mise en œuvre du programme ont été obtenus à la fin de l'année.

La fin de l'année a vu naître trois programmes communautaires à Kitchener-Waterloo, dans les programmes à Sudbury et à Kingston au cours de l'exercice 1987-1988. On a également engagé un responsable de la formation du personnel pour sensibiliser et renseigner le personnel au sujet de la violence familiale, ainsi qu'un coordonnateur des programmes sur la violence familiale.

Des laissez-passer d'absence temporaire sont accordés à certains détenus adultes afin de leur permettre de rester en contact avec la communauté en prévision de leur libération.

Grâce aux efforts de médiation des bénévoles dans la communauté, les contrevenants rencontrent leurs victimes en une d'une réconciliation.

Certaines ordonnances de probation comprennent une condition selon laquelle le contrevenant doit admettre sa victime. Ce admettement peut prendre la forme d'argent ou de services personnels.

Par suite de la criminalisation des actes de fait sur l'épouse, le ministère a mis sur pied un programme à l'intention des conjoints violents.

Une OSC est une condition de probation emise par la cour selon laquelle un contrevenant adulte est tenu de réparer sa faute auprès de la communauté sous la surveillance d'un agent de probation ou de libération conditionnelle.

PROGRAMMES COMMUNAUTAIRES SPÉCIALISÉS

Ordonnances de service à la communauté (adultes)

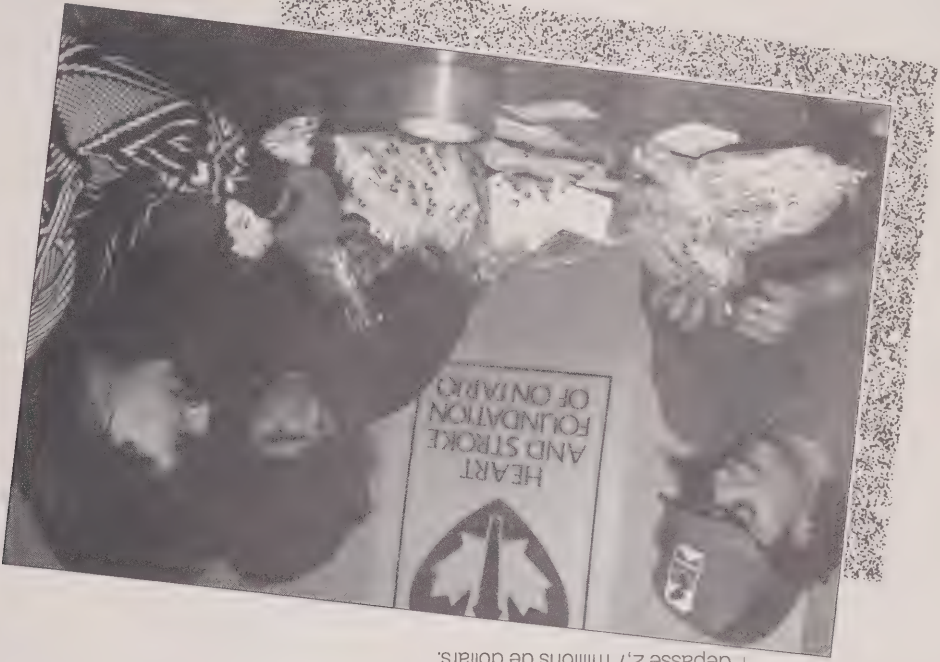
Comme au cours des années antérieures, les tribunaux ont continué à considérer comme valable le recours aux ordonnances de service à la communauté, et en ont émis un nombre semblable.

En plus de ses propres programmes de probation, qui ont touché environ 800 55 ententes d'ordonnances de service à la communauté touchant en moyenne 5 060 contrevenants par mois.

TOTAL DES HEURES PURGÉES	TOTAL DES HEURES ORDONNÉES
535 850	719 031

REMARQUE : Les heures faisant l'objet d'une ordonnance ne sont pas nécessairement toutes purgées la même année.

Parmi les travaux effectués par les contrevenants, citons le nettoyage de parcs, la réparation d'églises et l'aide aux personnes âgées. Si l'on applique le salaire minimum de 4,35 \$/h au nombre total d'heures de services communautaires rendus par les contrevenants adultes en Ontario, on constate que la valeur en dollars de la contribution du ministère en 1986-1987 dépasse 2,3 millions de dollars. Si l'on ajoute les heures de services communautaires rendus par les jeunes contrevenants (voir page 16), cette contribution dépasse 2,7 millions de dollars.



Les contrevenants faisant l'objet d'une ordonnance de service à la communauté aident des organismes de bienfaisance et des organismes sans but lucratif comme la Heart and Stroke Foundation.

TABLEAU 3

SUITE

Les périodes de probation ne sont comptées qu'une seule fois; elles sont classées par catégorie, selon le délit le plus grave parmi les inculpations en cause.

Les catégories ayant connu une augmentation considérable (délits divers contre une personne et délits divers contre la morale comprenant les délits précis suivants : menace, braquage d'une arme à feu, méfait mettant la vie en danger, délits relatifs à la présence dans une maison de débauche ou à la tenue d'une maison de ce genre, proxénétisme et sollicitation.

TABLEAU 4
RÉPARTITION DES
PÉRIODES GLOBALES DE
PROBATION
COMMENCÉES EN
1986-1987 (adultes)

DURÉE DE LA PÉRIODE		DE PROBATION		TOTAL	
HOMMES	FEMMES	HOMMES	FEMMES	HOMMES	FEMMES
3 mois ou moins	590	140	730	3,1	13,2
> 3 à 6 mois	2 420	655	3 075	43,6	10,1
> 6 à 12 mois	8 100	2 040	10 140	1,9	9,7
> 12 à 15 mois	368	73	441	20,4	7,7
> 15 à 18 mois	1 813	446	2 259	0,3	23,2
> 18 à 24 mois	3 938	797	4 735	50	20
> 24 à 36 mois	1 469	318	1 787	18 748	4 489
Plus de 36 mois	50	20	70	23 237	100,0

Puisqu'on peut imposer plus d'une période de probation à la fois, le tableau 4 indique la répartition des périodes « globales » de probation commencées en 1986-1987. Ces périodes globales sont calculées à partir du début de la première ordonnance de probation. Les périodes supplémentaires tendent à dépasser la date de fin de probation. Pour cette raison, les périodes globales peuvent dépasser 36 mois, ce qui représente la période maximale pour une seule ordonnance de probation. La longueur moyenne des durées de probation s'élevait en 1986-1987 à 15,7 mois pour les hommes et à 15,1 pour les femmes. Dans la majorité des cas (46 %) la période de probation reçue allait de 6 mois à 1 an.

TABLEAU 5
DÉMÊLÉS AVEC LE
RÉGIME
CORRECTIONNEL AVANT
LA PÉRIODE DE
PROBATION
COMMENCÉE EN
1986-1987 (adultes)

HOMMES		FEMMES		TOTAL	
Aucun déme- lément antérieur	3 254	8 917	3 254	12 171	52,4
Probation antérieure seulement	1 243	344	1 587	6,8	21,5
Incarcération antérieure seulement	4 482	524	5 006	19,3	47,3
Probation et incarcé- ration antérieures	4 106	367	4 473	100,0	
TOTAL	18 748	4 489	23 237		

Le tableau 5 présente les démelements avec le régime correctionnel avant les périodes de probation commencées en 1986-1987. La majorité (54 %) des périodes de probation touche des personnes sans probation ni incarcération antérieures.

TABEAU 2
RÉPARTITION DES
CATÉGORIES D'ÂGE DES
PERSONNES QUI ONT
COMMENCÉ UNE
PROBATION OU UNE
LIBÉRATION
CONDITIONNELLE EN
1986-1987 (adultes)

PAROLE		PROBATION	
HOMMES FEMMES TOTAL CHANG.		HOMMES FEMMES TOTAL CHANG.	
%		%	
D'ÂGE		D'ÂGE	
CATÉGORIES		CATÉGORIES	
16 ans	5	1	-98,4
17 ans	38	5	-94,1
18 ans	1 446	288	8,4
19 et 20 ans	3 038	652	17,6
21 et 22 ans	2 320	549	12,1
23 à 25 ans	2 789	618	2,7
26 à 30 ans	3 156	802	-2,4
31 à 35 ans	2 015	534	-8,6
36 à 40 ans	1 507	409	-7,3
41 à 50 ans	1 520	375	-17,1
51 à 64 ans	797	1 035	-26,3
65 ans ou plus	117	18	-38,9
Inconnu	0	0	—
TOTAL	18 748	4 489	-5,4
	23 237	3 063	

Le tableau 2 indique le nombre total d'admissions à une période de probation ou de libération conditionnelle en 1986-1987. Les périodes de probation qui dépassent la durée des ordonnances existantes ne sont pas comptées comme de nouvelles périodes de probation. En 1986-1987, 34,1 % des nouvelles ordonnances de probation comportaient des ordonnances de services à la communauté et 22,4 % comportaient des ordonnances de restitution.

REMARQUE : La Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants permet le renvoi d'un jeune contrevenant devant un tribunal pour adultes lorsque les circonstances le justifient. C'est pourquoi certains jeunes de 16 et 17 ans sont inclus dans les admissions d'adultes.

TABEAU 3
RÉPARTITION DES DÉLITS
AYANT MENÉ À DES
PÉRIODES DE
PROBATION
COMMENCÉES EN
1986-1987 (adultes)

DE DÉLITS		DE DÉLITS	
CATÉGORIES		CATÉGORIES	
HOMME		HOMME	
FEMME		FEMME	
TOTAL		TOTAL	
% DU		% DU	
15	2	17	0,1
21	24	235	1,0
547	5	552	2,4
1 628	71	1 699	7,3
336	26	362	1,6
1 775	30	205	0,9
537	48	585	2,5
1 641	936	2 577	11,1
238	11	249	1,1
3 839	1 971	5 810	25,0
3 452	351	3 803	16,4
1 796	175	1 971	8,5
205	169	374	1,6
176	60	236	1,0
598	95	693	3,0
248	31	279	1,2
379	59	438	1,9
1 616	157	1 773	7,6
415	102	517	2,2
75	16	91	0,4
3	0	3	0,0
10	0	10	0,0
6	4	10	0,0
18	6	24	0,1
0	0	0	0,0
584	140	724	3,1
18 748	4 489	23 237	100,0
TOTAL		TOTAL	

Chaque jour, environ 87 % des contrevenants confiés au ministère se trouvent sous surveillance en milieu communautaire; ils sont en probation, en libération conditionnelle ou en absence temporaire d'un établissement.

PROBATION ET LIBERATION CONDITIONNELLE (Adultes)

Au cours de l'exercice 1986-1987, on comptait 80 sous-bureaux fonctionnant sous l'autorité de 46 bureaux de secteur directement subordonnés à l'un des cinq bureaux régionaux. Shabot Lake. Au total, 12 sous-bureaux ont emménagé dans des locaux mieux appropriés au cours de l'année.

GRAND TORONTO	CENTRE	EST	OUEST	NORD	BUREAUX DE SECTEUR	SOUS-BUREAUX
					14	9*
					9	22
					9	15
					7	14
					9	20

La probation est une peine imposée par les tribunaux qui se substitue ou qui s'ajoute à l'emprisonnement.

La libération conditionnelle est un moyen de libérer un contrevenant adulte qui purgera la dernière partie de sa peine sous surveillance en communautaire. Les jeunes contrevenants ne sont pas admissibles à la libération conditionnelle.

* affiliés pour la plupart à des tribunaux ou à des établissements correctionnels.

Le nombre de dossiers demeure élevé dans les cinq régions administratives de la province, en particulier dans les régions urbaines et dans les régions à forte croissance.

Le volume de travail s'est accru en raison de l'augmentation du nombre de clients difficiles et de l'accroissement de la complexité du travail. Avec l'élargissement de la gamme des possibilités de peines et des conditions rattachées aux ordonnances de probation et de libération conditionnelle, les agents ont de plus en plus fait office de fournisseurs de services ou d'agents de liaison avec les organismes communautaires, et non plus seulement de conseillers individuels.

Le ministère, qui s'est engagé à établir et à maintenir des normes relatives à la surveillance et à la consignation des dossiers de probation et de libération conditionnelle, a révisé les normes qui étaient en application depuis mai 1986. Les nouvelles normes sont entrées en vigueur à la fin de l'année.

En mars, des séminaires ont eu lieu dans toute la province afin d'aider les 540 agents de probation du ministère à appliquer les nouvelles normes.

TOTAL	GRAND TORONTO	OUEST	EST	NORD	CENTRE	PROBATION	LIBERATION CONDITIONNELLE
						7 908	462
						3 755	139
						5 701	222
						5 191	226
						12 312	433
						34 868	1 481

Le tableau 1 indique les soldes moyens des comptes de fin de mois des cas de probation et de libération conditionnelle, calculées à partir des douze soldes de fin de mois. 16,9 % des cas de probation comportaient des ordonnances de services à la communauté, et dans 16,6 % de ces cas des ordonnances de restitution.

TABLEAU 1
SOLDES MOYENS DE FIN
DE MOIS — PROBATION
ET LIBERATION
CONDITIONNELLE,
1986-1987 (adultes)

RÉGION DU GRAND TORONTO

2, chemin Dunblow, bureau 312
Islington (Ontario) M9A 2E4

La région du Grand Toronto comprend la communauté urbaine de Toronto ainsi que la région de Durham, située immédiatement à l'est. Cette dernière a été ajoutée à la région du Grand Toronto en 1986-1987.

Au cours de l'année, la région a de nouveau financé une conférence des chefs de services régionaux à l'intention des surintendants et des gérants de secteur. Par ailleurs, plusieurs conférences et séminaires organisés par des comités régionaux ont été offerts au personnel de soutien, aux agents de services correctionnels et aux agents de probation, ainsi qu'aux bénévoles, aux professionnels et au personnel des organismes communautaires.

RÉGION DU CENTRE

6711, rue Mississauga, bureau 406
Mississauga (Ontario) L5N 2W3

Avec Mississauga comme centre, la région du centre comprend la péninsule du Niagara et la région située au nord du Grand Toronto, jusqu'à la baie Georgienne et au lac Simcoe. Les régions d'Orshawa, de Whitby, d'Ajax et de Pickering, qui faisaient autrefois partie de cette région, ont été ajoutées à la région du Grand Toronto au cours de l'année.

En 1986-1987, le bureau régional a quitté ses anciens locaux de Cambridge pour déménager à Mississauga.

Deux conférences régionales ont été tenues à l'intention des gérants de secteur et des surintendants. Outre la formation du personnel offerte dans les domaines des droits de la personne, du traitement des jeunes contrevenants et de la gestion des casiers judiciaires, de nombreux séminaires de perfectionnement ont été offerts aux coordonnateurs bénévoles, aux bibliothécaires, aux agents de services correctionnels, aux professionnels, au personnel de soutien, et au personnel des organismes communautaires.

Parmi les initiatives de 1986, citons une conférence à l'intention des agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle, des cours de perfectionnement professionnel à l'intention des bénévoles et un programme régional de perfectionnement des aptitudes de gestion.

RÉGION DE L'OUEST

80, rue Dundas, 1^{er} étage
London (Ontario) N6A 2P3

Avec London comme point central, la région de l'Ouest s'étend, à l'est, jusqu'à Kitchener, Waterloo et Guelph; au nord, jusqu'à Walkerton et Owen Sound; à l'ouest, jusqu'à Goderich et elle s'étend au sud, jusqu'à Sarnia, Chatham et Windsor.

Au cours de l'exercice 1986-1987, le nouveau poste de coordonnateur des programmes pour adultes a été créé dans le but de mettre en valeur les programmes de traitement et de réhabilitation offerts dans les établissements en région et de coordonner l'expansion des programmes communautaires.

RÉGION DU NORD

199, rue Larch, 9^e étage
Sudbury (Ontario) P3E 5P9

La région du Nord s'étend, au nord, depuis Bracebridge jusqu'à la frontière du Québec, en suivant les rives de la baie James et de la baie d'Hudson jusqu'à la frontière du Manitoba. Cette limite ouest descend vers le sud jusqu'aux états-Unis et longe les rives des Grands Lacs vers l'est jusqu'à la région de Muskoka.

En 1986-1987, le bureau régional a organisé des conférences à l'intention du personnel appartenant à diverses catégories professionnelles, ainsi que des ateliers d'information pour les autochtones, des cours d'informatique et des cours sur la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants et sur les droits de la personne. Les gérants de secteur et les surintendants ont rencontré régulièrement les chefs de service régionaux. Une conférence du Nord a été organisée à North Bay à l'intention du personnel régional de gestion, y compris les chefs d'unité chargés de l'application de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants. Deux programmes de perfectionnement ont été élaborés à l'intention du personnel occupant ou appelé à occuper des postes de gestion. Les coordonnateurs bénévoles se sont rencontrés à Sault Ste. Marie à l'occasion d'un atelier portant sur les programmes, la formation des bénévoles, l'évaluation, la publicité et le recrutement.

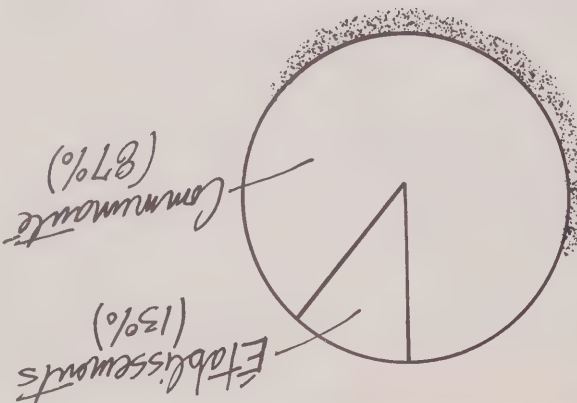
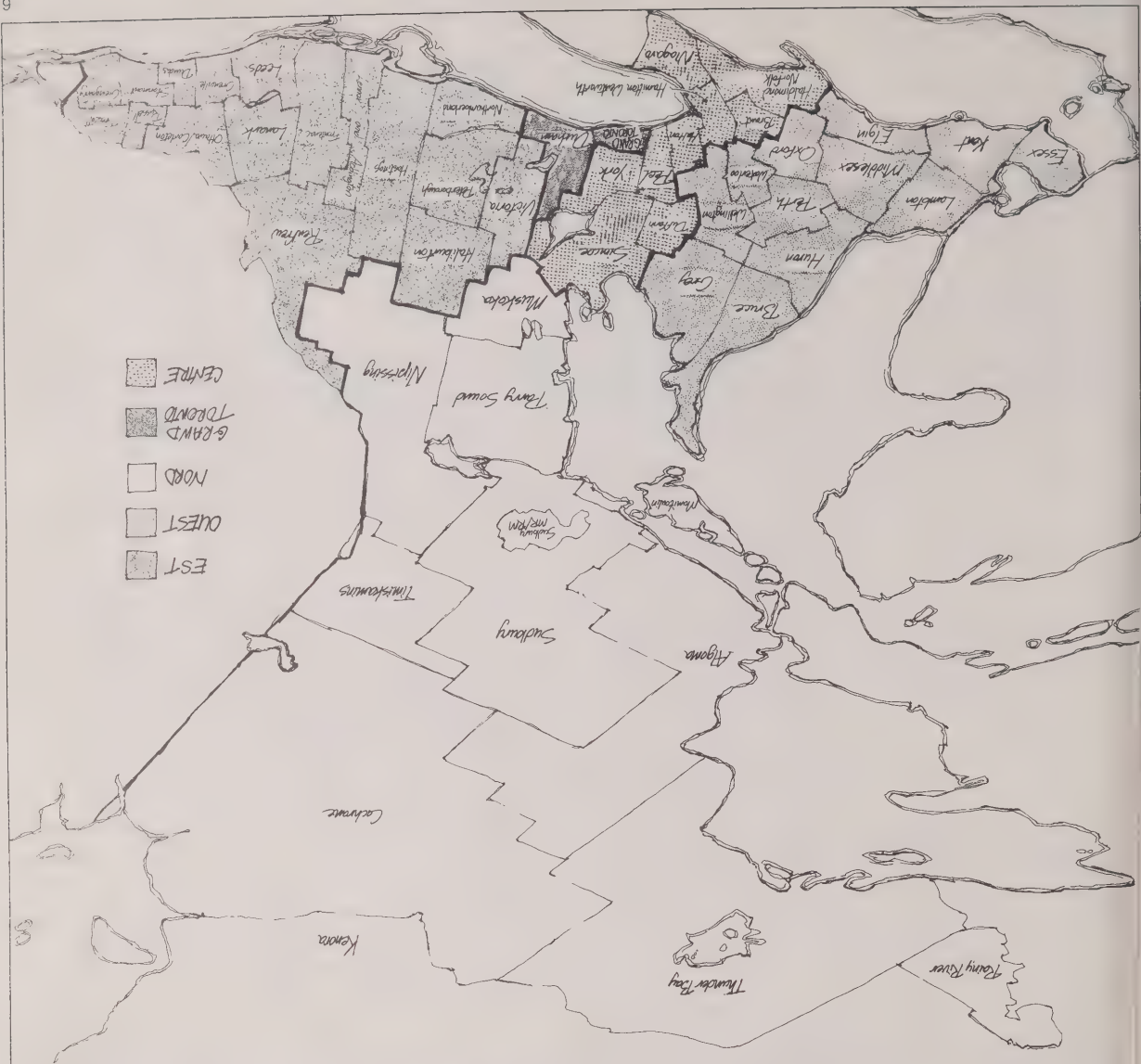
RÉGION DE L'EST

1055, rue Princess, bureau 404
Kingston (Ontario) K7L 1H3

Une gamme complète d'offres de formation et de perfectionnement a été planifiée et coordonnée dans la région; mentionnons entre autres les conférences à l'intention des surintendants, des gérants de secteur, des agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle, des coordonnateurs des soins de santé, des bibliothécaires, des agents de formation en établissement et des autres membres du personnel administratif et de soutien. Le bureau régional a également organisé des réunions régulières avec les directeurs des établissements correctionnels communautaires du secteur privé pour adultes et pour jeunes contrevenants, en plus d'offrir des services de formation au personnel de ces établissements.

Au cours de l'année, le bureau régional a organisé des conférences et des ateliers à l'intention d'employés appartenant à une grande variété de catégories professionnelles et administratives. Il a également organisé des séminaires à l'intention des directeurs de Centres de ressources communautaires et d'établissements de garde en milieu ouvert de la région.

Kingston est le centre administratif de la région de l'Est, qui comprend les comtés de Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria, Renfrew et Ottawa-Carleton, à la frontière du Québec.



En 1986-1987, le ministère s'est occupé quotidiennement de la supervision correctionnelle d'environ 50 000 adultes et jeunes.

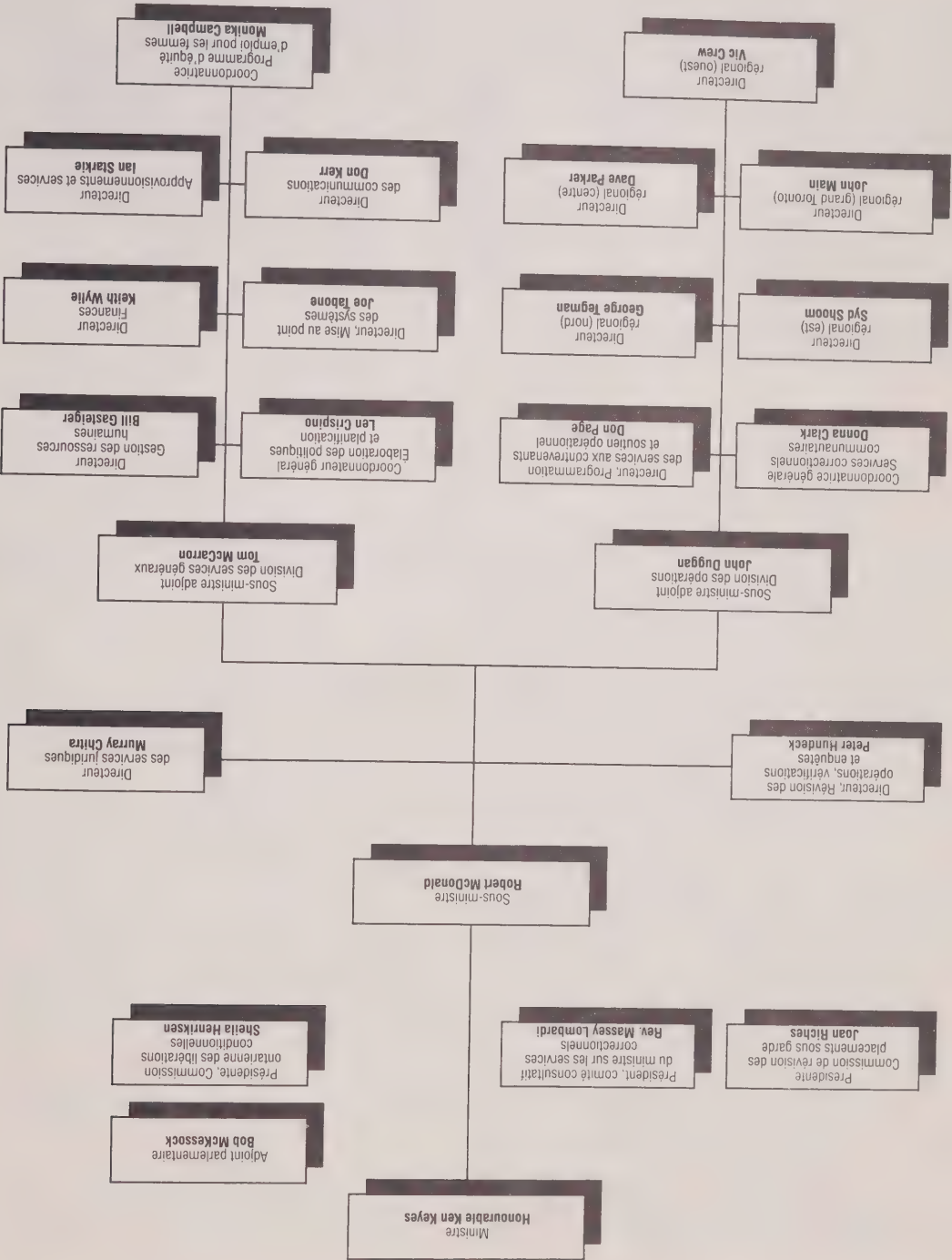
La division des opérations du ministère a administré tous les programmes correctionnels de la province par l'entremise de cinq bureaux régionaux, chaque bureau étant responsable d'une gamme complète de services, depuis le régime de probation et de libération conditionnelle jusqu'à la détention et la garde en milieu fermé.

Les bureaux régionaux ont également coordonné la formation, l'emploi, les bénévoles, etc.

OPÉRATIONS

ORGANIGRAMME

1^{er} AVRIL 1987



INTRODUCTION

Le ministère emploie environ 6 500 hommes et femmes. Ses lignes de conduite en matière d'emploi se fondent sur les principes actuels d'équité pour tous les groupes professionnels.

Outre les employés rémunérés, le ministère se prévaut également des services offerts dans la communauté ainsi que du talent de milliers de bénévoles.

Les services correctionnels traversent actuellement en Ontario une période d'évolution rapide faisant suite aux demandes croissantes du public en ce qui concerne des mesures efficaces de réduction et de réorientation des comportements délictueux. Ainsi, les plans à court et à long termes du ministère prévoient :

- un programme de cinq à sept ans visant à établir des solutions de rechange à l'incarcération reposant sur la communauté,
 - un programme de 16 ans destiné à développer, à moderniser, à rénover et à remplacer les installations, y compris les centres pour jeunes contrevenants et les établissements pour adultes.
- La concentration et l'orientation des efforts liés à ces initiatives représenteront un défi qui s'accroîtra au cours des deux prochaines années avec le déménagement imminent du bureau principal du ministère de Scarborough à North Bay, prévu pour la fin de 1989.

Le ministère des Services correctionnels est chargé des programmes de traitement et de réhabilitation destinés aux contrevenants condamnés à des peines de moins de deux ans.

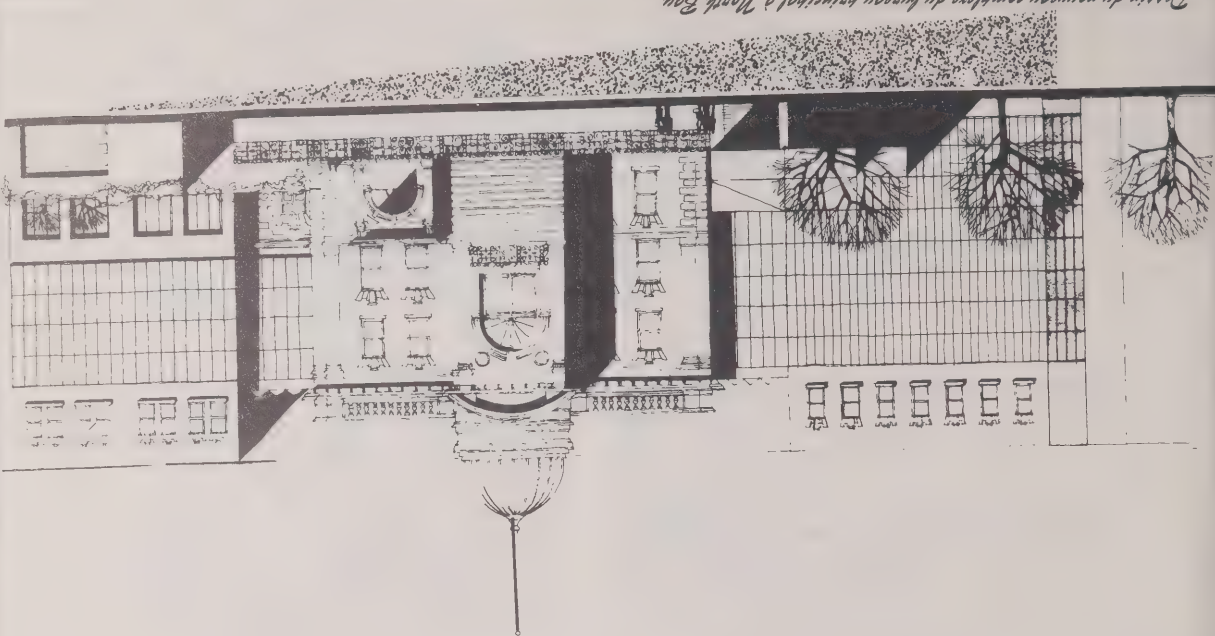
Pour les jeunes de 16 et 17 ans, le ministère fournit des programmes et des services d'hébergement spéciaux conformément à la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants.

Les détenus ne représentent qu'une faible proportion de la clientèle du ministère, soit environ 13 pour 100 l'an dernier. Les autres personnes, au nombre de 37 000 en moyenne, sont supervisées dans la communauté par les agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle et par un nombre croissant d'agents communautaires.

La gamme des programmes de traitement et de réhabilitation va de la thérapie intensive en clinique au travail supervisé. Puisque la plupart des contrevenants n'en bénéficient que pour des périodes relativement courtes, ces programmes sont conçus de façon à donner un maximum de résultats concrets en un minimum de temps. Une attention spéciale est accordée au traitement des contrevenants toxicomanes.

L'instruction scolaire, l'adaptation à la vie en société, l'alphabétisation et la préparation au marché du travail sont également traitées comme des éléments importants de la réhabilitation.

Ayant reçu le mandat de protéger la société des comportements dangereux et délictueux, le ministère administre des établissements de détention en milieu fermé pour les personnes en attente de leur procès, d'une



Dessin du nouveau complexe du bureau principal à North Bay.

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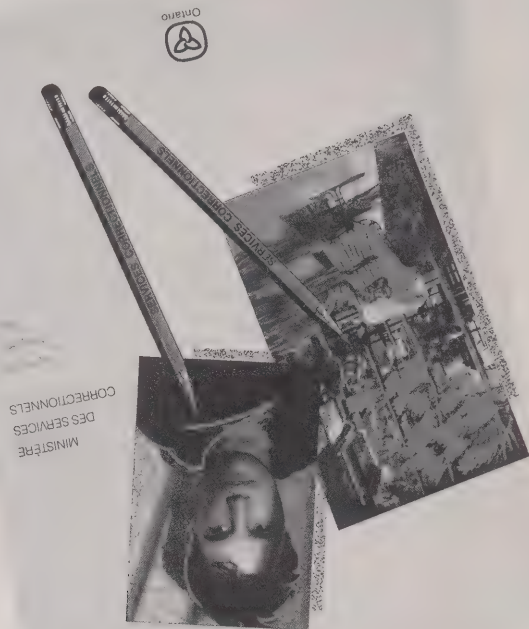
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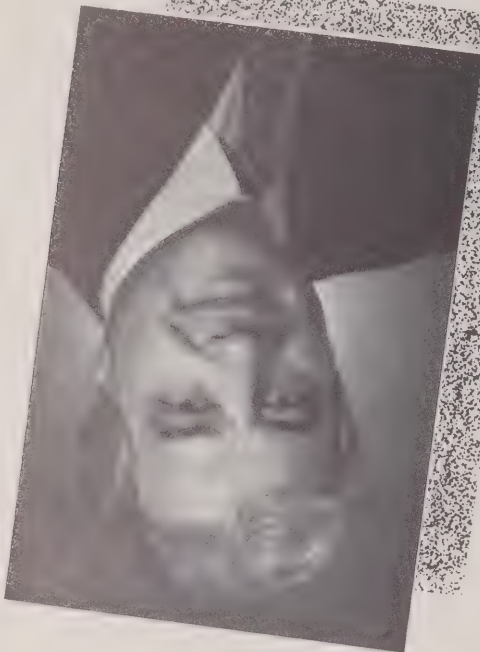
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Pour obtenir des exemplaires supplémentaires de ce rapport ou d'autres renseignements au sujet du régime correctionnel en Ontario, veuillez écrire à l'adresse suivante :

Ministère des Services correctionnels
 2001, avenue Eglinton est
 Scarborough (Ontario) M1L 4P1
 (416) 750-3333



Robert M. McDonald

Robert M. McDonald
Le sous-ministre,

respectueux.

Vous pourriez y prendre connaissance des initiatives

entreprises par le ministère durant l'année en vue de

réduire la criminalité en Ontario par la mise en valeur de

nouvelles formes de comportements et de style de vie

socialement acceptables auprès des délinquants dont le

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Vous pourriez y prendre connaissance des initiatives

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de la Commission ontarienne des libérations

rapport annuel du ministère des Services correctionnels et

U'ai le privilège de vous soumettre pour approbation le

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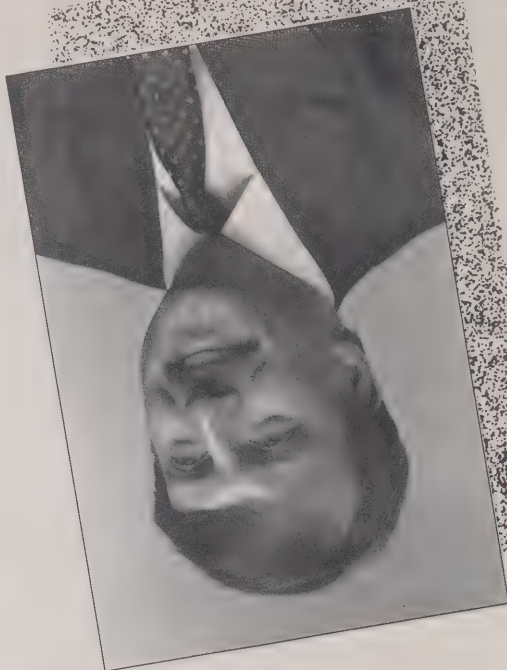
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de douze mois prenant fin le 31 mars 1987.



David Ramsay

David Ramsay
Le ministre,

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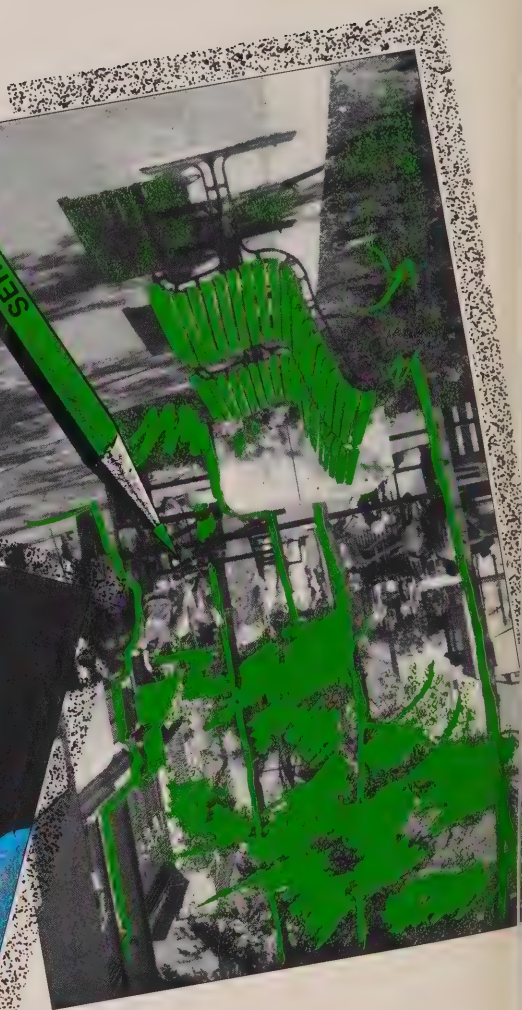
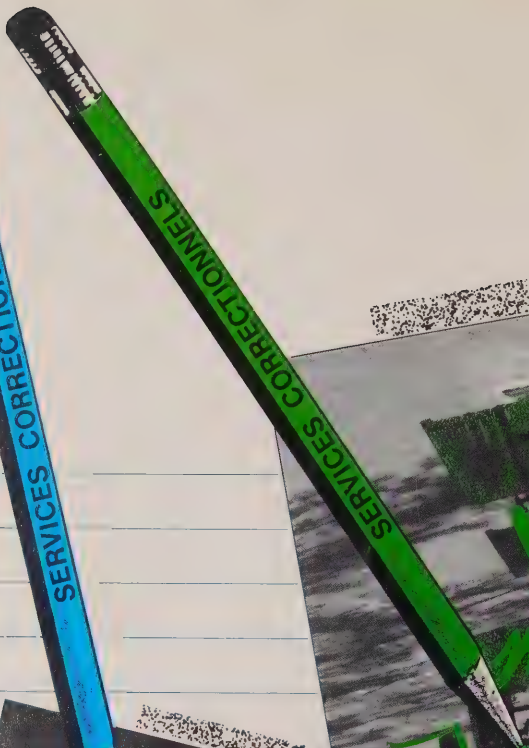
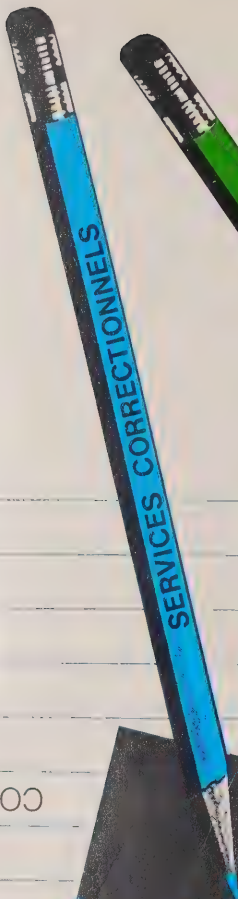
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